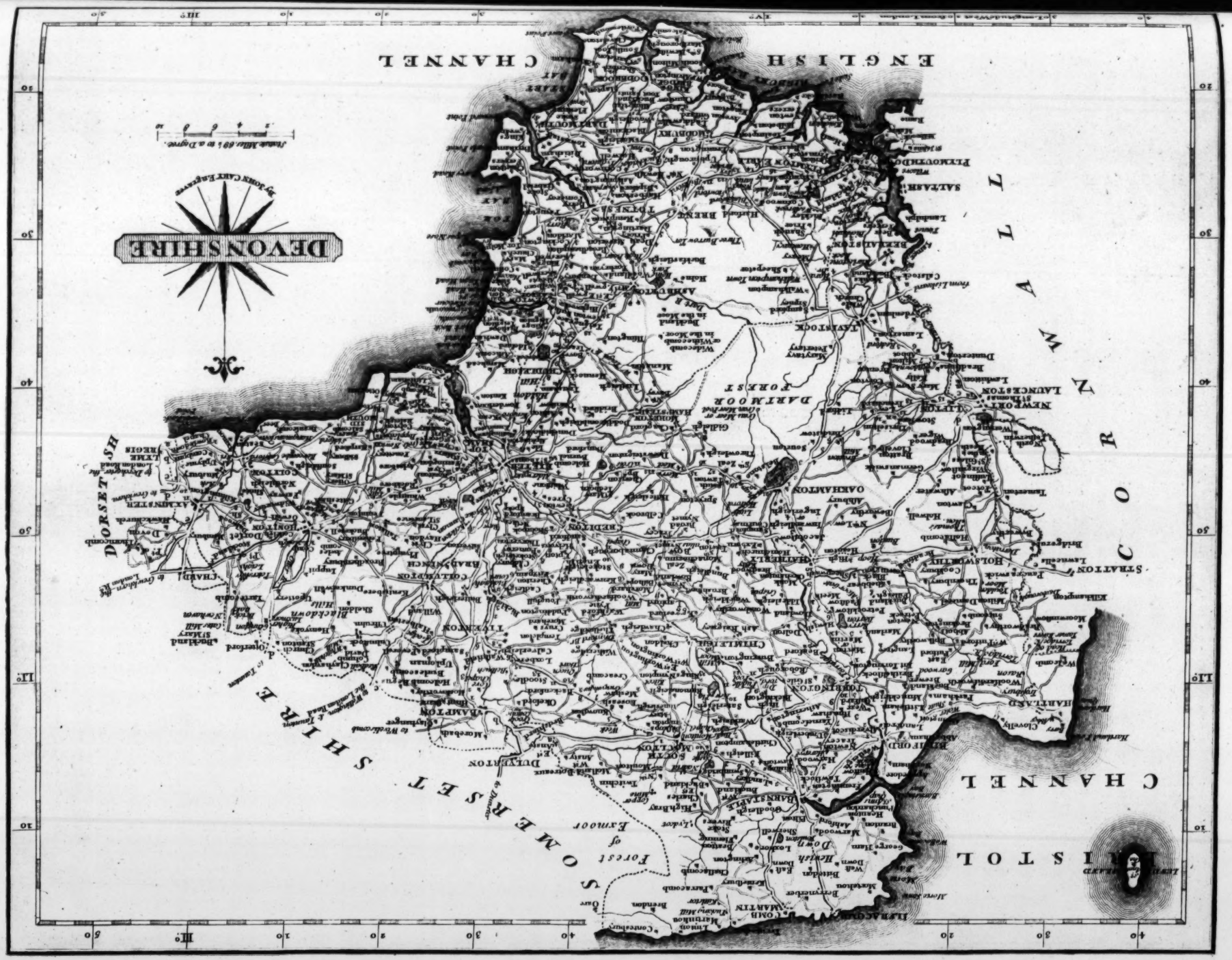
THE

CHOROGRAPHICAL SURVEY

OF

DEVONSHIRE.


DEVONSHIRE
ENGLISH CHANNEL
BRISTOL CHANNEL
SOMERSETSHIRE
DORSETSHIRE
DARTMOOR FOREST
Exmoor Forest
Bristol Channel

THE

HISTORY

OF

DEVONSHIRE.

IN THREE VOLUMES.

BY THE REVEREND RICHARD POLWHELE,

OF POLWHELE IN CORNWALL, AND LATE OF CHRIST-CHURCH, OXFORD.

VOL. II.

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PREFACE.

THE materials for a Provincial Hiſtory are a vaſt and heterogeneous maſs, the diſcordant parts of which are with difficulty ſeparated and regularly diſpoſed. But, to exhibit clear views of his ſubjects, ſeems to be as indiſpenſably required from the hiſtorian as from the painter: this, indeed, ſhould be more peculiarly the aim of the provincial hiſtorian. Yet few writers of county-hiſtories, have ſufficiently attended to perſpicuity, in the arrangement of their materials. The *Natural Hiſtory*, the *Antiquities*, the *Civil Hiſtory*, and the *Chorography* of a county (including a great variety of ſubordinate topics) have generally been treated promiſcuouſly. The writer, after a curſory ſurvey of his county, divides it into pariſhes. And, in each pariſh, we are furniſhed with all the particulars of its natural hiſtory and antiquities, political tranſactions, civil and religious conſtitution, architecture, agriculture, mining, manufactures, commerce, language, literature, and biography; to which are ſubjoined notices of the inhabitants, as to their bodily ſtrength and longevity, their uſages and their manners. Uncongenial as theſe ſubjects, for the moſt part, are, with chorographical deſcription, or genealogical detail, the author attempts to bring them all together, within the narrow parochial boundaries that he ſees preſcribed to him: and, as often as he enters a new pariſh, he hath the ſame ground to go over again—the ſame taſk to perform, afreſh. In this manner each pariſh embraces its own hiſtory; independent on its neighbour: and the book contains as many hiſtories as pariſhes. The compiler, however, who purſues this plan, hath one obvious advantage over the more regular hiſtorian. In his account of *every* pariſh, he has ſome chance of engaging the attention of his readers. Where natural hiſtory is defective, antiquities may ſupply the want of it: where the ſearch for antiquities hath been fruitleſs, biography may come to the writer's aid. The ſame obſervation may be extended to the other various topics, that preſs for a place within the little circle I have mentioned. Thus, wherever we open the volume, we find ſomething to amuſe the mind: and the tedioufneſs of genealogies, in particular, is every where relieved. But ſuch a compilation is very unſatisfactory on the whole: it is mechanical, without connexion: it is artificial, without elegance: and it becomes tireſome, if read for any length of time, from the unvaried repetition of the ſame ſeries of topics. In theſe ſentiments I am ſupported by many, whoſe judgment I revere.

Of the more curious and ſtriking particulars * that are uſually interwoven in the general texture of county-hiſtories, the *firſt volume* of this work is compoſed. The more intereſting points in antiquities or hiſtory have there been ſeparately diſcuſſed: nor have the civil, military, and religious notices, and architectural deſcriptions of caſtles and monaſteries, or the memoirs of remarkable perſonages, been ever aſſociated with the chorography or pedigrees of the volume before us. But, whilſt the beſt of the materials were thus ſelected for the *firſt* part of the work, what, it may be aſked, remained for the *ſecond*, to engage attention? the ſpirit thus extracted, what was left but a *caput mortuum?* By thoſe, who have no reliſh for topographical delineations, for accounts of landed property, for genealogical memoirs, or for deſcriptions of pariſh-churches, the reſiduum before us, muſt, doubtleſs, be conſidered as vapid and dead. In the mean time, they who are particularly attached to provincial hiſtories, may

* For *illuſtrations* of theſe particulars, ſee "HISTORICAL VIEWS OF DEVONSHIRE,"—which do not, however, interfere with the firſt volume of the hiſtory. In the "HISTORICAL VIEWS," the circuit I have taken is often too extenſive for the work before us: and whilſt my diſquiſitions on ſubjects of antiquity may be too diffuſe and hypothetical, my *local* deſcriptions are not ſufficiently minute or circumſtantial.

be pleaſed with this reſiduum: the ſpirit, all volatile eſſence, would be too ſubtle—too æthereal for their groſs perceptions. It is not, however, in deference to the judgment of ſuch perſons, whoſe ideas are circumſcribed within the limits of their reſpective pariſhes, and who are attracted only by notices of their own lands, or the eſtates around them, that I have purſued my preſent plan: I have purſued it from a conviction, that this method is clear and diſtinct. My deſcriptions, it is true, may frequently appear ſuperficial and defective:* but they cannot appear either the one, or the other, to thoſe who comprehend the deſign of *the whole work:* and to thoſe who do not, I addreſs neither explanations nor apologies.

The part of this work, in ſhort, before the reader, conſiſts of nothing more than *a chorographical deſcription or parochial ſurvey of the county of Devon; including the moſt authentic memorials that could be collected from various authors, or from unpubliſhed MSS. from deeds, records, regiſters, &c. &c. or from my own obſervations, or thoſe of my correſpondents—relating to the ſituation, extent, boundaries, &c. of pariſhes; rivers, bridges, roads, villages, hamlets, manors, their ancient and preſent owners; churches, chapels, rectories, vicarages, &c.* As to the execution of the chorographical part of the work, it is a point which the public muſt determine. But, in forming this judgment, they will keep my plan ſteadily before them: they will decide upon what I have done, according to what I profeſſed to do. And, where they perceive not novelties, they will recollect an exclamation† familiar to the learned, which may not be inapplicable to my caſe: where they mark deficiencies, they will be aware, that chaſms are often owing to papers promiſed, but withheld: where they detect errors, they will conſider the negligence of correſpondents, whoſe ſeeming zeal or ingenuity too frequently precludes every ſuſpicion of miſtake.

* My *parochial* deſcription of the city of Exeter, for inſtance, may appear both ſuperficial and defective. I have there done little more, than ſlightly deſcribe the different pariſhes and pariſh-churches. It may be aſked, in this account of Exeter, where is the architecture in general? where is the hiſtory of the caſtle? where the building of the cathedral? with numerous queſtions to the ſame purpoſe. But theſe things are to be met with elſewhere. In the courſe of the work I have omitted very little or nothing of conſequence. The following is an analyſis of Chapple's intended Deſcription of the City of Exeter. "Its longitude, latitude, and diſtance from London; its ancient and modern names, and whence derived; its ſituation, extent, and boundaries; its walls, gates, wards, ſtreets, conduits, public and other buildings; its government, civil and eccleſiaſtical—1ſt, civil; charters and government of the city, by portreeves formerly, and ſince by mayors; members of the chamber, their privileges, town-dues, &c. incorporated companies, mayor's court, &c. when Exeter was made a county of itſelf; extent of the county of Exeter; chamber poſſeſſions; repreſentatives in parliament ſince the reſtoration; by whom elected; rights and privileges of the freemen and freeholders.—2d. eccleſiaſtical; its having been a biſhop's ſee from the confeſſor's time; its churches and chapels—1ſt. of the cathedral, its origin, progreſſive enlargement, and preſent dimenſions; how ravaged by the zealots of reformation and puritaniſm; its library, when and by whom founded, its epiſcopal throne, organ, altar-piece, &c. dean and chapter and college of vicars, when firſt eſtabliſhed; number of canons, prebendaries, &c. liſt of the deans to the preſent time.—2d. of other churches, in alphabetical order; extent of the pariſhes to which they belong; remarkable particulars concerning them.—3d. of the chapels that are ſtill in uſe for divine ſervice, or have been devoted to other purpoſes, or have been wholly demoliſhed.—4th. an account of the ancient monaſteries that belonged to this city.—5th. meeting-houſes, &c. &c. The alms-houſes, charity-ſchools, work-houſes, city and county hoſpital, and other charities; markets, fairs, &c. trade and manufactures of this city; its haven, when and by whom obſtructed; how far remedied, when, and by whom; its bridges, the time when they were built, &c. teſtimonies and remains of Roman, Saxon, and Daniſh antiquity; coins, foſſe-ways, &c. &c. ancient cuſtoms, hiſtorical incidents, eminent natives, earls and marquiſſes of Exeter; miſcellaneous obſervations." This is a very comprehenſive deſign. We have here a large ſcope of curious and intereſting matter. Yet my deſcriptions of Exeter, which are *ſcattered through different parts* of the work, would furniſh a much more copious and various hiſtory of the city, if *collected into one view.*

† Pereant, qui ante nos noſtra dixerunt!

DIOCESE OF EXETER.

ARCHDEACONRIES

OF

EXETER, BARNSTAPLE, AND TOTNES.

THE DIOCESE OF EXETER.

THAT the Dioceſe of Exeter extends, with few exceptions, throughout the counties of Devon and Cornwall, the bounds of which it no where exceeds; and that the preſent ſee compoſed of the two ancient ſees of Devon and Cornwall (the former firſt erected at Tawton, and afterwards at Crediton—the latter, at Bodmin, and afterwards at St. Germain's) was conſolidated by Canute, and afterwards removed to Exeter by Edward the Confeſſor, we have ſeen, at large, in the general hiſtory.

The dioceſe hath alſo been mentioned as divided into four ſubordinate juriſdictions or archdeaconries—Exeter, Barnſtaple, Totnes, and Cornwall.

With the laſt we have no concern.

The archdeaconries of Exeter, Barnſtaple, and Totnes, are ſubdivided into deanries; and theſe deanries into pariſhes.

Our firſt objects within the dioceſe of Exeter, are the city of Exeter, and the precincts of Bradninch, of Bedford, and of the Cloſe; particularly the latter, as including the cathedral.

EXETER, the capital of Devonſhire, is ſituated on the river Exe, 172 miles weſt of London—the only city to the weſt of Saliſbury in England. It is about 24 miles diſtant from the eaſtern extremity of Devon, as ſevered from Dorſet, and 30 miles from the weſt, as ſevered from Cornwall. It is 9 miles diſtant from the ſea towards the ſouth, and about 30 miles from the Briſtol channel.

Leland, whoſe itinerary may properly be interwoven in topographical deſcription, has thus deſcribed Exeter: "The town of Exceſter is a good mile and more in cumpace, and is right ſtrongly waullid and mainteinid.

"Ther be diverſe fair towers in the toun waul bytwixt the ſouth and the weſt-gate. As the waulles have beene newly made, ſo have the old towers decayed.

"Ther be 4 gates in the toune by the names of Eſt, Weſt, North, and South.

"The eſt and the weſt gates be now the faireſt, and of one faſcion of building. The ſouth gate hath beene the ſtrongeſt. There be diverſe fair ſtreates in Exceſter; but the high-ſtreate, that goith from the weſt to the eſt gate, is the faireſt. In this ſtreate be caſtella, aquæductus, et domus civica."

After the ſeveral architectural views of Exeter, which have already occurred, it will be ſufficient to repeat, that the compaſs of the city, excluſive of the ſuburbs, which are very extenſive, is underſtood to be a mile and a half; that the walls are in many parts decayed; and that, of the four gates, the eaſt and north are demoliſhed.

For the three precincts, thoſe of Bradninch and of Bedford preſent very little to our notice, which has not already appeared.

Near the precinct of BRADNINCH, within the dutchy of Cornwall, ſtand the remains of Rugemont-caſtle, to deſcribe which would be uſeleſs repetition, after having viewed it from its firſt building to its declining ſtate.

The caſtelle of Exeter (ſays Leland) ſtandith on a high ſtately ground bytwixt the eſt gate and the north.

The ſeveral poſſeſſors or occupiers of the caſtle of Exeter have already come under our notice. Rugemont-caſtle (ſays Hooker) anciently the ſeat of the weſt-ſaxon kings, and of the firſt princes in this county, was of late the habitation of the Hollands. We have no veſtiges, at preſent, of the manſion-houſe within the caſtle, that belonged to the Hollands, dukes of Exeter.

In the precinct of Bradninch are ſeveral good buildings: and, here, the gardens of Mr. Granger, ſituate by the caſtle-gate on the ſcite of the ditch, ſeem to merit attention. The garden is not large; but it is remarkable not only for the pleaſing and extenſive proſpect which its terrace commands, but alſo for the accidental diſpoſition of the ground, and the remains of antiquity contained in it, which, though ſtriking in themſelves, have been rendered more highly intereſting by the judicious improvements of Mr. Patch, the former poſſeſſor.

The old collegiate-church or free-chapel, within the walls of the caſtle, to which two prebends belong, was dedicated to the Virgin Mary.

In the precinct of BEDFORD, I can add nothing to my firſt general deſcriptions where Bedford-houſe, and the Circus or Creſcent riſing on the ſcite of it, were not diſregarded.

We now enter the precinct of the CLOSE, which, according to Brice, occupies nearly a fifth part of the city. In the Cloſe is a houſe belonging to Lord Courtenay; and at a ſmall diſtance from this building ſtands a good brick-houſe, the reſidence of Edward Drewe, Eſq. whoſe family has more than once occurred to notice, and will again meet our obſervation: nor have we been unmindful of this gentleman in the biographical part of the work.

In the Cloſe is ſituated "the cathedral church of * St. Peter and St. Paule, the cimeterie whereof having 4. gates, is environed with many fair houſes." This noble edifice has been deſcribed with ſufficient minuteneſs: but let us reviſit the cathedral for the ſake of its monuments. Nor, if they long detain us, ſhall we regret, perhaps, the moments in which the dead might read us the moſt ſalutary leſſons.

The man how wiſe, who ſick of gaudy ſcenes,
Is led by choice to take his favourite walk
Beneath Death's gloomy, ſilent, cypreſs ſhades,
Unpierced by vanity's fantaſtic ray!
To read his monuments, to weigh his duſt,
Viſit his vaults, and dwell among the tombs!

* Leland.

The

The Monuments, with their inſcriptions, as they exiſt at preſent, or as they are deſcribed by different writers, ſhall be examined in regular order.

And, if we inveſtigate the nave of the church, the north and the ſouth tower, the choir, the north and the ſouth aiſles of the choir, the library, the chapel on the north-ſide of the library, the chapel on the ſouth-ſide of the library, Speke's chapel on the north-ſide of the choir, and Oldham's chapel on the ſouth-ſide of the choir, we ſhall overlook, perhaps, very few "of thoſe tombs and monuments which were erected in the cathedral-church of Exeter, as comforts to the living, and memorials of human frailty."

We ſhall purſue the ſame method in tracing the epitaphs inſcribed on the graveſtones. To begin with the *Nave*.

* In the weſtern wall adjoining the great gate, is a chapel erected by Biſhop Grandiſon, who died 1369. Here he was interred in a tomb of lead; "which "tomb was broken open and ranſacked by the myrmidons of Oliver Cromwell, "the coffin taken up, and his remains ſcattered and loſt." This is the common idea: but, it is ſaid, that Cromwell's people did not remove Biſhop Grandiſon's tombſtone extending the whole breadth of the chapel, from eaſt to weſt; nor, conſequently, take up the lead coffin.

† Under one of the arches on the ſouth-ſide of the church, is a high altar-tomb, whereon lie two figures, the one of Hugh Courtenay, Earl of Devon, and the other of Margaret his wife, daughter of Humfrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford, whoſe monument is in the ſouth aiſle. There are neither inſcription nor arms; but in the window oppoſite were anciently, in painted glaſs, the arms, *party per pale baron, or three torteauxes, ſeme azure, a bend argent cotiſed, or, between ſix lioncels rampant of the third.* This Hugh died 1377, and Margaret 1392.

‡ Adjoining to the laſt-mentioned monument, on a large ſtone, engraved upon inlaid braſs, is the figure of a knight completely armed, being the effigy of Sir Peter Courtenay, ſon of the aforeſaid Earl Hugh, and Margaret, who died 1409.

The epitaph, which is now no longer to be ſeen, was as follows:

Devoniæ natus, comes, Petruſque vocatus,
Regis cognatus, camerarius intitulatus;
Eccleſiæ gratus, capitaneus enſe probatus,
Vitæ privatus, fuit hinc ſuper aſtra relatus,
Et quà ſublatus, de mundo tranſit amatus,
Cœlo confirmatus, maneat ſine fine beatus.

Of this jingling epitaph on Sir Peter Courtenay, there are various readings. It is differently worded in Prince, Cleaveland, and Izacke.

‖ Oppoſite the laſt-mentioned monument, on the north ſide of the church, under an arch, is interred Biſhop Thomas Brentingham. On the graveſtone was once his effigy in braſs, inlaid; but it is either worn out by time, or was plundered by

* Leland's Itin. vol. 3, p. 37. Hooker's catal. of the Biſhops of Exeter. Izacke's Antiq. of Exeter, p. 59. † v. ut ſuprà. Cleaveland's hiſt. of the Courtenay family, p. 153, 154. ‡ v. ut ſuprà. Cleaveland's hiſt. of the Courtenay family, p. 200. ‖ Leland's Itin. vol. 3, p. 37. Hooker's catal. of the Biſhops of Exeter. Izacke's Antiq. of Exeter, p. 65. Prince's Worthies of Devon, p. 68.

ſacrilegious

ſacrilegious hands: ſo that nothing remains but the nails by which it was faſtened. This Biſhop was privy-counſellor and lord treaſurer, and was one of the twelve peers of the realm under King Richard 2d, in 1386. He died 1394.

At the ſouth-weſt corner of the north tower is the monument of Captain Dollen, with his buſt in white marble upon a tablet: underneath is repreſented a ſhip in ſail. The epitaph is as follows:

Juxta poſitæ ſunt Reliquiæ
Benjamini Dollen Ducis, qui Briſtolio
Ortus, et per multos Anos varias tàm
Europæ quàm Americæ (et tantum
Non totius Terrarum orbis) Partes
Peregrinatus, atq: tandem Reditum
in Patriam (neceſſarios primus
Inviſendi tum deinde nativa
requieſcendi Terrâ cauſâ) meditatus
Londinum appulit decimo ſeptimo
Die menſis Septembris Anno 1700
Dum verò itur per hanc Urbem ad
Pentillie in agro Cornubienſi faceret
Morbo correptus mortem obiit
tertio Die Octobris ejuſdem anni.
Triſte ſui Deſiderium
Moriens omnibus Reliquit quia
Nulli non chariſſimus vixiſſet.

On the eaſtern ſide of the north door is a plain white marble tablet, with this inſcription:

Near this Place
Are depoſited the Remains of
Margaret the Wife
of Irenæus Moe, Eſq.
of the Iſland of Babadoes.
She bore a long and painful Illneſs
with that patient Fortitude
which Religion could alone inſpire.
To the Memory of her many Virtues,
and her amiable Character
As a Wife and as a Mother,
her afflicted Huſband
conſecrates this Marble.
She died near this City the 25th of Oct.r 1770,
in the 28th year of her Age.

On the weſtern ſide of the north door is another monument, (that exactly reſembles the laſt) bearing this inſcription:

Near this Place
are depoſited the Remains
of Catharine Eſtridge Buncombe,
of the Iſland of St. Chriſtopher.
She died in this City,
the 13.th Day of Nov.r 1772;
in the 33.d Year of her Age.

In

In the North Tower and in the north-eaſt corner is an encloſure of freeſtone, ornamented with ſeveral ſmall ſtatues of ſaints; and under is an arch, which contains the figure of a dead body, with this inſcription:

Sum q.d eris fueram q.z q.d es p.r me precor ora Will. Sylke.

* This monument was erected to the memory of William Sylke, ſubchaunter of the cathedral, who died about 1485. He is reported to have been the donor of the lights burnt in the choir between Allhallow-tide and Candlemas.

William Pulton, ſometime a canon of this church, archdeacon of York, and ſecretary to Henry the 4th, lies buried in the north tower.

In the South Tower, againſt the eaſtern wall, is an altar-tomb of grey marble, with an arch over the ſame, ſupported by pillars, bearing this inſcription:

Leofricus, the firſt Byſshoppe of Exceter, lyeth here.

Leofricus was lord-chancellor and privy-counſellor to King Edward the Confeſſor, and by him in perſon inſtalled to this biſhoprick. He died in 1073; and this monument was erected in 1568, before which time there was only a plain marble graveſtone. The arms are, *or, a croſs fleury, ſable, in the feſs point, a mitre of the firſt.*

This monument was erected to the memory of Leofricus, at the inſtance of Hooker the chamberlain of Exeter, and author of the catalogue of biſhops.

In the ſouth wall is a very large altar-tomb, having gothic pannels on the ſide, but without any veſtige of inſcription or arms. It was erected to the memory of Oſbertus the ſecond biſhop of Exeter, who died in the year 1104.

† *In the Choir*, on the north-ſide of the altar is a ſumptuous monument, painted and gilt: under an arch in the wall lies the figure of a biſhop in pontificalibus. The following epitaph fronts the north-aiſle, and was written by John Hooker, chamberlain of Exeter, 1554.

Hoc Monumentum
Rector et Socii Collegii Exonienſis
In Academia Oxonienſi,
pio erga Fundatorem ſuum Animo,
Sumptibus propriis reparandum curaverunt.
Anno Dom. 1733.

Epitaphium Gualteri Stapeldoni, Exonienſis Epiſcopi
ejus Nominis ſecundi.

Annos Edvardus ter ſenos ille ſecundus
Hic cum regnaſſet regia ſceptra tenens;
Hujus cum Gnato Suffolcia Littora Conjux
Appulit, horriſono Claſſica marte ſonans.
Hennorum Satrapas huic nervum contulit iſtum
Herculea et vegeta Dux fuit ille manu.
Quid furitis Cives? Quid vult ſibi cruda virago?
In ſua Feretra, viſcera verſa manu?
Nam Regina virum ſequitur, Princepſq: parentem
Compar ab Edvardi nomine nomen habens.
Rex ope nec fultus, nec ſcripto Milite firmus
Arcis Munimen Briſtolienſis adit.

* Izacke's Antiq. of Exeter p. 93. † Leland's Itin. vol. 3, p. 36. Hooker's catal. of the Biſhops of Exeter. Prince's Worthies of Devon, p. 554.

Ante tamen proceres glomerat, primoſq: Senatus
Rebus ut ex dubiis commoda certa legat.
Deinde Stapeldonum Londino præfecit urbi
Urbis is alterius. Mœnia celſa petit
Iſte Stapeldonus Gualterus nomine dictus
Præſul (ſi rogites) Exonienſis erat.
Muſis Oxoniæ præclaram condidit Aulam
Huic Stapeldoni ex nomine nomen erat
Ex qua Cœnobium quod dicitur Exonienſe
Sumptibus haud parvis, nobile ſtruxit opus,
Gymnaſium fecit, quod vulgo dicitur Harts-Hall;
Quid multis? multas ille condidit Scholas.
Laudibus æternis fuit hujus digna voluntas,
Officiis nomen ſparſit in Orbe piis.
Sumūs erat Quæſtor, ſummo præclarus honore,
Regi à ſecretis, conſilüſq: fuit.
Poſtubi per cunctas rueret Gens Civica Portas
Ille petit Claves magna pericla timens.
Huic urbana Phalanx rabido correpta furore,
Præſulis inſontis ſubdita colla ferit.
Auxilio cupiit dum fratri frater adeſſe
Acriter in Fratrem Gens maleſuada premit.
Arrepto ſimilem Plebs infert effera mortem
Strage hac exultat ſanguinolenta truci.
Certe Miles erat, fortiſq: bonuſq: Favori
Rarus ac in rabie ſuevit adeſſe Locus.
Hos ſic enectos Ædes pene Exonienſes
Ripario Tumulo vilis Arena tegit.
Quos humuli miſerata ſitos Regina Sepulchro,
Regificè inſtructos tranſtulit Exoniam.
Præſulis hic tumulus; ſed Militis è regione
Fataq: ſic Fratres una eademq: petunt.
A. 1568. W. Exon.

There are two eſcutcheons over this monument; on the firſt, *party per pale*, the arms of the dioceſe, and thoſe of Biſhop Stapeldon, *argent two bends wavy ſable, a bordure azure double-keyed, or*; and on the ſecond, the arms of the biſhop alone. Biſhop Stapeldon was murdered in the year 1326.

Next to the laſt-mentioned monument in the choir-wall, is a low altar-tomb, with this inſcription on the top:

Hic jacet reverendus Peter Gulihelmus
Bradbridge nuper Exōn Epiſcopus qui
Obiit 27. Die Junii Anno Dn̄i 1578.

On the front are engraved the arms of the dioceſe, and thoſe of the biſhop —*a Pheon, party per pale.*

* Upon an altar-tomb in the north-wall is diſcernable a cavity in the form of a biſhop in pontificalibus, with a mitre on his head, and a croſier in his hand. From various antiquarian writers this appears to be the monument of Biſhop

* Leland's Itin. vol. 3, p. 36. Hooker's catal. of the Biſhops of Exeter. Izacke's Antiq. of Exeter, p. 83.

Edmund

Edmund Lacey, who died in the year 1455, and was thus defaced by Heines, Dean of Exeter. In the days of ſuperſtition there was a great reſort of pilgrims to this tomb, at which many miracles were pretended to have been performed. No veſtige remains of any inſcription; but upon the wall are the arms of Lacey—*three ſhoveller's heads erazed.*

* Next is an altar-tomb, on the ſides of which are three ſmall gothic niches, each containing the figure of a ſaint ſitting. Upon the top lies the effigy of a biſhop in his epiſcopal robes—in his left hand a croſier; his right hand lying on his breaſt with the palm upwards; and the fore-finger, ring-finger, and thumb, extended; and the other two fingers cloſed. So ſtriking a ſingularity in the poſition of the hand of Biſhop Marſhall's ſtatue, ſuggeſts the idea of its alluding to ſome particular circumſtance. The whole monument is of grey marble, and entirely perfect. Although no inſcription indicates to whoſe memory it is erected, yet the arms upon the wall—*a lion rampant*, and the writings of hiſtorians and antiquarians prove it to be the monument of Biſhop Henry Marſhall, who is ſaid to have died in the year 1203.

† On the ſouth-ſide of the altar, in the choir-wall, and oppoſite the door of the avenue to the biſhop's palace, is a plain altar-tomb, ſaid to be the monument of John the Chantor, Biſhop of Exeter, who died 1190. No armorial bearings or inſcription are to be ſeen. Perhaps, there is not ſufficient authority for attributing this monument to John the Chantor.

Next to the laſt-mentioned monument is an altar-tomb, bearing the following inſcription:

Hic jacet reverendus vir Joannes Woolton
quondā Exonienſis Epiſcopus qui præfuit
huic Eccleſiæ anos XIIII obiit XIII.° Die
Martii Ano D: 1593.

Over the tomb are three tablets fixed to the wall, with inſcriptions in golden letters. On the center tablet—

Joanno Woltono Epiſcopo Exō, natus Whaliæ in
Agro Lancaſt: Quem (ob ejus preſtantem in omni
Virtutis genere animum) mirari magis quam
laudare licet, in quo Fide, Pietas, et Religio, cum
Doctrina, certabant alii (vita ſacrarū literarū
Studiis diligentiſſimè acta multæq: Doctrinæ
monimentis, Poſteritati relictis) hominē exuit
Exoniæ Mart. 13. An.° Dn̄. 1593. Ætatis 57. Cui
Margareta Filia mæſtiſſima Parenti amantiſſimo,
ac bene merenti poſuit.

Upon the tablet on the eaſtern-ſide—

Epitaphium in Obitum reverendiſſimi Patris
Johannis Wooltoni Epiſcopi Exon.
Hic jacet, haud jacet hic Tumulo
Quem credis ineſſe,

* v. ut ſuprà. Izacke's Antiq. of Exeter, p. 3. † Hooker's catal. of the Biſhops of Exeter. Prince's Worthies of Devon, p. 141.

Terra

Terra nequit tantū contumulare virum,
Ingenium, Genium, Mores, Pietatis
Honores.
Eloquimurq: pium buſta Peruſta tegent,
Falleris, ultonus tonus eſt, ſic ſpiritus, unde
hoc noſtri? tonus eſt cælicus orbe tonans.

Upon the tablet on the weſtern-ſide—

Εις αἰδεσιμωτὰζομ 'σπίσκοπομ
Ιωαννημ ὕολτώνομ Εξὰϛικομ
Εἰ πυθεαι παροδιτα τίμνῆμα
Τὸ λαμπϛομ ἐπαινθεῖ
νῦνδ "ʉολτὼνʉ δοξ"ανακαινοιται
Ζῶος ἅπασι λίαμ 'ϛιρκθη"
Χληρώτε λαωτε σι, γοομ
Χαι κατιλειφι θανώμπασι βροτοῖ
Σῶμα μεν εἰϛ κόνιμ ἦλθε φὺκηδ'
ὑπερ ἀϛρα βαβηκε
τενομ ἰμ Εξονίω ζήσεται ἀϊδίως.

The following has been propoſed as the true reading of this inaccurate epitaph. A literal tranſlation into latin is ſubjoined.

Εις αιδεσιμωτατον ἐπισκοπον 'Ιωαννην Ουολτῶνυ Εξ ἀϛικὸν.
Εἰ πυθεαι παροδίτα τι μνῆμα τὸ λαμπρὸν ἐπαινθεῖ·
Νυν δ'Ουολτῶνυ, δοξ' ἀγακαινόεται.
Ζῶος ἅπάσι λίαν ϛίρκθη κληῤῥητε λᾶψτε
Καὶ κατιλείψε θανῶν πᾶσι βροτοῖσι γόον·
Σῶμα μὲν εἰϛ κόνιν ἦλθι, ψυχὴ δ'ὑπὲρ ἄϛρα βέβηκε
Τᾶνομ 'ἐν Εξονιῳ ζήσεται αἰδίως

In reverendiſſimum epiſcopum Johannem Wooltonum civem Exonienſem.
Si forte audiveris, viator, ſplendidum monumentum florere,
Hunc quidem Wooltoni, gloria renovatur.
Vivus ab omnibus valde amatus eſt, et clero et populo,
Et reliquit mortuus omnibus luctum:
Corpus quidem in cineres convertitur, anima verum ſupra aſtra volavit
Nomen ejus in Exoniâ in æternum manebit.

The following is an account of ſome biſhops who lie buried in the choir, the memorials of whom were either removed or deſtroyed when the checquered pavement was laid there, ſome few years ſince.

* Biſhop Brewer died in the year 1244, and was buried in the middle of the choir, about forty feet below the altar, upon whoſe graveſtone was inſcribed,

Hic jacet Willielmus Brewer quondam hujus
Eccleſiæ Cathedralis Epiſcopus, Fundator etiam
quatuor principalium ejuſdem Eccleſiæ
Dignitatum.

† Biſhop Thomas Bitton died in 1307, and was buried at the foot of the altar, at the diſtance of about twenty-five feet from the ſame.

‡ Biſhop James Berkeley died about the year 1327, and was buried in the choir under a graveſtone thus inſcribed:

In Berkley natus,
jacet hic Jacobus tumulatus.

* Leland's Itin. vol. 3, p. 36, 43. Hooker's catal. of the Biſhops of Exeter. Izacke's Antiq. of Exeter, p. 11. Prince's Worthies of Devon, p. 47. † v. ut ſuprà. ‡ v. ut ſuprà.

Biſhop

* Biſhop James Turbeville died 1559, and was buried about twenty feet below Biſhop Brewer.

Biſhop Alleigh was buried on the ſouth-ſide of Biſhop Bitton. His grave-ſtone bore this epitaph:

Reverendus Peter Willielmus Alleigh Exonienſis Epiſcopus, acerrimus Evangelicæ veritatis Propugnator, morum probitate præcelebris, bonarum diſciplinarum mirabili ſcientiâ clarus, in Chriſto Domino ſub hoc Marmore quieſcit, obiit decimo quinto Aprilis, Anno Domini 1570.

† This biſhop was ſo much reſpected by Queen Elizabeth, that ſhe annually ſent him a ſilver cup as a new year's-gift.

In the North-Aiſle of the Choir, the firſt monument on the ſouth-wall is of marble, very plain and neat; the work of P. Scheemakers, the celebrated ſtatuary. It contains the following inſcription:

Juxta S. E.
Joannes Grant S. T. P.
Eccleſiæ divi Dunſtani in Occidente per annos LIX
Vicarius, Cathed: Roffenſis Ann: XLIV Præbend:
Kingſdown in Com: Cant: Ann: XXVI Rector.
Quot Tituli totidem numerantur meritorum præconia, totidem
Extant Virtutum Eccleſiaſticarum Teſtimonia. Eminebat
quippe in eo ſingularis Sanctimonia, Eruditio, Integritas, & in
difficillimis Temporibus ſpectata Fortitudo, infame iſtud Regis Jacobi
Edicta oppugnare auſa et contemnere: ad extremum uſq:
Anglicanæ vindex Eccleſiæ; ſatius habens mala pati quam facere.
In Conſuetudine privatâ ſe facilem, & apertum præſtabat, innocue
facetum, et cum dignitate quadam urbanum.
Et virtutibus quidem tantis gratiam pretiumq: addidit ipſa
Longævitas. Carus adeo omnibus, ſuiſq: amabilis vixit, ut etiam
Nonagenarius morte immaturâ præreptus videretur.
Duas duxit uxores; ſecundis nuptiis filiam Duncombi
Colcheſter Militis, præclari illius Joannis Maynardi
Militis neptem, ex quâ Prolem a ſe progenitam vidit; Liberûmq:
Liberos. Mortuus eſt VI Id: Quintilis A. D. CIↃIↃCCXXXVI.
Juxta etiam placidè requieſcit
Elizabetha, Joannis Grant, prædicti Joannis Grant
Filii, Archidiaconi Barūm, Eccles. hujus Canonici Uxor.
Dom: Dom: Stephani Exon̄. Epiſc. per Luciam Uxorem.
Fæminam Lectiſſimam, Filia minimè indigna, Paternarum æmula
Virtutum, omnibuſq: quæ aut beatiſſimo Conjugi placere
poterant, aut quæ talium parentum Filiam decebant, plene
ornata. Per Decennium & amplius Comes fidiſſima,
Magnæ Particeps & Auctrix Felicitatis;
Duobus Partubus Maritum felicem, at tertio eheu!
infelicem fecit Puerperio una-cum Infantulo extincta;
Parentibus, Liberis, Amicis, ſed maxime Marito amantiſſimo
triſte ſui Deſiderium reliquit, Animam efflans XVI K. Mart:

v. ut ſuprà. † Izacke's Antiq. of Exeter, p. 133.

The arms are, *party per pale—baron—argent three lions rampant azure, a chief of the ſecond, feme, argent a croſs mounted on three degrees gules on a chief azure five bezants*—motto, "*Tanquam deſpicatus ſum vinco.*

The next monument is compoſed of alabaſter and marble, in which lies the figure of a biſhop in his epiſcopal dreſs, with this inſcription upon a tablet of blue marble, in golden characters.

In memoriam Valentini Carey
Olim hujus Eccleſiæ Ep̄i
Qui obiit X° Junii
MDCXXVI.
Sanguis Jeſu Chriſti purgat me ab omni Peccato.

There are three eſcutcheons at the top of the monument; on the firſt, *argent a bend ſable charged with three roſes of the firſt, and a mullet for difference*; on the ſecond, *party per pale*, the arms of the dioceſe and thoſe of the biſhop, as before; and on the third, *party per pale*, the aforeſaid arms of Carey, and, *ſable two creſcents, or, a canton argent.*

Biſhop Carey was not buried in his own church, but in Saint Paul's cathedral, London.

A ſmall monument behind the choir-pulpit bears the following epitaph:

Heic ſitus eſt
Robertus Hall
Joſephi Cl: Ep̄i: Filius Primogenitus
S. S. Theologiæ Doctor facundus.
Hujus Eccleſiæ vivus, Theſaurarius:
Mortuus, Theſaurus:
vivus, mortuus
Reſidentarius.
Obiit 29.° Die Maii 1667. Ætatis ſuæ 61.

There are upon this monument three eſcutcheons; on the firſt, *ſable three talbots heads erazed, argent collared gules*; on the ſecond, *party per pale, baron, gules, a ſaltier engrailed between four leopards heads, or, feme*—the arms of Hall as before; and on the third, *party per pale, baron*, the arms of Hall, *feme, maſonry, argent, a chief indented ſable.*

Upon a ſmall white marble tablet fixed in the ſouth-wall, is this inſcription:

Near this Stone is interred the Body of Miſs Henrietta
Wilhelmina Wyander Piers who departed this Life
the 7.th Day of December 1764 aged 22 years, Siſter
of Sir William Pigott Piers Bar.t of Triſtenagh
in the County of Weſtmeath in Ireland.

In a low nich under a window in the north-wall, lies the figure of a dead body cut in freeſtone, with this inſcription over the ſame:

Iſta Figura docet
Nos omnes premeditari
Qualiter ipſa nocet
Mors quando venit dominari.

There

There are two eſcutcheons, one on each ſide; on the firſt, *two keys in ſaltier*, on the ſecond, *a key and a ſword in ſaltier*. It is not known to whoſe memory this monument is erected.

In the north-wall is an arched nich, in which ſtands an altar-tomb, bearing this inſcription on the top:

Here lieth Maſter Anthony Harvy Eſquier who
dyed the XXIII dye of Maye a.° dni 1564.

The arms over the tomb are quarterly; firſt, *on a bend three trefoils ſlipped*, ſecond, *a lion rampant ſurrounded by eight billets*, third, *billetty three lions rampant*, fourth, the ſame as firſt; *a creſcent for difference*; and the creſt, *a ram paſſant guardant*.

Sir William Francis, knight, ſlain by the rebels at Clyſt-bridge in the time of Edward the ſixth, lies buried, according to Sir W. Pole, near the tomb of Anthony Harvy.

* Near the ſame place is, alſo, an arched nich, ſupported by gothick pillars, in which lies the effigy of a knight completely armed, and croſs-legged. It appears to be the monument of Sir Richard Stapeldon, knight, (as ſome ſay a judge) and brother of Biſhop Stapeldon, whoſe monument is in the choir-wall, directly oppoſite. At the feet of Sir Richard is the repreſentation of a man taking hold of the fore-leg of a horſe, which is thus traditionally explained—As Sir Richard was riding into the city of London with his brother, the biſhop, a certain cripple lying at the gate, ſeized one of his horſe's fore legs, and by croſſing it threw both horſe and rider to the ground; by which the latter was ſoon killed: and from this circumſtance the gate obtained the name of Cripple-Gate. By Hankford, Sir Richard was the direct anceſtor of Queen Elizabeth. He was murdered in the year 1326.

Nearly oppoſite the laſt-mentioned monument is another of alabaſter, faſtened to the choir-wall, in which is the effigy of a knight kneeling; and upon a ſcroll ſurrounding him are theſe words, "*Credo carnis reſurrectionem et vitam æternam.*" Upon a pediment over the figure is this epitaph:

Viro
Nobiliſſimo D. Petro Carew
Equiti Aurato,
Eſt hoc ſtructum Monumentum;
Qui obiit Roſæ in Laginia Hiberniæ 27.
Novem. Sepultus autem Waterfordiæ
15. Decemb: 1575.

Below the epitaph are theſe words—"*Felice: Chi: Puo:*"—The arms are, *or, three lions paſſant ſable*.

* Leland's Itin. vol. 3, p. 37. Izacke's Antiq. of Exeter, p. 44. Prince's Worthies of Devon, p. 558. Browne Willis's Notitia Parliam. vol. 2, p. 262.

In

In the South-Aiſle of the Choir, the firſt monument on the ſouth-wall is of marble, ſmall, and unornamented, with the following inſcription:

Underneath lyeth the body of Dorothy the wife of
Robert Bennet of Halmſton in the County Gent. &
Daughter of Edward Bennet of Hexworthy in the
County of Cornwall Eſq:r who dyed the 10th Day of
October Anno Dom: 1736. Ætat. 34.

Oppoſite the laſt-mentioned monument is another very ſmall and plain, thus inſcribed:

To the memory of William Weſton Eſq.r youngeſt
Son of Stephen Weſton B.p of Exeter many years
Capt: of an Indiaman, and at his death Regiſtrar
of this Dioceſe. This Monument is dedicated by
Charles Weſton Prebend.y of Durham &c. his Nephew
& Exor. Ob.t 30. June, 1773, Ætat 62.

The arms are, *argent a croſs mounted on three degrees gules on a chief azure five bezants.*

The next monument is a very ſplendid one, conſiſting of a ſarcophagus of black marble upon a white marble pedeſtal, and an angel on the ſarcophargus, with one hand holding a croſier, and with the other pointing to the inſcription, on a very large tablet elevated above the whole, as follows:

M. S.
Stephani Weſton S. T. P.
Hujus Eccleſiæ per XVII. Annos Epiſcopi
Probi, Eruditi, Conſtantis Viri,
Qui ex Agro Berchiæ oriundus,
In Schola Etonenſi, Collegioque Regali apud Cantabrigienſes
Enutritus eſt.
Deinde Hypodidaſcalus in eodem Ludo conſtitutus.
Pueritiæ ibidem excolendæ,
a XXIV.to uſque ad XLI Ætatis Annum,
Maxima cum Laude incubuit.
Quum adverſa Valetudo Laboribus tantis haud amplius ſufficeret,
Ejuſdem Etonenſis Collegii Socius cooptatus,
Honeſtum atque elegans Otium.
Literarum omnium Studiis exercendis,
Collegii Muneribus obeundis,
Eodem variis Ædificiis exornando,
Numeroſa interim Sobole educenda,
Quin et Sacerdotalibus identidem Curis incumbens
Collocavit.
Unde, ad hoc Præſulatus Faſtigium evecto
Ibi demum emicuit
Longa Obſcuritate celata, nec tamen ſepulta Virtus.
Ibi, illa Doctrinæ, Pietatis, Abſtinentiæ præiit Exempla,
Illa Animi incorrupti, patientis, munifici,
Cum Eccleſiam paterna Benevolentia foveret,
Summa Equitate regeret,
Moribus, & ſuis, et aliorum inſtrueret ornaret,

Hoc denique in Stadio deſudantem mors occupavit:
Hic morboſa ſenectute, longiſque Podagræ Doloribus fractus,
In Officiis tamen obeundis vigens, vegetuſque,
Septuageſimo ſexto Ætatis anno,
Vitæ ſatur exceſſit.
Quem juxta dormit
Conjux amantiſſima
Sanctiſſima mulier
Lucia Weſton
Quæ poſt feliciſſimum L. annorum Connubium,
Diuturna ægrotanti Mariti Cura,
Aſſiduiſque vigiliis comminuta valetudine,
Annum agens ſexageſimum octavum,
Vix duorum menſium ſpatio ſuperſtes,
Eidem ſepulcro corpus
Eidem Dei Omnipotentis Miſericordiæ animam
Lubens reſignavit.
Obierunt, Ille a. d. VI. Id. Januarii, Hæc a. d. IV. Non: Martü,
CIↃIↃCCXLI.

Upon the pedeſtal which ſupports the ſarcophagus:

Here alſo are depoſited
The mortal Remains
Of Margaret their Daughter;
Candid, Generous, & unblemiſh'd
In every Part of her Character.
Who died Oct.r the 9.th 1762,
In the 57.th Year of her Age.

At the head of the monument are two oval or eccleſiaſtical eſcutcheons: on the firſt are the arms of the dioceſe, *party per pale, with argent, a croſs on three degrees gules, a chief azure, charged, with five bezants*; and on the ſecond are the aforeſaid arms of the biſhop, and, *checky, or, and gules, a canton ſiniſter argent, party per pale.*

A ſmall monument of black and white marble:

To the memory of Charles Hawtrey, M. A. Subdean
& Canon Reſidentiary of this Church who died 3.d May
1770 aged 83. As a Huſband, Parent, Maſter and Friend
he was affectionate tender kind and true; extenſive in his
Charity but ſecret: a faithful Miniſter of Jeſus Chriſt:
after a long & melancholy Illneſs borne with the Forti-
tude of a Chriſtian, he was releaſed from this world,
to reap the Fruits of his Piety in a better.

The arms are, *party per pale, baron, argent, between two bendlets, three lions paſſant guardant, ſable crowned, or, ſeme, checky, or, and gules, a canton ſiniſter, argent.*

Under a lofty arch, ſupported by pillars, lies the effigy of a biſhop, clad in his epiſcopal habit, holding a book between his hands: over the figure is a ſmall tablet of marble, with the following inſcription, very much defaced:

Memoriæ
Reverendi Patris, digniſſimi præſulis,
Domini Gulielmi Cottoni,
Olim Exonienſis Epiſcopi,
Sacrum.

Venentur Titulos alii, atque Encomia captent;
Tu propriâ Virtute nites, digniſſime Præſul.
Corda Virum Tumulus, tibi ſunt Epitaphia Linguæ,
Virtuteſque tuæ Tituli; quæ diſſita multis;
Juncta tibi zelus prudens, Prudentia miſta
Serpentem innocua caute moderata Columba,
Fœta operumque fides, opera edita, & abdita mundo,
Abdita (ſi humilis Pietas jubet) edita cœlo!
Mite ſupercilium, facies auguſta, ſereni
Vultus, Majeſtas frontis veneranda ſerena,
Ira fugax, ſolem rarò viſura cadentem.
Menſa benigna, domuſq: patens, adituſque paratus,
Condivit tua dicta lepos gravitaſque leporem,
Pacificis placidus, tantum hoſtis ſeditioſis,
Non tibi ſublimi mores in ſede ſuperbi;
Vita nec in prima (ut multis) fuit ima Cathedra
Prælatuſque Gregi, ſed non elatus honore es.
A Paulo ad Petrum pia te Regina vocavit,
Cum Petro et Paulo Cœli Rex Arce locavit.

At the top of the monument are three eſcutcheons; the firſt, *party per pale, baron, argent, a bend ſable between three ogreſſes.* The arms of feme are nearly obliterated. On the ſecond, are the arms of the dioceſe and the arms of the biſhop, as above, *party per pale*; and on the third, the arms of Cotton alone. Biſhop Cotton died in the year 1620.

A monument of white marble, conſiſting of the buſt of a prieſt; below which is ſuſpended a mantle with this epitaph—

Edwardus Cotton S. T. P.
Theſaurarius et unus è Canonicis
Reſidentariis, Filius Gulielmi Cotton
Præcentoris, Filii Gulielmi Epiſcopi
Hujus Eccleſiæ. In Argumento &
Genio ſubtilis; Doctrina, Pietate et
Charitate angelicus, ad Damnum
Eccleſiæ, et ad Dolorem Amicorum,
Viz: omnium, obiit II.° Novembris anno
Salutis 1675.

Over the monument are the arms of Cotton as before.

Behind the throne is a plain white marble tablet, on the top of which is a mitre. The epitaph is as follows:

To the Memory of George Lavington L. L. D.
Who having early diſtinguiſhed himſelf
By a conſcientious, and diſintereſted Attachment
To the Cauſe of Liberty, and the Reformation,
Was ſucceſſively advanced to Dignities
In the Cathedrals of Worceſter and St. Paul,

And

And laſtly to the epiſcopal Choir of this Church.
Endowed by Nature with ſuperior Abilities;
Rich in a great Variety of acquired Knowledge,
In the Study of the Holy Scriptures conſummate.
He never ceaſed to improve his Talents,
Nor to employ them to the nobleſt Purpoſes;
An inſtructive, animated, and convincing Preacher;
a determined Enemy to Idolatry and Perſecution,
a ſucceſsful Expoſer of Pretence and Enthuſiaſm.
Happy in his Services to the Church of Chriſt!
Happier who could unite ſuch extenſive Cares
With a ſtrict Attention to his immediate Charge!
His Abſences from his Dioceſe were ſhort, and rare;
And his Preſence was endeared to his Clergy,
By an eaſy Acceſs, and a gracefull Hoſpitality;
A winning Converſation, and condeſcending Deportment,
Unaffected Sanctity dignified his Inſtructions,
And indulgent Candour ſweeten'd his Government.
At length having eminently diſcharged his Duties,
Of a Man, a Chriſtian, and a Prelate,
Prepared by habitual Meditation
To reſign Life without Regret,
To meet Death without Terror,
He expired with the Praiſes of God upon his Lips,
In his 79.th Year, Sept.r 13th 1762.

The arms, *argent a ſaltier gules, on a chief of the ſecond three boars' heads, or.*

* In the ſouth-wall of the choir lie two ſtatues of freeſtone, repreſenting knights in complete armour, croſs-legged. The one nearer to the weſt is the figure of a knight, who was one of the family of Chicheſter. The Chicheſter-arms were formerly viſible on his ſhield; but no inſcription is now to be ſeen.

† The one nearer to the altar is the effigy of Humfrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford and Eſſex, and Conſtable of England, as appears by the following epitaph, which was once over the ſame, but is now illegible.

Epitaphium D. Bohunni illuſtriſſimi
Quondam Comitis Herefordenſis.
Oh Bohunne Comes! claro de ſanguine nate!
En! rapit vitæ ſtamina parca tuæ.
Dejicit illa viros illuſtri ſtemmate natos:
Inſuper obſcuros dejicit illa viros.
Aſpicite humanam Bohunni in imagine ſortem?
Cunctos mors pandâ falce cruentà ſecat.

This epitaph was written by John Hooker.

On the ſhield were depicted the arms of Bohun, but they are entirely obliterated. This Humfrey married Elizabeth, daughter of King Edward the Firſt, and had by her, amongſt other iſſue, Margaret, afterwards the wife of Hugh Courtenay, the ſecond Earl of Devon, of that name, who lies interred in the nave. He was ſlain at Burrow-Bridge, 1322, and was buried at York.

* Leland's Itin. vol. 3, p. 36. † Izacke's Antiq. of Exeter, p. 44. Prince's Worthies of Devon, p. 163. Milles's catal. of Honor, p. 1070. Cleaveland's hiſt. of the Courtenay-family, p. 155.

The

The monument at the ſouth-eaſt corner of the choir-wall is of blue marble, and has the following epitaph in golden letters—

M. S.
Nicolai Hall S. T. P.
Qui hujus Eccleſiæ Theſaurarius, Faringdonienſis Rector
Utriuſque nuper ornamentum, nunc Luctus et Deſiderium,
Privata omnia ſacrique muneris officia egregiè explendo,
Sui Ordinis nemo Laudem ampliorem meruit pauci parem,
Maritus et Pater fuit ſuorum amantiſſimus,
Et ab illis invicem unicè dilectus,
Paſtor omni cura in Gregis Salutem ſui invigilans,
Concionibus ſe Pietatis ſtrenuum præbuit Monitorem,
Exemplo Ducem.
Neque minus ſeveram Sacerdotis Gravitatem
Suaviſſimis temperavit Moribus,
In ſanctitate edenda ſibi rigidus, aliis jucundus,
In Rebus gerendis Dubium, Prudentiam prius;
An inviolatum miremur Juſtitiæ Studium
Pauperibus minimè oſtentandi ſe Cauſa liberalis,
Munificentiam iis ſuam altiori Rivo
Quo minore Strepitu fluere voluit;
Rara erga Amicos et de ſe bene merentes Fide,
Offenſarum quam cito oblitus,
Beneficii accepti Memoriam nunquam depoſuit,
Egregiis hiis Animi ſolitus parem attulit Modeſtiam,
Alienæ virtutes Æſtimator juſtiſſimus haud æquus ſuæ
Ideoque Invidia major plus merito Gloriæ,
Quoniam vivus neglexerat,
Moriens conſequutus eſt.
Obiit VII. Cal. Maii Anno Domini MDCCIX.
Optimo Parenti
Nic. Hall Filius natu maximus
Poſuit.

At the head of the monument are theſe arms—*party per pale, baron, gules a ſaltier engrailed between four leopard's heads, or*; *ſeme, ſable three talbot's heads argent collared gules*—at the bottom of the monument—*party per pale,* firſt, *ermines three roſes argent ſeeded, or*; ſecond, *ſable three talbot's heads erazed argent collared gules;* third, *party per pale, or; and ſable two chevronels between three griffins paſſant, all counterchanged.*

Behind the altar, and oppoſite the entrance to our Lady's Chapel, is a neat monument, with a pyramidical tablet bearing this inſcription:

In Memory
of
The Reverend George Baker
Archdeacon of Totnes,
And Canon of this Church:
who died Jany 28:th 1772,
Aged 85.

And

And of Sarah his Daughter,
Wife of the Reverend William Hatherly;
Who died April 4.th 1760
Aged 30.
And were both buried near this Place.
And of Mary Wife of the above named
George Baker, and Daughter of the
Right Reverend Stephen Weſton S. T. P.
Formerly Biſhop of this Dioceſe: who died
March 3.d 1777, aged 76.

The arms are—*party per pale, baron, argent a ſaltier engrailed ſable charged with five eſcalops of the firſt on a chief of the ſecond a lion paſſant guardant of the firſt; feme, argent a croſs mounted on three degrees gules, on a chief azure five bezants.*

In our Lady's Chapel or the Library, over the entrance is this inſcription:

Hanc Capellam beatæ Mariæ Virginis ab
Athelſtano Rege olim fundatam, in Biblio-
thecam propriis ſumptibus convertit Robertus
Vilvaine, M. D. Anno Domini 1657.

On the north-ſide of the entrance to the chapel, on a ſmall monument, is the following inſcription:

In Memoriam
Roberti Vilvaine Medicinæ
Doctoris hac olim Civitate
Nati atq: de eadem optimè
Meriti, qui obiit 21.° Februarii
1662,
Ætatis ſuæ 87.°

On the ſouth-ſide of the entrance is a monument of blue marble, with a profuſion of heavy foliage and gilding, bearing this epitaph:

M. S.
Racobi Raillard
Ex antiquâ et generoſâ Proſapiâ
Baſiliæ apud Helvetios oriundus.
Jure Anglorum natali Parliamentaria
Auctoritate donatus.
Quatuordecim, plus minus, annos in
Hac Civitate mercaturam ſatis amplam et
Copioſam exercuit.
Ob: 9. Calend. Octob: 1692.
Ημων το πολιτευμα εν τοις
ουρανοις υπαρχει.

The arms are—*gules a pale argent, in chief a demi-griffin, or.*

At the head of the chapel, againſt the north-wall, is a very ſuperb monument, in which is the figure of a lady richly dreſſed, reclined upon a pedeſtal, under an arch ſupported by marble pillars. A tablet of marble bears this inſcription, in golden characters:

Hic jacet Domina Dorothea Uxor
Johannis Doderidge Militis,
Unius Juſticiariorum Domini Regis

Ad Placita coram Rege tenenda aſſignati,
Et Filia Amiſii Bampfield Militis, quæ obiit
Primo Martii, Anno Domini
1614.

In other parts of the monument are introduced theſe lines—

Mortua jam ſtatua eſt, illuſtris fæmina vivens
Viva typus veræ, quæ pietatis erat.
Hanc igitur pietas terræ deplorat ademptam;
Huic pietas cœli regna tenenda dedit.
— Apoſtrophe ad ſpectatorem. —
Mens mea quam gremio, corpus conceperat annos
Binos terdenos, filia parta deo eſt.
Mors Lucina fuit, lucem dedit illa fruendam
Cœli quo primæ luceo ſtella notæ.
His matri charæ cor gnati triſte parentat,
Mortem ejus celebrans quâ ſibi vita data eſt.

Arms—*party per pale, baron, argent two pales wavy azure, between nine coſslets-gules; ſeme, or, on a bend gules three mullets argent.*

Adjoining to the laſt-mentioned monument is another of a ſimilar conſtruction, in which lies the effigy of a judge in his robes, with a court-roll in his hand. The following epitaph was inſcribed on the monument, but is now nearly obliterated—

To the Memory of Sir John Doderidge, Knight, who
was firſt, Serjeant at Law to Prince Henry; afterwards,
Sollicitor General to King James of famous memory;
after that, Principal Serjeant at Law to the ſaid
King James; and laſtly, was called, by him, to be one
of the Judges of the honourable Court of King's-Bench;
whereof he remained a Judge the Reſt of his Life, for the
Space of ſeventeen Years. He departed this Life at
Forſters, near Egham, in Surrey, the thirteenth Day of
September, Anno Dom: 1628, about the ſeventy third
Year of his Age; and, as he deſired, was here buried,
the fourteenth of October, then next following.

NUnC obiit DoDerIgUs JUDeX.

Learning, adieu, for Doderidge is gone
To fix his earthly, to a heavenly Throne.
Rich Urn of learned Duſt! ſcarce can be found
More Worth inſhrined, in ſix foot of Ground.

The following latin verſes were formerly to be ſeen on this monument, but are no longer diſcernible—

Qui Themidis ſacræ Interpres, Juriſq: tot annos
Municipalis Apex, virum quem magnus Jacobus
Equeſtri claro ornavit, juſſitq: Tribunal
Aſcendere Juridicum, Populiſq: evolvere Lites
Ambiguas, dignâq; rependere crimina Pæna
Explorata pari, Qui me Gravitaſq: fideſque
Juſticiaq: . . . . gerit Prudentia, tandem
Conceſſit Fatis. Cum poterit altera cœlum
Pars repetit, Pietaſq: jubet fraternia . . . .
Corporis Exuvias requieſcere Mauſoleo.

Quoto

Quoto Ætatis? Quoto Salutis deceſſit?
En! ipſe letho extinguitur
DoDerIgIUs JUDeX CarUs.

The arms are—*party per pale, baron, argent two pales wavy azure between nine croſslets gules*; *feme, or, on a bend gules three mullets argent.*

* In the north-wall is a ſtately monument of alabaſter, repreſenting a biſhop in pontificalibus, lying under a canopy. The epitaph, which is very much defaced, as follows—

Hic jacet Edmundus de Stafforde intumulatus,
Quondam profundus Legum Doctor reputatus.
Verbis facundus, Comitum de Stirpe creatus:
Felix et mundus Pater hujus Pontificatus.

The arms are—*or a chevron gules a bordure azure mitred, or.* Biſhop Stafford was Lord Chancellor of England, and died 1419.

† In the ſouth-wall, oppoſite the laſt-mentioned monument, is that of Biſhop Bronſcombe, wherein lies his effigy; over which is an arch ſupported by pillars, and adorned with figures of angels, ſome of whom bear ſcrolls, with theſe inſcriptions—

Soli Deo Honor et Gloria.
Deum adora, omni Die, omni Hora.

The epitaph is written on the edge of the monument, as follows—

Olim ſincerus Pater omni dignus Amore
Primus Walterus magna jacet hic in Honore.
Edidit hic plura digniſſima Laude Statuta,
Quæ tanquam Jura ſervant hic omnia tuta.
Atque hoc Collegium, quod Glaſſeney plebs vocat omnis,
Condidit egregium, pro voce data ſibi ſomnis.
Quot Loca conſtruxit, Pietatis quot bona fecit,
Quam ſanctam duxit Vitam, Vox dicere quæ ſit?
Laudibus immenſis jubilet Gens Exonienſis,
Et Chorus et Turbæ, quia natus in hac fuit Urbe.
Plus ſi ſcire velis, feſtum ſtatuit Gabrielis.
Gaudeat in Cœlis, igitur Pater iſte fidelis.

The arms are—*or, on a chevron ſable three cinquefoils of the firſt, between two keys erect in chief, and a ſword erect in baſe of the ſecond.*—This biſhop died in the year 1280.

‡ Biſhop Peter Quivil, who died 1291, was buried in the center of this chapel, but his graveſtone is now covered with the library-floor. It bears this epitaph—

Petra tegit Petrum, nihil officiat tibi Tetrum.

§ *In the Chapel on the north-ſide of the Library,* is a monument of freeſtone, againſt the north-wall; in the under part of which lies the figure of a knight, armed, and croſs-legged: on his ſhield are the arms—*three lions paſſant*; and on the wall behind him, "Sir Peter Carew," in characters almoſt obliterated. On the higher part are two other figures, the one of a knight in armour, and the

* Leland's Itin. vol. 3, p. 35. Hooker's catal. of the Biſhops of Exeter. Izacke's Antiq. of Exeter, p. 71. † v. auctores citat. ut ſuprà. Izacke's Antiq. of Exeter, p. 20. Prince's Worthies of Devon, p. 62. ‡ Leland's Itin. vol. 3, p. 35. Izacke's Antiq. of Exeter, p. 29. § Izacke's Antiq. of Exeter, p. 134.

other

other of a lady on his left ſide, repreſenting Sir Gawen Carew and his wife; to whoſe memory this monument is ſaid to have been erected in the year 1581.

Theſe are the remains of the mutilated inſcription:

Walter Dowrich, of Dowrich eſq. maried the only ſiſter of this Sr knyght under
figured elder brother to the ter Carew knyght was ſlayne.

Two dates appear; the one 1589, cut in ſtone, and the other 1581, in black paint, ſcarcely diſcernible. The inſcription upon this monument of the Carews, runs thus:

"Walter Dowrich of Dowrich eſq. maried the only ſiſter of this Sir Peter Carew knyght under figured, elder brother to the Lord Carew, Baron of Clorton; which Sir Peter Carew knyght was ſlayne in Flande."

Againſt the eaſtern-wall is fixed a clumſy monument of freeſtone; at the bottom of which is repreſented a naked boy, ſleeping, with an hour-glaſs at his feet: above is a coffin covered with a pall; from which angels are tranſporting to heaven the ſoul of the departed, in the form of a cloud. Over the whole monument is a tablet with this inſcription, very much defaced—

To ye Memory of M.ris Elizabeth Barrett
The Wife of John Barrett Gent:
Whoſe Body is interred at the
Eaſt-End of Lady-Chappell
Neere the high altar under
A marbell Stone.
For that the Elder Atrides Grief
No Penſill can expreſſe to Life
For Iphigeniaes luckles Hap
His Face a blacke veile muſt enwrap
And for the graces here enſhrid
Cannot by Art's Quill be defined
Loe here a Veile of ſable Herſe
Inſteede of Comment of all verſe
Great Greifes as Graces are neere one
They ſilence both Expreſſion
Blesd Soule who Angels hads yet ſtrive to rayſe
Whe Angels Togues faylter in thy due Praiſe.

Arms—*party per pale, baron, checky argent and ſable, feme, three pears.*

Next, we have the figure of a youth in the attitude of prayer; before him is an organ, and behind him divers other muſical inſtruments; and upon the clouds, which are opened over his head, appear ſeveral cherubims. This monument is of freeſtone, very ſmall, and badly executed. The inſcription, very much mutilated, is as follows—

Matthei Godwin
Adoleſcentis pii, mitis,
Ingenioſi, Muſicæ Bacchalaurii;
Cathed: Cantuar: et Exon: Archimuſici.
Æternæ Memoriæ poſuit G: M: Fr:
Vixit Annos 17. Menſes 5.

Hinc

Hinc ad Cœlos migravit
12 Januarii 1586.

Arms—*or, two lions paſſant azure; on a canton of the ſecond, three bezants: a martlet for difference.*

Upon a monument of blue marble is this epitaph—

Memoriæ
Johannis Bidgood M. D.
Hac Civitate III Id. Martii nati
CIↃIↃCXXIII,
Denato vero Idibus Januarii CIↃIↃCXC.
S.
Quem ſi Artis Medicæ
Anglicaniq: Nominis
Decus et Ornamentum,
Si Hippocratem, Galenum,
Iſtiuſve Sæculi Æſculapium
Dixeris,
Verecundè dixeris Viator.

Upon a tablet below the epitaph is as follows—

Hum: Bidgood Conſanguineus
Et in totum Aſſem Hæres inſtitutus
Gratitudinis æternæ
Hoc Teſtimonium venerabundus
Poſuit.

The arms are—*argent, on a chief engrailed azure a tortoiſe or.*

Nearly in the center of this chapel is a graveſtone inlaid with braſs, upon which is engraved the figure of a prieſt kneeling, with a ſcroll in his mouth, bearing this inſcription—"*Dne Jhu ſcdm actu meū noli me judicari.*" The epitaph is as follows:

Hic jacet Magiſter Willīus Langetoñ Conſanguineus
Magri Edī Stafford Exōn Epi quondm̄ Canonicus
hujus Eccliǣ Qui obiit 29.° Die Januarii Anno Dñi
millmo CCCC.° tertiodecimo cujus Animæ propitietur
ompe Deus. Amen.

The arms—*a chevron within a bordure mitred.*

* *In the Chapel on the ſouth-ſide of the Library*, is a monument of freeſtone, erected to the memory of Sir John Gilbert, knight, and his wife, (who was the daughter of Sir Richard Chudleigh, of Aſhton) conſiſting of their effigies, which lie ſide by ſide upon a bed of ſtate, under a canopy ſupported by pillars. No inſcription appears: but at the back of the monument are three eſcutcheons; on the firſt, *argent on a chevron ſable three roſes of the firſt*; on the ſecond, *party per pale*, the foregoing arms, and *ermine three lions rampant gules*; and on the third, the laſt-mentioned arms alone. This Sir John Gilbert was knighted by Queen Elizabeth in 1570, and was ſheriff of Devon in 1574.

* Prince's Worthies of Devon, p. 327.

We have, next, the monument of Edmund Davie, M. D. containing his buſt in white marble; under which is this ſhort epitaph:

In
Memoriam Edmundi Davie
Qui obiit 22. Jan:
1692.

The arms are—*argent a chevron ſable between three mullets gules.*

Upon a high plinth of freeſtone is a very large white marble pedeſtal, which ſupports two buſts, the one of a prieſt in his gown and band, and the other of a woman in a looſe dreſs; and a genius holding a medallion with a profile-buſt of a young woman in baſs relief. The pedeſtal bears this inſcription:

Hic placide in Chriſto dormit
Martha Furſman:
Quæ Patre orta Gaſparo Radcliffe de Franklyn Arm:ro
Matre autem Janâ Filia Salomonis Andrew de Lyme-Regis;
Utriſq: Natalibus Generoſa;
Nata eſt 15.to Die Menſis Maii A. D. 1688:o
Sub benignis autem penetralibus Materteræ ſuæ cariſſimæ
Marthæ, Henrici Manaton Arm:ti Uxoris et Viduæ pientiſſimæ,
E Parvula enutrita eſt; et amata multum;
Hæres tandem ex aſſe ab Improle inſtituta,
Viro Reverendo Johanni Furſman Clerico, A. M.
18.to Maii A. D. 1721.o nuptum data eſt;
Et ſummo decore omnes Matronæ Partes ſuſtinebat:
Pia, Proba, Caſta, Verecunda, Recti Tenax, Intemerata fide & honore;
In ſodalium Conſuetudine et Colloquiis
Non moroſè ſilens; nec muliebriter garrula:
Erat enim Illi lentus Riſus, ſermo rarus, Cenſura nulla.
Formæ porro, Gratiæ et Dignitati Animam adjungebat candidam & ſinceram,
Ingenium Mite & Benevolum;
Prudentiam rerum agendarum ſcientem;
Et verendam quandam Morum Gravitatem;
Nihil leve, nihil indecorum, nihil ſe indignum tolerantem.
His Virtutibus exercitata,
Proh Dolor! Affectu Convulſivo ſubitò correpta,
4.to Die Menſis Junii A. D. 1727:o Gravida è vivis exceſſit!
Et triſte ſui Deſiderium reliquit
Pauperibus, Amicis, Cognatis, Marito, et Filiæ unicæ,
Marthæ Furſman,
Quæ 2.do Sept.ris A. D. 1723.o Nata
Virtutum Matris et Bonorum Hæres,
Variolis, eheu Genere maximè peſtiferis! quam infeliciter! lecto affixa,
Morbum adgraveſcentem ſenſit, non timuit:
Et ingruentem Mortem Animo pertulit.
Forti, Erecto, et minimè Perturbato;
Quali Innocentem, quali Chriſtianam decuit:
Et 23.o Die Octob: A. D. 1741. Animam puram et incontaminatam Deo reddidit:
Uxori et Filiæ heu! nimis propere abreptis!
Hoc monumentum ſuperſtes poſuit
Johannes Furſman Eccl.æ Cathed.is Exon Cancellarius;

Et cum Illarum Cineribus ſuos etiam admiſceri cupit:
Et unà cum Dilectis Cœleſtem ad Gloriam feliciter reſurgat,
Nunquam iterum Disjungendus.

The back of the monument is of black marble, upon which is a pediment, and under the ſame there are three eſcutcheons: on the firſt, *party per pale, baron, gules a ſaltier argent between four croſslets or*; *feme, gules a ſaltier dove-tailed argent between a book diſplayed of the ſecond in chief, and three croſſes botony or*; on the ſecond, *party per pale, baron*, the aforeſaid arms of the feme, *feme, argent a bend engrailed ſable*; on the third, *quarterly, firſt*, the laſt mentioned arms of baron; *ſecond, gules three holy lambs paſſant argent*; *third, gutty de ſang a croſs engrailed gules*; *fourth*, the ſame as the firſt. Round the medallion before mentioned is this inſcription, "*Mearum, heu! Dulce Decus, Columenque Rerum.*"

* In the north-eaſt corner of this chapel is interred Biſhop Offspring Blackall, who died 1716. According to his particular direction, no monument is erected to his memory.

† *In Speke's Chapel, on the north-ſide of the Choir*, is the monument of Sir Thomas Speke, of White-Lackington, in the county of Somerſet, knight.—Under an arch in the north-wall, lies his effigy in freeſtone, in armour, his head bare, and repoſed on his helmet; on his left ſide a ſword, on his right a dagger, and a croſs on his breaſt faſtened by a chain round his neck. The chapel is ornamented with a great number of eſcutcheons, containing his armorial bearings, viz. *argent two bars azure, over all an eagle diſplayed gules.*

In Oldham's Chapel, on the ſouth-ſide of the Choir, in an arched nich in the wall, lies the effigy of a biſhop in complete pontificalibus, and over him this inſcription:

Hic jacet Hugo Oldm̄ Eps̄ q̄ obiit XXV.°
Die Junii añ Dn̄i millo CCCCC. °XIX.° ejuꝰ a.

Upon a tablet over the monument is as follows:

Capellam hanc Gratitudinis ergo ſumptibus
ſuis ornandam curaverunt P.r et Soc. CCC
Oxon A. D. 1763.

‡ The arms are thoſe of the dioceſe, *impaled with ſable a chevron, or; between three owls proper, on a chief of the ſecond three roſes gules.* This biſhop died excommunicated; but an abſolution was obtained at Rome ere he was buried. He, in conjunction with Richard Fox, Biſhop of Wincheſter, (before Biſhop of Exeter) founded Corpus Chriſti College, in Oxford.

In the ſouth-aiſle of the choir ſhould have been noticed a ſmall neat monument of marble, bearing this inſcription:

Near this place reſt interred the remains
of Thomas Skynner LL. D.
ſucceſſively A. D.n of Totneſs
and Præcentor of this Church

* Izacke's Antiq. of Exeter, p. 200. † Leland's Itin. vol. 3, p. 36. Browne Willis's notitia parliam. vol. 2, p. 262. ‡ Leland's Itin. vol. 3, p. 36. Hooker's catal. of the Biſhops of Exeter. Izacke's Antiq. of Exeter, p. 113.

Whoſe

Whoſe honour and intereſts
he was always zealous to promote.
To the calls of charity or publick ſpirit
his purſe was never ſhut.
At every place of duty
His attendance was regular and exemplary
even when ill health might have pleaded a diſpenſation.
To his houſes a munificent benefactor
The one he built from the ground
And added to the ornaments and conveniencies of the other.
At length lamented by all
He cloſed a valuable life
In his 61.ſt year Aug. 7.th 1789.

The arms are—*ſable a chevron or, between three gryphons' heads erazed argent, creſt, a gryphon's head erazed argent, holding in his mouth, a finiſter gauntlet gules.*

We now come to the epitaphs inſcribed on the *Graveſtones*—firſt, *in the Nave.*

Hic jacet Sarah Lee Uxor Johannis Lee de
Hoſpitio Lyonenſi Gen: Filia Nicolai Rooke de
Dartington in Agrò Devonienſi Rectoris quæ obiit
2.° Die Decembris Anno Salutis 1713 Ætatis ſuæ 23.°
Hic etiam (una cum Filiola ſeptem menſes
nata) ſepulta eſt Rebecca Filia Caroli Heron
hujuſce Civitatis Gen: et prædicti Johannis Lee
Uxor dein altera quæ obiit 23.° Maii A. D. 1718
Ætatis ſuæ 28.°
Pia proba modeſta utraque et tam Benevo-
lentia erga omnes quam amore in maritum
Spectabilis
Paribus ornatæ virtutibus pari variolarum
invaſione gravidis nempe infenſiſſimo
abreptæ ſunt.
Ann Barber ob. 28.° April 1769 aged 53.

Hic ſitæ ſunt tres Filiolæ Nicolai Webber
hujus Eccleſiæ Scaccarii Clerici quæ obierunt
Maria primo Martii 1697.
Altera ejuſdem Nomin: 13.° April 1701.
Philippa 31.° Maii Anno Domini 1701.

Hic etiam obdormiſcunt Nicolaus et Franciſcus
Filioli ſupradicti Nicolai qui obierunt, Ille 5.to
Martii 1701—Hic vero 27.° Feb: 1708.
Subter etiam obdormiſcit Juliana Webber quæ
obiit 4.to Julii 1782

Richardus Filius Nicolai Webber Gen: Curiæ
conſiſtorii Exon: Regiſtrarii, hujuſque Eccleſiæ
Cathedralis Scaccarii Clerici, Natus 11.mo Octob:
Denatus 29.° Novem: An. Dñi 1683.

Ac

Ac etiam Gulielmus Filius ejuſdem Nicolai
qui annum tertium agens obiit 2.° Januarii
an: ſupraſcripto
Hic ſiti ſunt ſpe Reſurrectionis.

Underneath this Stone are depoſited the Remains of Mary Webber Widow who departed this Life the 17.th Day of May 1785 aged 81.

Underneath are depoſited the Remains of the Rev.d Thomas Webber A. M. Fellow of Exeter College in Oxford who died y.e 13.th of May 1768 aged 23 Years.

Here lyeth the Body of Charles Webber late of this City Gent: who departed this Life the 5.th of July 1765 aged 66 years

Here lyeth the Body of M.rs Mary Morriſh the Relict of Richard Morriſh D.r of Phyſick deceaſed y.e 4.th of Febru: 1683.

Hic juxta Agnetis ſic denuo Conjugis Cineres ſuos depoſuit Johannes Bury hujus Eccleſiæ Canonicus Reſidentiarius qui obiit Julii 5.to Anō Dom: 1667 Ætatis ſuæ 87.°

Underneath this Stone are depoſited the Remains of Nathaniel Clarke Eſq.r a Gentleman deſervedly reſpected as a ſincere and pious Chriſtian a generous Friend an affectionate Huſband and a liberal Benefactor to the Poor. He died Jan.ry 16.th 1755 in the 73.d Year of his Age.

Here lyeth the Body of Nathaniel Rowland late of this City Merchant who departed this Life the 15.th Day of July Anō Dom: 1713 Ætatis ſuæ 60.

Alſo here lyeth the Body of Penelope Rowland his Widow who died the 4.th Day of November Anō. Dom: 1715.

Here lyeth the Body of Thomas Pope Merchant of this City who departed this Life the 5.th Day of October Anno Dom: 1627.

Thomas Mayow Doctor of Phyſick March y.e 10th 1679.

Here lyeth the Body of Jone the Wife of John Smith Eſq.r who departed this Life ye 27.th Septem. 1679.

Here lyeth the Body of M.rs Lucretia Slade who departed this Life the 30.th Day of May 1659 being tie 82d Yeare of her Age.

Here lyeth ye Body of John Lant Esq.r sometime Maior of this City who died ye 17.th Day of August Ano. Dom. 1614.

This new Stone was put (in the room of another defaced and broken) by the Lady Susana Lear his Grandaughter A. D. 1689.

Here lyeth ye Body of Ann Daughter of John Martyn Esq.r late of Sheffayne in the Parish of Gascombe who departed this Life the 30.th of May 1690.

Here also lyeth Rebecca Wife of Gilbert Davy Gent. & Daughter of ye above named John Martyn Esq.r who died the 8th Day of August 1690.

Here lyeth ye Body of M.rs Katherine Gifford Daughter of Thomas Gifford of Halsbury in the County of Devon Esq.r who departed this life the 15.th Day of November 1663, aged neere 16 Yeares and here sleeps in hopes of a blessed Resurrection.

And also lieth here interred Catherine first ye Wife of Robert Burrington of Westsandford Esq.r afterwards ye Wife & Relict of Thomas Gifford of Halsbury Esq.r and Mother of ye said Katherine deceased ye 11th of March 1665.

Here lyeth the Body of John Butler Alderman and sometime Maior of this City who in ye 74th Yeare of his Age departed this Life on the 10.th Day of Aug: 1675.

Beati qui in Domino moriuntur.

Here also lyeth Elizabeth his Wife eldest Daughter of Sir Hugh Croker who died 11.th April 1663.

Also Gertrude Snell their Grandaughter who died the 14.th January 1697 aged 20 Years.

Also here lyeth Samuel Butler Son of ye said John Butler Alderman who died ye 22.d of August 1705.

Here lyeth William Glyde the Father of the undernamed Children who died 20.th August 1710.

Here lyeth the Body of Margaret the Wife of William Glyde Junior of this City Merchant who departed this Life the 15.th Day of August 1704.

Here

Here lyeth Charles ſecond Son of Alderman Glyde of this City Eſq.r who was ſometime of Chriſt Church Colledge in Oxford and afterward 4 Years a Studient in Phyſic in Lyden and died 28.th of May 1690 in the 26th Yeare of his Age.

Here lyeth William eldeſt Son to Captaine William Glyde of this City Merchant who died the 8.th Day of September 1669.

And Jane his Daughter who died in the ſame Month in the Yeare after.

Here lyeth ye Body of Elizabeth Wife unto M.r Francis Lippingcott the Younger of Exon Merchant & Daughter unto M.r Richard Evans ſometime Maior of this Cittye who departed this Life ye 11th of September 1652.

Here lyeth the Body of Margarett Barrett the Wife of Thomas Barrett Archdeacon of Exon and Channon reſident of this Church and eldeſt Daughter of the Right Reverend Father in God John Woulton ſomtime Lord Biſhop of this Dioceſſe who departed this Life the 7.th of July 1631 Ætatis ſuæ 67.

Here lyeth the Body of Edward Michell late of the Citty of Exon Gent: deceaſed, who departed this Life the 16.th Day of Aprill 1662 Ætatis ſuæ 61.

Here lyeth interred the body of M.r George Stoneman of the City of Exon Brewer who departed this Life the firſt Day of Aprill 1644.

Here lyeth the body of Robert Chafe Eſq.r who was twice Maior of this Citty and died the —— Day of December Anno Domini 1575.

In the middle of St. Peter's church (as Prince tells us) Thomas Flay and his wife lie buried, under a very fair ſtone, on which are theſe inſcriptions relating to them both:

Here lieth the Body of Thomas Flay, Alderman,
ſometime Mayor of the City of Exon;
who departed this Life the 2d Day of July,
Anno Dom. MDCXXXIV.

Beneath this is the inſcription on his wife, as follows:

Here, alſo, lieth the Body of Elizabeth Flay
his Wife, who departed this Life
the 20th Day of November
MDCLXXIII.
in the LXXXVI Year of her Age.

Under which is his coat of arms, *ermine on a pale baron, three doves argent*; Here d theſe words of Job, according to the old tranſlation, "*I am ſure that my deemer liveth.*"

In

In the North-Aiſle of the Nave:

Here lyeth the body of Catharine Eſtridge Buncombe of the Iſland of Saint Chriſtopher who departed this Life in this City the 15.th Day of November 1772 aged 35 Years.

M. Moe
who died the 25.th of Oct.r 1770
aged 29 Years.

Here lieth the Body of Simon Crymes Batchelor of Laws who died the 20.th of March 1695.

And alſo the body of Anne his Wife who died ye 7th of March 1692.

Here lyeth the Body of Capt: Benjamin Dollen born at Briſtol and died in this Citty in his Journey from London towards Pentille in Cornwall ye third Day of Octo.r 1700.

Here lyeth the Body of George Pyle of this City Merchant who departed this Life the 6.th day of December 1693 Ætatis ſuæ 40.

Here lyeth the Body of Katherine Siderfin Wife of Robert Siderfin of Croydon in the County of Som. Eſq.r Daughter of Richard Graves of Lincoln's Inn Eſq: who died ye 12th of Auguſt 1686.

Here lyeth the body of M.r Lucey Pinchback Lieutenant in Major Gen.l Stewart's Regm: who died ye 8th Octor 1696.

In the South-Aiſle of the Nave:

Here lieth ye Body of Samuel Burges Coroner of this City Eſq.r who died April ye 16th 1671.

Here lyeth ye Body of Dorothy Daughter of Nicholas Somers of this City Apothecary who died ye 10th of Auguſt 1659.

Here lyeth alſo John Somers of this City Apothecary who died the 12.th Day of May 1674 Ætatis ſuæ 51.

Here lieth the Body of Camilla Annabella Cary Wife of Edward Cary Eſq.r who departed this Life January ye 27th 1780 aged 25.

Here lye the Bodies of Sarah and Charles the Son and Daughter of M.r George Corbin whoſe Daughter departed this Life the 24th October 1661 and his Son the 17.th Day of Aprill 1665.

Here

Here lyeth the body of Sarah Reade Wife of
John Reade who died Feb: the 3d 1780 aged 42
lamented by all her Acquaintance.

Here lyeth the body of John Whiddon of
this City Gent: who dyed the 6th July 1687
aged 67.

Here lyeth the Body of John Edward Jen-
nings Eſq.r ſecond Son of Sir Phillip Jennings
Clerke Bar.t Cornet in the Yorkſhire light
Dragoons who died December the 13.th 1779.
aged 21.

Georgio Leach fidei ſpectatæ ſinḡlariſq:
Induſtriæ viro, Anna uxor mæſta aman-
tiſſima Memoriæ ergo poſuit. vixit annos
54, obiit 1608.

Here lyeth the Body of M.r John Violl one
of ye Prieſt Vicars of this Church who died ye
15th of February 1708.
Here lyeth the Body of Martha ye Wife of
M.r John Violl one of the Prieſt Vicars of this
Church who dyed ye 9th of Auguſt 1702 aged 44 Years.

Here lye the Remains of Mr. John Hicks -
Member of this Church 70 years, 54 years
Prieſt Vicar, 21 years Subchanter, Maſter of
the Boys and Reader of the Wynards Chapell
died Aug: 14.th 1762, aged 80 years 4 months
and nine Days.

Hic jacet
Spe Reſurrectionis Johannes Looſmore,
quondam Decano & Capitulo hujus Eccleſiæ
Curator fideliſſimus.
Et inter Artifices ſui Generis facile Princeps,
Sit Organum hoc auguſtum prope ſitum
perpetuum iſtius Artis et Ingenii Monumen-
tum. Obiit 8.° Aprilis An: 1681 Æta. ſuæ 68.
Hic etiam eadem ſpe lætæ Reſurrectionis
requieſcunt Exuviæ Johannis Shearme qui
ejuſdem prædicti Johannis Looſmore fuit
Gener tanto digniſſimus quanto Artis et
Ingenii Hæres peritiſſimus necnon in eadem
Curatione Succeſſor fideliſſimus. Sit organum
igitur hoc auguſtum prope ſitum perpetuum
Utriuſque Artis & Ingenii Monumen.
Obiit 12.° Julii,
Anno { Salutis 1686,
Ætatis .

Hic etiam jacet Johannes Shearme prædicti Johannis Filius ſummæ ſpei . . . . qui febro correptus placidè in Domino obdormuit 17.° Die Julii, Anno Ætatis 19° Anno Dn̄i 1693.

In the North-Tower:

Here lye ye Remains of John Ballyman Doctor of Phyſick who departed this Life the 28th Day of April 1743 aged 45.

Here lyeth ye Body of Thomas Geoghegen Captaine in Bridg Earles Regm: of Foote who died the 10th of Aprill 1695.

Here lyeth the Body of Peter Hagedot Eſq.^r^ late Maior of this City who died the 10.th Day of Aprill Anno Dom: 1674.

Dum ſpirabat ſperabat.

And alſo the Body of Peter Hagedot his Sonn who died the 17.th of January 1675 Ætatis ſuæ 29.

Alſo Elizabeth his Daughter who dyed the 7.th of October 1714.

Alſo Mary who dyed ye 28.th of Decem.^r^ 1721.

Alſo Chriſtopher Hagedot his Son died 3.^d^ Jany 1728.

Here lyeth Philip Hagedot the Daughther of Peter Hagedot Maior of this Cittie 1669.

Hic ſita eſt Hannah Uxor præchara Philippi Shapcote Armigeri que è Mortalitate exceſſit non vitâ 12.° Aug. Anno Ætatis ſuæ 29.° & Salutis Chriſtianæ 1664.

Hic etiam jacet Hannah ejuſdem Philippi Filia natu maxima, quæ Dotem opulentam poſthabuit Pietati, ſponſalia plus ſatis lauta prope Diem expertura unico Chriſt . . . . 26.° Die Maii 1681.

Subter etiam requieſcunt Cineres Thomæ Shapcote Arm: Filii natu maximi prædicti Philippi qui obiit 14.° Die Junii 1696 Ætatis ſuæ.

In the northern porch, on the weſtern ſide of the north-tower, is a graveſtone with the following inſcription:

Underneath this Stone are depoſited the Remains of Margaret Willdy who departed this Life the 2.^d^ Day of December 1787 aged 73.

In the South-Tower:

In Memory of Mr William Hopwood one of the Prieſt Vicars of this Church who departed this Life the 7th of March 1660.

And

And alſo of Suſanna his Widow who died the 27.th of March 1679.

Here lyeth the Body of ye Rev.d M.r Rich.d Hooper Prieſt Vicar of this Church Dean's Vicar & Sub-treaſurer who died ye 29th of April 1755 aged 59.

Here lyeth the Body of M.r John Gear one of the Prieſt Vicars of this Church who died the 21.ſt of Auguſt 1696.

Underneath are depoſited the Remains of Althea Hyde Heberden Wife of the Rev.d Thomas Heberden Prebendary of this Cathedral. She died on the 6th Day of October 1786 in the 26.th Year of her age.

Here lyeth ye Body of M.r William Wake Subchaunter of this Church & was a Member thereof 72 Years, who died the 6.th of May 1687. Ætatis ſuæ 88.

Here lyeth the Body of Elizabeth the Wife of M.r William Wake Subchaunter of this Church who died the ſecond Day of February 1682.

Here lyeth the Body of M.r John Savery one of the Prieſt Vicars of this Church and Maſter of Muſick who died ye 23.d of May 1727.

Here lye ye Reliques of ye Rev.d Tobias Langdon Maſter of Muſick Prieſt-Vicar and Subchaunter of this Church & Prebendary of Bodmyn in Cornwall. He was generally beloved by thoſe y.t knew him and his Loſs was as generally lamented; which happened on the 4.th of Septem.r 1712.

Anne his Daughter dyed ye 11th Feb. 1716.

Alſo Mary his Wife who died 16.th April 1726.

Here lyeth the Body of John the Son of M.r Tobias Langdon one of ye Prieſts of this Church who died the 15th of July 1682.

Alſo Walter his Son who died December 3.d 1683.

Exuvias hic ſuas Thomas Iriſh hujus Eccleſiæ 45 Annos Vicarius Preſbyter Choralis Anno Domini 1627.

Deinde

Gratia ejuſdem Thomæ Filia et Roberti Parſonii Uxor unica Anno Dom: 1645.

Denuo

Ipſe Robertus Parſonius . . . . . anno Dom. 1676. Depoſuerunt.

Here lyeth the Body of George Giles Gent: who died Aug: 15.th 1661.

Here

Here lyeth the Body of M.r Thomas Moore one of the Prieſt-Vicars of this Church and Vicar to George Cary Doctor of Divinity & Deane of this Cathedrall Church who dyed the firſt Day of November Anno Domini 1671 Ætatis ſuæ 60.

Here lykewiſe lyes buried Mary the Wife of the ſaid M.r Thomas Moore who dyed the 17.th of March 1671, aged 66.

Here lyeth the Body of M.r Charles Ford one of the Prieſt Vicars of this Church who dyed ye 3d of April 1708.

Here alſo lyeth ye Reverend M.r John Vinicombe who married Elizabeth Daughter of the aforeſaid M.r Charles Ford and was Prieſt Vicar of this Church Dean's Vicar and Reader to ye Winnards 33 Years, Subchaunter and Informator Puerorum 29 Years, Treaſurer and Receiver of the Biſhop's Rent 25, Apparitor General of this Dioceſe and formerly Chaplain to the Honourable Colonel Chudleigh's Regiment of Foot. He was born Dec.r 2.d 1681, and died June 4.th 1741.

Here lyeth ye body of John ye Son of M.r Charles Ford one of the Prieſt-Vicars of this Church who departed this Life ye 3.d Day of April Ano Dom. 1677.

Alſo Mary his Daughter who died ye 8.th of Novemb.r 1683.

Alſo Charles his Son who died the 24.th Day of January 1692.

Dormitorium
Thomæ Downton hujus Civitatis Exon Chirurgi qui Diem obiit ſupremum 18. Novemb. Ano. Dni 1713 Ætatis ſuæ 41.

In the North-Aiſle of the Choir:

In Memory of Samuel Killett Eſq.r from Great Yarmouth in Norfolk—He was appointed Collector of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms for the Port of Exeter, in October 1756, in which Office he died greatly lamented 7.th Auguſt 1766 aged 57 Years.

Thomas Vilvain Generoſus Roberti et Elinoræ Filius Unigenitus Cælebs obiit expectans Reſurrectionem Corporis, Maii 20.° 1651.

Dormitorium Roberti Vilvain Medicinæ Doctoris qui obiit viceſimo primo Die Februarii Ano Salutis 1662. Ætatis ſuæ 87.

Here

Here lyeth the Bodie of Elizabeth the Wife of M.r John Hallit of ye Cittie of London Merchant and Daughter of M.r Stephen Trevill of Plymouth Merchant who departed this Life the 25.th Day of June Ano Dom: 1651.

In Memory of Miſs Charlotte Cartwright who departed this Life the 24.th Day of Feb.ry 1768 in the 25.th Year of her Age.

O Death where is thy Sting?
O Grave where is thy Victory?

Richardus Mervin S. T. P. È Pertwood Wilton antiquo et generoſo Stemate ortus, Cancel: et Canon: Reſident: hujus B. P. Exon:

Reverendus ut Pater, humilis ut Filius, Eccliæ bona et mala Temporum perpeſſus, immotus in omnibus, Deo Eccliæ Regi ſibi conſtans.

Vir ſuaviſſimi ſimul et acerrimi Ingenii, Libris haud parum, etiam et rebus verſatiſſimus, ſui parcus, in ſuos largiſſimus.

Vixit (Lector) ut tu debes piè, juſtè, expiravit ut tu velis lentè, ſuaviter, Suſcitandus ut Deus vult (et nos credimus) Glorioſè.

Dehinc migravit Octob. 17.° An. Dom. 1669. Ætat 69.

Underneath this Stone lyeth the body of Elizabeth the Wife of Lucy Weſton Cornet in one of his Majeſties Regiments of Horſe commanded by Gen:l Wade, and Son to Stephen Lord Biſhop of Exeter. She died in the twenty eighth Year of her Age in Childbed on the thirteenth of November 1736, moſt deſervedly lamented.

Johannes Filius Oliveri Nayler, unius Canonicorum Reſidentariorum hujus Eccleſiæ obiit 16.° Februarii 1679 Ætatis 41.

Here lyeth ye Body of Edw: Drew Archd. of Cornwall and Canon Res: of the Church, who died Dec: 17, 1714, Ætat. 70.

Alſo Anthony his 2.d Son who died A. D. 1693 Ætat 16.

Here lyeth ye Body of Elizabeth the Wife of M.r Edward Drewe Archdeacon of Cornwall, Eldeſt Daughter of the Rt Reverend Father in God Anthony once Lord Biſhop of this Dioceſſe and afterwards of Norwich. She died the 18.th of March 1679.

Here lyeth the Body of Mary the Daughter
of Edward Drew Archdeacon of Cornwall &
Canon of this Church who departed this Life the
2.d Day of Jan.ry Anno Dom: 1678.

Alſo Thomas Son of Francis Drewe Eſq.r who
died the 27.th of Novemb.r 1704 aged 9 weekes.

Here lyeth the Body of Elizabeth Daughter
of Francis Drewe Eſq.r who died ye 20.th of March
170$\frac{4}{5}$ Æta. 18 Months.

Here alſo reſt the earthly Remains of Edward
Drewe, Barriſter at Law. He was married in 1740 to
Philippa Ann Daughter of John Cholwich Eſq.r of
Faringdon and again in 1747 to Dorothea Juliana
Daughter of George Treby Eſq.r of Plympton; by the laſt
Of whom only he had ſurviving Iſſue.
His Decline was gentle: His Reſignation that of a
Chriſtian. On Monday Dec. 10.th 1787 having nearly
attained his 74.th Year, he quietly gave his Soul unto
God, and now ſleeps in Peace with his Forefathers.

Here lyeth the Body of Ellen ye Daughter
of William Bragg of Sadborough in the Coun-
ty of Devon Eſq.r who died the 30.th Day of July
Anno Dom: 1685, Ætatis ſuæ

Maria Heliar Uxor Willmi Heliar Arch-
idiaconi Barum Filia Willmi Cary Generoſi
obiit 6.° Die Julii Anno Dommini 1607.

Hic jacet Johannes Helyar Filius Henrici
Helyar Armigeri et Nepos Gulielmi Helyar
hujus Eccleſiæ Canonici et Archidiaconi de
Barum obiit May 30. Anno Domini 1645.
Ætatis 23.

Nicolas Kendall Archd.n of Totnes & Canon
Reſidentiary of this Church died 3.d Day of
March 1739 Ætatis ſuæ 84.

Dormitorium Urithæ Uxoris Thomæ Shapcote
Armigeri, Magiſtri Extraordinar: atle Cur:
Cancellar: quæ poſtquam quinquaginta
annos conjugali Fœdere cum dicto Marito
ſuo piè vixiſſet piè etiam obiit 17.° Die Feb-
ruarii An.° Dn̄i 1660.

Et idem Thomas Shapcote hoc etiam Toro
ſociari volens huc conceſſit tertio Die Febru-
arii Anno Dn̄i 1665.

Hic jacet venerabilis vir Johannes Snell
hujus Eccleſiæ quondam Canonicus Reſiden-
tiarius, Regi Fratribuſque ſuis quibus cum

vixit

vixit et in ſecula futuris fideliſſimus qui
obiit Aprilis 15.° Ano Dom: 1679 Ætatis ſuæ
per varios caſus eodem Anno agitatæ 70.°

Et Gerthruda Uxor ejus meritiſſima virum
immenſa per pericula intrepida mente com-
itata minore Salte præit via O ſanctam
humilemq: Animam utriuſq: demum Fortunæ
Trophæis excelſam nomen nemo tuum celebret
niſi qui vitam moreſq: tuos imitetur, in cœlos
conſcendit 2.do Nonarum Dec.ris Ao. Do. 1676.

Here at the Feet of his Father lyeth the Body of John Snell Eſq.r who ſerved this City 3 Times as Mayor as ſeveral Times as one of her Repreſentatives in Parliam.t ſerved her faithfully and diligently fearing God and honouring the King He died ye 26th of Aug.ſt A. D. 1717, Ætat ſuæ 78.

Here alſo lyeth Hannah his vertuous & religious Wife.

Here lies interr'd the Body of Samuel Edhouſe Eſq.r late Lieutenant Colonel of his Majeſty's thirteenth Regiment of Foot, who departed this Life July 20.th 1765 aged 45 Years.

Here lyeth M.rs Katherine Berry who dyed ye 23.d July 1687.

Here lyeth interred Thomas Barrett ſometimes Canon Reſident: of this Church & Archdeacon of Exeter fifty Yeares and upwards who departed this Life the 25th of November 1633 Ætatis ſuæ 82.

Hic jacet venerabilis vir Magiſter Robertus Peterſon Archidiaconis Cornubie ac hujus Eccleſiæ Cathed: Exon: Prebendarius qui obiit 27.° Julii 1633, Ætatis ſuæ 39.

Prince mentions theſe obliterated inſcriptions *in the Veſtry on the north-ſide of the Choir.*

Here lyeth interred the Body of Elize * Heale,
late of
Fardel in Cornwood Eſq.r who died
Jan.y 11th 1635.

Here lyeth interred the Body of Alice Heale, Widow, late the Wife of Elize Heale, late of Fardel Eſquire, who died the 20th of July, 1636.

* Prince's Worthies of Devon, p. 403.

vixit

In

In the South-Aiſle of the Choir:

To the Memory of Anne the beloved and affectionate Wife of Charles Hawtrey Subdean and Canon Reſidentiary of this Church and Daughter of Richard Sleech D. D. Fellow of Eton College and Canon of the Royall Chapel at Windſor, who died 24.th of Auguſt 1751 aged 45.

Alſo of Anne the dutiful and beloved Daur of the above named Charles and Anne Hawtrey who died the 9.th of Auguſt 1751 aged 21

Stephen Weſton Eſq.r Son of Doctor Stephen Weſton late Biſhop of this Dioceſe died Jan.ry the 19.th 1750 in the 53.d Year of his Age.

His Capacity and Attention to Buſineſs, his Zeal for Juſtice, publick and private, and inviolate Attachment to the Religion, Laws, and Liberties of his Country, gained him Reſpect and Eſteem while living, and the Support of his good Name tho' dead.

Here lyeth Elizabeth ye Daughter of Thomas Weſtlake of this City Gent: who died 21.ſt of June 1660.

Here lyeth ye Body of M.r James Davy Son of John Davy of Ruxford Eſq.r deceaſed, who departed this Life ye 18th Day of October 1669.

Alſo here lyeth the Body of Katherine his only Siſter, Wife of M.r Daniel Gundry who died the 3.d Day of October 1697.

Here lyeth the Body of M.r William Davy Son of John Davy of Ruxford Eſq.r who died the 2.d Day of September 1691.

Alſo here lyeth Elizabeth his Wife who died the 29.th of Aprill 1692.

Here lyeth the Body of Hugh Trevelyan of Yearneſcombe in the County of Devon Eſq.r who departed this Life 2.d Septe.r 1676.

In the Vault underneath are depoſited ye Remains of D.r George Lavington L.d B.p of this Dioceſe.

And alſo of Frances Maria his deſervedly much beloved, and truly affectionate Wife.

Hac viri admodum præclari Nicolai Iſack Armigeri, cineres, nec non Civitatis hujus Præfecti quondam pervigilis et Deo religioſi, Regi et Patriæ rectè fidelis, ſuiſq: chari, comprehendit obiit Junii 5.° 1678.

Patri Formam reddidi Materiamq: Matri.

In the Vault underneath are depoſited y^e^
Remains of Martha Wife of the Revd John Furſ-
man A. M. Chancellor and Canon Reſidentiary
of this Church who died June 4th 1727 aged 39.
Of Martha their only Daughter who died Octob.
23.^d^ 1741 aged 18.
And of the above named Reverend Mr John
Furſman who died Decr 4.th 1757 aged 79.
In the ſame Vault is interred the Body
John Son of the Reverend Jeremiah Milles
D. D. Precentor of this Church, who died December
3.^d^ 1751, aged 4 Years.

Hic jacet Walter Travers Artium Magiſter
Rector Pittmiſterienſis in Com: Somerſettenſi,
Capellanorum qui Regiæ ſunt Majeſtati unus
qui obiit ſeptimo Aprilis Anno Dom: 1646.
Here lyeth alſo Henry Travers one of the Prieſt
Vicars Chorall of this Church who died the ſecond
Day of February Anno Dom: 1678.

Here lyeth the Body of Mr George Curſon of
this City Merchant who departed this Life the
21.^ſt^ of Decr Anno Dom: 1669. Mors mihi Lucrum.

Here lyeth interred the Body of Mr Humphrey
Curſon Gent: and ſome Tymes Merchant of this
Cittye who departed this Life the 18.th of Octr 1643.
Here alſo lyeth ye Body of Mrs Richoard Cur-
ſon the Relict of y^e^ ſaid Humphrey Curſon who
departed this Life the 7th Day of June 1686, Æt-
atis ſuæ 94.

Hic jacet Jaſparus Swiſte ſacræ Theologiæ
Doctor Archediaconus Totton et hujus Eccleſiæ
Prebendarius qui obiit viceſimo Die Januarii
Anno D̄ni: 1619.

Sacrum Memoriæ Elizabethæ Filiæ ſecundæ
Genitæ Gulielmi Bruton Gen: Uxoris dilectiſſimæ
Thomæ Wright Gen: quæ obiit Puerpera 3.° Maii
Anno Ætatis ſuæ Ān̄oq: D̄ni. 1664.
Hic etiam jacet Johēs Bruton Filius Guilim: & Eliz:
qui obiit 19.° Octob. 1611.

Hic jacet Elizabetha Uxor Gulielmi Bruton
quæ obiit 21.° Die Martii 1610.
Hic jacet Margareta Filia quarta Gulielmi
Bruton Armig: & Uxor dilectiſſima Chriſtopheri
Bale Armig: quæ obiit 21.° Martii 1674. Ætatis
ſuæ 39.
Ac etiam Jacobus eorum Filius qui obiit
19.° Septembris 1689 Ætatis 18.

Ac pariter Margareta Filia eorum tertia
quæ obiit 7.° Februarii 1696 Ætatis ſuæ.

Sub hoc Marmore ſita ſunt Corpora Gulielmi Bruton Patriſq: Filiuſq: Armiger: & hinc expectant Reſurrectionem felicem. Pater dormivit 23.° Aprilis 1608. Et Filius 24.° Februarii 1661.

Here lyeth Celene Rider the Wyfe of John Rider who deceaſed the 6.th Day of September Aō. Dn̄i. 1581.

Here lyeth John Rider ſomtime Checker Clarke of ye Cathed: Church of Exeter who deceſſed ye 7.th of Jan.ry 1586.

Heare lyeth alſo ye Body of John Rider his Sonne who died the 10th Day of Aug: Anno Do: 1622.

Hic jacet Franciſcus Cooke Gen: hujus Exon: Diocœſios Regiſtrarius Principalis qui obiit 28° Die Octobris Anno Dom. 1679 Ætatis ſuæ 61.°

Hic jacet venerabilis Robertus Dichell Legum Doctor et Regiſtrarius Principalis Epiſcopi Exonienſis qui obiit ſexto die Aprilis 1641 Annoq: Ætatis Climacterico 63.°

Hic jacet Joſephus Hall Armiger Filius Revm̄i Dn̄i Joſephi quondam Exon: Epi: ac Regiſtrarius Principalis hujus Diocœſios qui obiit 25.° Die Martii 1669 Ætatis ſuæ 61.°

Hic jacet Anna Filia Natu ſecunda Reverendi in Chriſto Patris Antonii olim hujus nunc Norvicenſis Diocœſios Epiſcopi Uxor Nicolai Hall S. T. P. hujus Eccleſiæ Theſaurarii obiit 26.° Die Junii

Anno { Ætatis 34.° / Dom: 1684.°

Elizabetha Hall obiit 28.° Die Feb: Anno Dom: 1697.° Ætatis ſuæ 36.°

Hic etiam jacet Maria Nicolai et Elizabeth. Hall prædictorum filia Johannis Gibbs Arm:ri Uxor chariſſima quæ obiit nono Die Xbris Ano Dom: 1726 Ætatiſq: ſuæ

Here lye the Remains of Mary the beloved Wife of Stephen Weſton Eſq.r and Daughter of John Gibbs Eſq.r who departed this Life the 4.th Day of July 1739 in ye 30.th Year of her Age.

Repoſitorium

Repoſitorium Georgii Sainthill Pharmacopæiæ periti Filii Gualteri Sainthill Generoſi propè jacentis et Elizabethæ Uxoris, obiit 18.° Maii Anno Dom: 1666 Ætatis ſuæ 39.°

Corpus Edwardi Sainthill Gen.ⁱ Decano et Capitulo hujus Eccleſiæ Cathedralis Scaccarii Elicī qui obiit quinto Die Septembris 1633. Anno Ætatis ſuæ 53.°

Hic jacet.

Hic etiam jacet Cor.ˢ Gualteri Sainthill Gen: Notarii publici, unius Procu:ᵐ Gen:ˡⁱᵘᵐ Curiæ Conſiſt: Epiſcop:ˡⁱˢ Exon: ac Regiſtrarii Curiæ Admirall:ᵗⁱˢ Com: Devon: Civ:ᵗⁱˢ Exon: qui obiit 29° Die Maii Aō. Dn̄i: 1641.

Prince has preſerved the following obliterated inſcription *near the choir* on a flat marble ſtone:

Clariſſimo viro, nec non Reverendo, olim hujus Eccleſiæ Canonico Reſidentiario Dno. Laurentio Bodleio, Johēs et Laurentius Bodleius Nepotes, hunc Dialogum, Memoriæ Sacrum Devotiſſimè conſecrarunt.

Laurentius Bodleius.

Bonus Dives ille erat.

Johannes. Ille erat! Hoc miſerum non nunc ubinam pia facta,
Virtutis Corpus, Spiritus, Oſſa, Caro?

Laurentius. Oſſa jacent terrâ, et corpus, pia facta ſuperſunt
(Protypa virtutis) Spiritus aſtra colit.
Obiit decimo nono Aprilis A. D. 1615.

In the Croſs-Aiſle, behind the altar:

Here lyeth the Body of M.ʳ James Raillard Merchant, who departed this Life the 23.ᵈ Day of Septemb.ʳ Anō 1692.

Hic jacet Magiſter Nichūs Henſhaw nup: huj: Eccl̄iæ Cano: Reſident: qui obiit 14.° Die Decb̄ris Anō Dn̄i millīo CCCCCXIIII.°

Here lyeth the Body of James Lake one of the Canons of this Church who died the 30.ᵗʰ of September 1678.

Here lies the body of Sarah Wife of the Reverend William Hatherly Miniſter of S.ᵗ John's and S.ᵗ George's in this City and Daughter of the Reverend George Baker Archdeacon of Totnes and one of the Canons Reſidentiary of this Church who died the 4.ᵗʰ Day of April 1760 in the 30.ᵗʰ Year of her Age.

And

And of Martha Baker Daughter of the above named George Baker who died June 16.th 1788 aged 73.

Here lyeth the Body of James Wallace Eſq.r his Majeſty's Attorney General who died Nov.r 11.th 1783 aged 53 Years.

Hic ſitum eſt Johannis Dodderidge, quod fuit, Cujus Memoriæ proximum hoc Monumentum poſitum et ſacratum eſt. Obiit 13.° Die Sept. A. D. 1628.

Lex Norma Morum.

Beati qui in Domino moriuntur.

Hic jacet Magiſt: Johēs Fulforde Filius Baldwini Fulforde Milit: huj: Eccl̄iæ Reſid:° Rkchi. Totton, deinde Cornub: ulti. q. obiit: 12 Die Junii A. D. XVcXVIII. Cuj: Aī̄æ propitietur Deus.

Here lyeth ye Body of Bampfield Chafin of Chetle in Dorſetſheere Eſq.r who died in Exon the 8.th Day of July 1644.

A white marble graveſtone bears this inſcription:

Here lyeth depoſited
The Body of Matthew Whitwell Eſq.r
Rear Admiral of his Majeſty's Navy;
To which Rank his long and faithful Services
gave him the juſteſt Claim.
By an infirm State of Health
he was prevented
all farther Purſuits in his Profeſſion.
Having married to his third Wife
Marg.t D.r of the Rev.d J. Champernowne
of Dartington in Devon
(deceaſed in 1784.)
He retired into this City
And died as he had liv'd
belov'd and reſpected.
Feb. 15.th 1789 aged 68.
This Stone was placed here
as a Pledge of the ſincere Affection
of his elder Brother
Lord Howard de Walden
and Braybrooke.

In this tranſept is a graveſtone thus recently inſcribed:

Here lyeth the body of Robert Harvey Eſq.r
late of the iſland of Grenada who died
the 29.th day of July 1791 aged 59 years.

In

In the Chapel on the north-ſide of the Library:

Here lyeth the Body of John Bidgood, Doctor of Phyſick; who was born the 13.th of March, 1623; and died the 13.th of Jan: 1690. Who by Education, Study, and Travel, rendred himſelf one of the moſt accompliſhed, and beneficial Phyſicians of his Age.

Here lyeth the Body of Peter Foulkes D. D. Chanter & Canon Reſidentiary of this Church, ob: April 30.th 1747 Æt. 71.

Alſo Elizabeth and Mary Daughter of the above-named.

Elizabeth his eldeſt Daughter Nat: Sept:r 27th 1709. Ob: Oct: 9.th 1710.

Mary his fourth Daughter Nat: May 15.th 1721. Ob: July following.

Here alſo lyeth the Body of Peter Foulkes A. M. (third Son of P. Foulkes D. D.) Prebendary of this Church and Rector of Semley Wilts. Born 19. Feb: 1716.17 Died 27.th April 1778.

In the Chapel on the ſouth-ſide of the Library:

Here lyeth the Body of Mary Holwell who died Nov.r 26.th 1746 aged thirteen years and ſix months.

Alſo the Body of Anne Foulkes Relict of Peter Foulkes D. D. Precentor and Canon Reſidentiary of this Church, and formerly of William Holwell of this City Eſq.r and Daughter of Offspring Blackall D. D. late Lord Biſhop of this Dioceſe. She died Sept:r 25th 1783 in the 80.th year of her Age.

Here lyeth the Body of ye Honble Dame Ann Northcote Relict of Sir Francis Northcote of Hayne Bar.t Grandaughter of Bourchier Earl of Bath and Daughter of ye Honble Sir Chicheſter Wrey of Trebiſh in Cornwall Bar.t by Anne Counteſs of Middleſex. Quæ ob: Mar: 13. 1729 Æt. 62.

Hic jacet Johannes Northleigh Medicinæ Doctor qui obiit decimo ſeptimo die Januarii 1704.

Nec non Franciſca ejuſdem Johannis Northleigh Vidua quæ obiit Aprilis 18.vo 1715.

Hic ſitæ ſunt etiam Reliquiæ Johannis Northleigh Armigeri Filii et Hæredis Johannis prædicti qui obiit Octob: 1.mo 1726 Ætat. 25.

Hic jacet Edmundus Davie M. D. 1692.

In Speke's Chapel:

Here lyeth the Body of Dorothaye ſecond
Wife of William Cary of Clovelly Eſquire Daūr
of Sir Edwarde Gorge of Charelton in the County
of Somerſett Knight by the Lady Dorothaye his
Wife who was Daughter unto Sir George Speake
of White Lackington in the ſaid County of So-
merſett Knight. She died 3.d of November 1622.

In Oldham's Chapel:

H. S. E.
Johannis Oldmond,
Medicinæ Doctor celeberrimus,
Pietatis Cultor ſincerus,
In utriſque Jeſu divini Imitator Humanus,
Qui poſtquam civitatem Comitatum multos annos
Benefaciendo, et ſanando,
cum Deo
Pertranſierat.
Anno Ætatis 60, Domini 1716,
Die Aprilis 3.°
Animam Deo, Exuvias Terræ reddidit.
Bonis omnibus Amici, Egenis Patroni, Ægrotantibus Medici,
Honoræ Viduæ Mariti,
Triſte reliquit Deſiderium.

Sed Morte hac Rei publicæ et privatæ licet funeſtà
Immenſum Deo Debitum haud aliter ſolvendum, abſolvimus.
Et quem vivum Beneficio Collegii Corporis Chriſti Oxon:
Acceptum gratè retulimus
Mortuum ejuſdem Benefactoris Oldami Capellæ
Piè et ægrè rependimus.
In Gremio Epiſcopi hic ſuaviter dormit.
Ab Epiſcopo Animarum
Expergefaciendus.

Of the obliterated monumental inſcriptions, Weſtcote and Prince have preſerved a few ſcanty memoirs. The author of the Worthies of Devon informs us, that the following epitaph was once to be ſeen in ſome part of the church:

Hic jacet Nicholaus Duck, Armiger,
Juriſconſultus peritiſſimus, ac hujus
Civitatis Recordator: de qua optime
meruit.
Obiit viceſimo octavo die Auguſti
Anno Salutis
1628.

We have it, alſo, on the authority of Prince, that "John Hooker, who died in Nov. 1601, was buried in this church; as appears from a ring with his ſeal of arms not long ſince dug out of his grave; where, though he had adorned divers tombs in this church with epitaphs, as thoſe of Leofricus and Biſhop Stapledon, yet had he none to adorn his own."

The

The following are the dignities in the cathedral-church, all of which remain in charge—

* *The Biſhopric*—its firſt-fruits on the king's books, 500l.—yearly tenths 50l.—patron, the king. The eſtimated rental of the biſhopric of Exeter, is about 2000l.

The Deanry—which is endowed with the great tythes and patronage of Colyton-Raleigh, Biſhop's-Tawton, Braunton, Lankey, and Swimbridge. Firſt-fruits in the king's books 158l—yearly tenths 15l. 16s.—patron, the king.

† *Dean and Chapter*, as a body—Firſt-fruits 1132l. 18s. 11½d.—yearly tenths 113l. 5s. 10½d. No firſt-fruits are paid on the election of a canon, or of a vicar-choral: but the charge remains, to aſcertain the yearly tenths. The dean and chapter of the cathedral-church of St. Peter, Exeter, were returned by the commiſſioners to be worth, in temporal and ſpiritual poſſeſſions, the clear annual ſum of 1179l. 12s. 11d.

College of Vicars Choral—Firſt-fruits 205l.—yearly tenths 20l. 10s.

The ſeveral dignities that follow, are in the gift of the lord biſhop of the dioceſe: *(the Chancellorſhip of the dioceſe*, 200l. per annum.)

The Precentorſhip—endowed with the great tythes (but not the patronage) of Paignton and Chudleigh, in the king's books 99l. 13s. 4d.—the yearly tenths 9l. 19s. 4d.

The Chancellorſhip—endowed with the great tythes, (but not the patronage) of Stoke-Gabriel in the county of Devon, and Newlyn in Cornwall, in the king's books 59l.—yearly tenths 5l. 18s.

The Treaſurerſhip—which has the great tythes of Probus, in Cornwall, and ſome other handſome endowments—in the king's books 32l. 17s. 3½d.—yearly tenths 3l. 5s. 8¼d. I have intimated in the firſt volume, that this office, together with the archdeaconry of Exeter, and the rectory of Shobrooke, in the deanry of Cadbury and archdeaconry of Exeter, are held in commendam with the biſhopric.

The Archdeaconry of Exeter—king's books 60l. 15s. 10d.—yearly tenths 6l. 1s. 7d.

The Archdeaconry of Cornwall—king's books 50l. 6s. 5¼d.—yearly tenths 5l. 7½d.

The Archdeaconry of Totnes—king's books 37l. 19s. 7d.—yearly tenths 3l. 15s. 11½d.

The Archdeaconry of Barnſtaple—endowed with the impropriation of Lynton and Countiſbury—king's books 49l.—yearly tenths 4l. 18s.

The Sub-Deanry—endowed with the great tythes (but not the patronage) of Egloſhaile, in the county of Cornwall—king's books 22l. 10s.—yearly tenths 2l. 5s.

The twenty-four Prebends—king's books 4l. each—the tenths of each, 8s. in all amounting to 9l. 12s. The prebends (as we have ſeen) were augmented about

* See for the account of the erection of this biſhoprick, Dugd. Mon. tom. i. p. 220. Vid. Orig. Surv. in Offic. Primitiar.—† For particulars, vid. Orig. Surv. et alter. Valor. in cod. Libr.

the

the year 1663, to 20l. a year. Every prebendary, at his collation, compounds for the firſt-fruits; but the yearly tenths are paid by the chapter.

The church-officers in this cathedral have valuable impropriations annexed to their dignities. The reſidentiaries are elected out of the church dignitaries, and prebendaries by the chapter, which conſiſts of the dean and the eight reſidentiaries. Reſid. per annum 200l. each.*

The preſent members of the church are, the *Lord Biſhop*, Dr. John Roſs, D.D. elected Jan. 12th, 1778.

The Dean, Charles Harward, M. A. prebendary canon and dean, 1790.

The Precentor, George Gordon, M. A. prebendary canon and precentor, 1789.

The Chancellor, Nutcombe Nutcombe, L. L. B. prebendary, 1755; chancellor and canon, 1757.

The Archdeacon of Exeter, the Lord Biſhop, prebendary, treaſurer, and canon, Jan. 1778.

The Archdeacon of Cornwall, George Moore, M. A. prebendary, 1770; canon, 1775; archdeacon of Cornwall, 1788.

The Archdeacon of Totnes, Ralph Barnes, M. A. prebendary, 1769; canon, 1772; archdeacon of Totnes, 1775.

The Archdeacon of Barnſtaple, William Hole, B. D. prebendary and archdeacon of Barnſtaple, 1744.

The Sub-Dean, Philip Barton, B. D. prebendary, 1747; canon, 1758; ſub-dean, 1770.

The Firſt Canon, James Carrington, M. A. prebendary, 1747; canon, 1762, and chancellor of the dioceſe.

The Second Canon, Thomas Herberden, M. A. prebendary, 1784; canon, 1788.

The Prebendaries, William Hole, B.D. 1745—William Short, M. A. 1757—Thomas Baker, D. D. 1758—James Carrington, junior, L. L. B. 1775—William Holwell, B. D. 1776—Robert Tarrant, M. A. 1776—John Gandy, M. A. 1777—Richard Milles, M. A. 1778—Thomas Clack, M. A. 1781—John Swete, M. A. 1781—William Carpenter, D. D. 1785—Roger Maſſey, B. A. 1785—John Acland, B. A. 1788—Sir Harry Trelawney, baronet, 1789.

The Prieſt-Vicars, Thomas Comyns, ſub-treaſurer, 1755—James Newcombe, B. A. dean's vicar, 1758—Richard Eaſtcott, junior, 1775—George Long, B.A. 1775.

The Lay-Vicars, Robert Paul, 1744—Richard Eaſtcott, 1748—Richard Parnell, 1758—Hugh Bond, 1762—George Hayne, 1773—William Jackſon, ſub-chanter, organiſt, and informator puerorum, 1777—John Browne, 1786—John Hake, 1786.

Lecturers, John Marſhall, M. A. 1777; William Woolcombe, M.A. 1787.

* Bacon's Liber Regis, p. 242, 243.

The Officers of the Chapter, are,

The Chapter-clerk, Mr. George Short.

The Receiver, Mr. Jervoiſe.

The Surveyor, Mr. John Tothill.

The Officers of the See, are,

The Chancellor, Reverend James Carrington, A. M.

The principal Regiſtrar, Reverend James Carrington, junior, LL. B.

The Regiſtrar of the Conſiſtory and Apparitor-general, Mr. Geo. William Carrington.

The Proctors, Mr. William Loveys Woolcombe (ſecretary to the biſhop) Mr. Nicholas Geare, Mr. James Ellard, Mr. John Chiffem, Mr. William Kemp.

For the three archdeaconries within the county of Devon, the Officers of Exeter-archdeaconry, are,

The Regiſtrar, Mr. Francis Webber.

The principal Surrogate, Reverend Robert Tarrant.

The principal Apparitor, Mr. William Dridge.

The Officers of Barnſtaple-archdeaconry, are,

The Regiſtrar, Reverend Richard Hole.

The Deputy, Mr. Henry Drake, Barnſtaple.

The principal Surrogate, Reverend William Hole.

The Officers of Totnes-archdeaconry, are,

The Regiſtrar, Sir George Baker, baronet.

The Deputy, Mr. Richard Hernaman, Totnes.

The principal Surrogate, Rev. Samuel Lane.*

* I ſhall here inſert from Wright's Heylyn, an account of the dioceſe of Exeter. Though the particulars it contains are interſperſed in different parts of the general hiſtory, yet my readers may be glad to ſee them, in one point of view. "Exeter, and the biſhops there.—The dioceſe of Exeter contains that in it which was once two biſhopricks: for, at the firſt planting of the church in theſe weſtern parts, it was thought convenient to erect two biſhops ſees; the one, for Devonſhire, at Cridington, now Kirton, a ſmall village: but, that of Cornwall being annexed to Cridington, about the year 1032, both were, not long after, removed to Exeter, the moſt noted city of theſe parts, where it ſtill continues. Now, for the church of Exeter, it was once a monaſtery, founded by King Athelſtane, and by him dedicated to St. Peter. Edward the confeſſor, removing all the monks from hence to Weſtminſter, which he had newly founded and endowed, made it the biſhop's ſee for Devonſhire and Cornwall, then united. The church, as now it ſtands, doth owe itſelf to ſeveral patrons; the choir, to Biſhop Warlwaſt; the body of the church, to Biſhop Quivil; the ſide aiſles, to Grandiſon; that which is now our lady's chapel, being a remnant of the old fabrick. The patrimony thereof, once very large, was vaſted and deſtroyed by Biſhop Voiſie, who, being made biſhop here by King Henry VIII. ſate out the reſidue of his reign, and all King Edward's, and ſome part of Queen's Mary's alſo. For whereas, at his coming hither, he found the church poſſeſſed of twenty-two goodly manors, and fourteen manſion-houſes richly furniſhed; he left not above ſeven or eight of the worſt manors, and thoſe let out in long leaſes, and charged with penſions; and not above two houſes, both bare and naked. Of which, ſee Biſhop Godwin's catalogue; and Powel's hiſtory of Wales. This dioceſe hath yielded to the realm of England, three lord chancellors, two lord treaſurers, one lord preſident of Wales; and to the univerſity of Oxford, one chancellor. It containeth in it the two counties of Devon and Cornwall; and in them ſix hundred and four pariſh churches, whereof two hundred and thirty-nine are impropriate; for government whereof, it hath four archdeacons, viz. Cornwall, Exeter, Barneſtable, and Taunton. The biſhoprick was once valued at 1556l. 14s. 6d. But, ſince the diminution, or deſtruction rather, made by Biſhop Voiſie, it is now valued at 500l. juſt. The clergy's tenth here is very high, amounting to the ſum of 1200l. 15s. 2½d. Now, for the marſhalling of the biſhops of this once divided dioceſe, we will preſent you with thoſe of Devonſhire and Cornwall, column-wiſe, one againſt the other, according to their time and order, until we meet them both in the church of Exeter.

A. Ch.	BISHOPS of DEVONSHIRE.	CORNWALL.
905	1 Ædulphus I.	1 S. Patroc. He lived *circa an.* 850.
906	2 Putta.	2 Athelſtan I.
924	3 Ædulphus II.	3 Conanus.
932	4 Ethelgarus.	4 Ruidocus.
942	5 Algarus.	5 Aldredus.
953	6 Alfwoldus I.	6 Britwinus.
972	7 Alfwolfus.†	7 Athelſtan II.
981	8 Sidemannus.	8 Wolfi.
990	9 Alfredus, abbot of Malmeſbury.	9 Woronus.
999	10 Alfwoldus II.‡	10 Wolocus.

† Iſaac omits Alfwolfus, and has Sidemannus in 973.
‡ Iſaac omits Alfwoldus II. and by miſtake tranſlates Alfredus in 994 to Canterbury, inſtead of Alfricus, Biſhop of Wilton.

A. Ch. BISHOPS of DEVONSHIRE.

1014 11 Eadnothus.
1032 12 Livungus, who, after the death of Burwaldus, Biſhop of Cornwall, procured that biſhoprick to be annexed to his own; which was no ſooner done, but that his ſucceſſor removed both to Exeter; ſince when, the biſhops have been called

CORNWALL.

11 Stidio.
12 Aldredus.
13 Burwoldus (or Brithwaldus) the laſt Biſhop of Cornwall.

BISHOPS OF EXETER.

Arms: *Gules, a ſword in pale, blade proper, hilt &c. and two keys in ſaltier, gold.*

1046 1 Leofricus, lord chancellor, who removed the ſee to Exeter.
1074 2 Oſbertus,* brother to the Earl of Hereford.
1107 3 William Warlewaſt. He reſigned.
1128 4 Robert Chicheſter, Dean of Saliſbury.
1150 5 Robert Warlewaſt, Dean of Saliſbury.
1159 6 Bartholomew Iſcanus. He died in 1172. See void.
1186 7 John, Chanter of Exeter.
1191 8 Henry Marſhal, Dean of York.
1206 9 Simon de Apulia, Dean of York.
1224 10 William Brewer, privy counſellor to Henry III.
1245 11 Richard Blondy.
1257 12 Walter Bronſcombe, Archdeacon of Surry.
1280 13 Peter Quivil, Canon of Exeter.
1293 14 Thomas Button, Dean of Wells.
1307 15 Walter Stapleton, lord treaſurer. Founder of Exeter college, Oxford.
1327 16 James Barkeley.
1329 17 John Grandiſon.
1370 18 Thomas Brentingham, lord treaſurer.
1395 19 Edmund Stafford, lord chancellor.
1419 20 John Keterich, Biſhop of Litchfield.
1419 21 James Cary, Biſhop of Litchfield.
1420 22 Edmund Lacy, Biſhop of Hereford.
1455 23 George Nevill, Prebendary of Lincoln, York, and Rippon, lord chancellor, and Chancellor of Oxford; tranſlated to York.
1466 24 John Booth, Prebendary of St. Paul's.
1477 25 Peter Courtenay, Archdeacon of Exeter; tranſlated to Wincheſter.
1486 26 Richard Fox, Prebendary of Sarum, keeper of the privy ſeal; tranſlated to Wells. Founder of Corpus Chriſti college, Oxford; and Maſter of Pembroke hall, Cambridge.
1492 27 Oliver King, Prebendary of St. Paul's, Canon of Windſor; tranſlated to Wells. Of King's college, Cambridge.
1495 28 Richard Redman, Biſhop of St. Aſaph; tranſlated to Ely.
1501 29 John Arundel, Biſhop of Coventry and Litchfield.
1504 30 Hugh Oldham, Prebendary of York and Litchfield. Of Queen's college, Cambridge. Founder of Manchеſter ſchool.
1520 31 John Voyſey, or Harman, Dean of Windſor. Of Magdalen college, Oxford. He reſigned in 1549; and in 1553 was reſtored by Queen Mary.
1551 32 Miles Coverdale. Deprived and baniſhed by Queen Mary; and, after her death, he refuſed his biſhoprick, and lived privately to eighty-one years of age.
1556 33 James Turberville, Prebendary of Winton. Deprived. Of New college, Oxford.
1560 34 William Alley, Prebendary of St. Paul's. Of King's college, Cambridge.
1570 35 William Bradbridge, Dean of Saliſbury. Of Magdalen college, Oxford.
1579 36 John Woolton, Canon-reſidentiary of Exeter. Of Brazen-noſe college, Oxford.
1594 37 Gervaſe Babington, Biſhop of Landaff; tranſlated to Worceſter.
1598 38 William Cotton, Canon-reſidentiary of St. Paul's. Of Queen's college, Cambridge.
1621 39 Valentine Cary, Dean of St. Paul's, Maſter of Chriſt college, Cambridge.
1627 40 Joſeph Hall, Dean of Worceſter; tranſlated to Norwich. Of Emanuel college, Cambridge.
1641 41 Ralph Brownrigg, Prebendary of Durham, Scholar and Fellow of Pembroke hall, and Maſter of Catharine hall, Cambridge.
1660 42 John Gauden, Dean of Bocking, Maſter of the Temple; tranſlated to Worceſter. Of St. John's college, Cambridge.
1661 43 Seth Ward, Dean of Exeter; tranſlated to Sarum. Of Sidney college, Cambridge.
1667 44 Anthony Sparrow, Archdeacon of Sudbury; tranſlated to Norwich; Maſter of Queen's college, Cambridge.
1676 45 Thomas Lamplugh, Dean of Rocheſter; tranſlated to York; Fellow of Queen's college, and Principal of St. Alban hall, Oxford.
1689 46 Sir Jonathan Trelawney, bart. Biſhop of Briſtol; tranſlated to Winton. Of Chriſt Church, Oxford.
1707 47 Offspring Blackall, Rector of St. Mary Aldermary, London. Of Catharine hall, Cambridge.
1716 48 Lancelot Blackbourn, Dean of Exeter; tranſlated to York. Of Chriſt Church, Oxford.
1724 49 Stephen Weſton, Fellow of Eaton and King's college, Cambridge.
1743 50 Nicholas Claggett, Biſhop of St. David's.
1746 51 George Lavington, Canon-reſidentiary of St. Paul's. Of New College, Oxford.
1762 52 Frederick Keppel, Canon of Windſor; and in 1766, Dean of Windſor." P. 70, 71, 72, 73, 74.

* Rather Oſberne, or Fitz-Oſberne.

ARCH-

ARCHDEACONRIES

OF

EXETER,

BARNSTAPLE,

AND

TOTNES.

VOL. II.

ARCHDEACONRY

OF

EXETER.

DEANRIES

OF

EXETER,

CADBURY,

DUNSFORD,

KENNE,

AYLESBEARE,

PLYMTREE,

HONITON,

DUNKESWELL,

TIVERTON.

D'EVANKIES

EXELEY

OR

VARCHDEVCONKA

ARCHDEACONRY OF EXETER.

GENERAL CHOROGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION.

A LATE Traveller into the Weſt of England is by no means unhappy in his expreſſion, when he calls this County "a heap of hills and vallies."

From the deſcriptions already given in the natural hiſtory and other parts of this work, Devonſhire hath, indeed, appeared a ſcene of wild irregularity, and what I have ventured to term, "a fractured County." Hence a great diverſity of objects calculated to excite pleaſure and admiration: Perhaps this Iſland affords, no where, ſuch a variety, ſo nobly contraſted.

Here, we have landſcapes enriched with all the beauties of fertility, and in an high ſtate of cultivation. There, opens a ſcenery untouched by any hand but that of nature, in which ſhe hath diſplayed, though on a ſmall ſcale, views ſimilar to thoſe of the moſt mountainous and diſordered parts of the globe.

From ſo broken a country muſt ariſe great inconveniences to the traveller: but the hand of art hath interpoſed; and he is accommodated with firm, even and well-made roads. Nor ſhould he regret the ſteepneſs of the hills, and the difficulty of their aſcent, whilſt the tedioufneſs of the way may be relieved by the quick ſucceſſion of highlands and dales, and the ſhort diſtances between our houſes, villages, and towns.

And the numerous incloſures of paſture and corn-land (the fences of which partly conſiſt of ſhrubs and trees) together with flouriſhing orchards thickly interſperſed, ſo finely diverſify the ſcene, that, at almoſt every ſtep, we are preſented with a new and charming landſcape. Even in the more inland parts, which have not the advantage of ſea-proſpects, we ſcarcely look for any additional beauty. In this manner is the eye delighted, during the ſpring and ſummer ſeaſons in particular, whilſt the bloom of our orchards and the flowers and ſhrubs in our hedges afford ſtill farther pleaſure.

But, perhaps, the ſteep and precipitous hills, which we can hardly imagine it poſſible for the plough or cattle to go over, preſenting us with a view of cultivation even on their very ſummits, may be deemed the chief diſcriminating feature of this County. In the neighbourhood of Exeter and the eaſtern parts of Devonſhire, we have numberleſs little hills (ſome of them very abrupt) thus

rendered

rendered productive by induſtry; and in the north, and the South-Hams (particularly the latter) this Devonian feature will often meet the eye of the accurate obſerver.

In the mean time, the more open and leſs fertile tracts are rendered highly pleaſing by the force of contraſt to a pictoreſque imagination. In ſome places, large woods and coppices, broken by ſmall incloſures, have a fine effect as viewed from the downs: in others, the torrs of the foreſt are oppoſed to ſpots of the livelieſt verdure within reach of the eye. And here, at nearer diſtances, we ſee herds of cattle feeding among the ſcattered rocks—there, all the buſy varieties of the farm.

Even in winter, this County ſeems to poſſeſs the more agreeable charms of landſcape—ſuch as no other part of the iſland preſumes to emulate: And this is principally owing to the peculiarity of our earthen fences, which exceed in height moſt others in England, and are full of evergreens.

And our hedgerow trees, though ſtript of their leaves, are ſtill claſped by the ivy, and often by the periwinkle. But the holly, obſervable in almoſt every part of Devonſhire, that ſpreads for ſeveral miles without interruption through many of our hedges, forming in one place an impenetrable fence by the cloſeneſs of its boughs, and the pricklineſs of its leaves; in another ſeparating into diſtinct trees, whoſe tall and ſtraight ſtems are no leſs elegant than their gloſſy verdure and ſcarlet berry; this is an object we have eminently to boaſt, and which is, doubtleſs, the firſt in the pictoreſque.

To theſe beauties exhibited in landſcape, we may add the various and extenſive views of the ſea, both from our northern and ſouthern ſhores, and from different heights throughout Devonſhire.

Nor ought we to neglect thoſe adventitious images which muſt neceſſarily preſent themſelves to obſervation in ſo variegated a County, and which to the eye of the painter or the poet, are no leſs gratifying than the permanent features of a landſcape. By adventitious images, I chiefly mean the rich tints of light, and the ſtrong ſhadow from the breaking of a cloud, interrupted by the hills in its paſſage; and the apparent fleetingneſs of objects from the quick tranſition of lighter clouds over ſo hilly a country. In a flat country, this diverſification is wanting. Here a paſſing cloud alters for a moment the features of the whole ſcene; and new objects riſe ſuddenly to view, whilſt thoſe we were contemplating, fade away. Fogs, alſo, ſailing along the vallies, ſkirting the woods, or hanging upon the ſides of the hills, are more frequently ſeen in Devonſhire than many other Counties of England.

In ſurveying the diſtrict included within the Archdeaconry of Exeter, perhaps we ſhall diſcover no peculiarities in its general aſpect, to diſtinguiſh it from the reſt of Devonſhire. The long lines, indeed, of elm-trees (particularly in the vicinity of Exeter) that run through our hedge-rows to a great extent, and here and there interſect each other, ſometimes with a regularity that hurts the eye, but which, viewed from an eminence, have a very fantaſtic appearance,

appearance, and gradually loſe, as they recede, their ſtraightneſs or angularities, blending at diſtance into a fine maſs of ſhadowy foliage, are ſomewhat characteriſtic of this neighbourhood; as they do not often occur in the ſame manner, in other parts of the County. There is one thing, however, from which the pictoreſque obſerver muſt revolt with antipathy—the unſightly nakedneſs of too many of theſe elm-rows, deprived of all their branches by the farmer, whoſe cuſtom it is to lop them from the top to the bottom, and leave them bare like may-poles ſtuck into the hedges.

Viewing the face of this diſtrict in its ſeveral parts, I ſhall begin with the country north-weſt of Exeter, and coming round to the ſouth and ſouth-eaſt of the City, proceed eaſtward, and cloſe my obſervations at the northern extremities of the Archdeaconry.

If we mark the face of that part of Devon that lies to the north-weſt of Exeter, the red loam, (which has already been the ſubject of geological diſquiſition) muſt appear worthy notice in the general diſpoſition of the ſcene.

On the weſt ſide of the Taw, and on the north ſide of the ſtream which runs by Spreyton and Colebrook, we are particularly ſtruck by the fertility of the country, whilſt we obſerve the richneſs of the red loam that extends from hence eaſtward over a conſiderable part of Devon.

The country between Exeter and the river Teign, is one of the moſt fruitful parts of Devonſhire. A fine valley, diverſified by ſmall hills and dales, ſtretches along the weſtern ſide of the river Exe, from Dunchideock to Dawliſh.

It is terminated on the weſt-ſide by the high level down of Haldon, from one to three miles broad. On the other ſide of this down the country deſcends towards the Teign, but is not ſo fertile a tract of land as the former. A line of pariſhes runs along this river—on the eaſt, Dunsford, Doddeſcombleigh, Aſhton, Truſham, Chudleigh, Biſhop's-Teignton, Eaſt-Teignmouth; on the weſt, Bridford, Chriſtow, and ſeveral others, among which are Combe and Stoke-in-Teignhead.

Amidſt this extent of country, there are ſeveral views that might juſtly detain us: but as we ſhall be more at leiſure to obſerve them in the minuter examination of the ſeveral pariſhes, let us haſten towards Exeter, and purſue our projected route. On the eaſtern bank of the river Exe (where the City of Exeter ſtands on a riſing ground) the ſoil is a red loam, which is ſpread on a red gritty ſtone, conſiſting of a cement of gravel that in ſome places (as at the quarries of Heavitree) is of a coarſe grit—in moſt other parts nearly approaching to ſand. This red land extends from Exeter north-weſt under Pinhoe to Broad-Clyſt, and ſo up the river Clyſt on the weſt ſide: but at Honiton's-Clyſt and thence eaſtward to Rockbeare, the ſoil is of a yellowiſh ſand. It is a rich and incloſed country, between the Exe and Clyſt, diverſified by gentle riſings and vallies. On the other ſide of Rockbeare for three miles the country is flat, the ſoil a ſtiff clay mixed with pebbles. This vein of land runs northward through Whimple, Pehembury, Broadhembury, and ſouthward

through

through the pariſhes of Ayleſbeare, Faringdon, St. Mary's-Clyſt, George-Clyſt, and Woodbury. Theſe laſt pariſhes are bounded to the eaſt and the ſouth by a ridge of very coarſe and barren hills, the ſoil of which is a peat-earth intermixed with white flints, where nothing grows but heath. This ridge begins at Streetway-Head, nine miles from Exeter, in the road to Honiton, and extends ſouthward to the ſea, leaving a ſtrip of good land about two miles in breadth, along the eaſtern bank of the Exe; and having, on the eaſt ſide, a pleaſant incloſed vale of a gravelly ſoil about a mile broad, that lies along the weſtern bank of the river Otter. From Streetway-Head to Fenyton-Bridge, which is built over the river Tale, and is about four miles diſtant, the ſoil is a light gravel: and from Fenyton-Bridge all the way eaſtward to the extremity of the County, it is chiefly a yellow clay intermixed with flints.

A valley, which begins at Pehembury under Blackdown, winds through Talaton, where, joining a larger one in which Honiton ſtands (and the river Otter runs) with another that comes from Blackdown, in which Awliſcombe is ſituated, it goes in a ſtraight line to the ſea, about two miles broad in ſome places, and divided into ſmall incloſures. The town of Ottery ſtands in this vale on the eaſtern ſide of the Otter—lower down Harpford, and then Otterton at the mouth of the river. On the weſt ſide of the river, in this valley, is Cadhay—a little lower, the Chapelry of Fen-Ottery, then that of Newton-Poplarford which belongs to Ayleſbeare, then Colyton-Raleigh, and Bicton, and Budleigh which lies at the weſtern mouth of the Otter.

On the eaſt of this valley in which the Otter flows, riſes a ſingle ridge, called Eaſt-Down, about a mile to the ſouth of the Honiton road, and adjoining to the pariſh of Gittiſham. It runs for five miles on one continued level—a beautiful terrace to the eye; but much more ſo, when we look down from this eminence on the pleaſant vale of Ottery. This ridge ends at a place called Harpford-Beacon; where we deſcend through woods of oak and beech to the pariſh and village of Harpford. Here the road from Exeter to Lyme paſſes the Otter; and (a little to the ſouth of this) riſes another ridge called Sidmouth-Hill, that extends to the ſea, over which it projects with a ſteep-pointed cliff, called Peak-Hill: The dip between the two hills is called Sidmouth-Gap. Eaſt-Down extends a good way to the eaſt; and ſeveral promontories of it unite a little to the north of Sidbury-church, which is ſituated in a valley waſhed by the little river Sid. This ſmall ſtream is very ſubject to be ſwelled by winter rains collected from the hills that lie to the north of it. The Sid paſſes through a narrow valley at Sidford, which widens as it approaches to Sidmouth, where the river falls into the ſea. Perhaps this is one of the prettieſt ſpots of incloſed land, and moſt chearful to the eye, in Devonſhire. The ſoil is light, and bears tolerable graſs: and the hedge-rows are well planted with elms. Eaſtward of Sidmouth we aſcend a down, and come upon a ſtrong ſtratum, which continues from the Sid almoſt to the river Axe. The high road from Sidford to that river, as ſoon as we have aſcended the hill, is all on a level;

level: but there runs a deep vale on the north ſide, which bounds the pariſhes of Sidbury and Southleigh; and the pariſh of Branſcombe, which lies upon the ſea, is likewiſe full of hills and narrow vallies. As we approach the Axe, we deſcend gently into a fruitful vale about two miles broad, where that river, having received the Coly which comes from the north-weſt by Colyton, appears in a wider channel, and diſcharges itſelf, about a mile lower, into the ſea. There is good paſture-land in this valley. On the weſt ſide of the river lie the pariſhes of Colyton and Seaton; and, on the eaſt ſide, thoſe of Membury, Axminſter, Muſbury, and Axmouth. The land, on the other ſide of the Axe, riſes high, is coarſe, and conſiſts chiefly of commons.

In marking the face of the country from the ſouth-eaſt towards Barnſtaple, we obſerve the pariſhes of Sidbury, South-Leigh, North-Leigh, Farway, Widworthy, and Offwell, conſiſting, for the moſt part, of high and coarſe land. The ſoil is, generally, a yellow clay mixed with flints; and under it is a white ſoft limeſtone, like chalk, which is mentioned in the natural hiſtory as extending from Branſcombe northward quite to the quarries of Widworthy. This high coarſe land ends a little to the ſouth of Honiton; where it is generally known by the name of Honiton-Hill. The town of Honiton is ſituated in a valley, which extends northward to the extremity of the County; having the pariſhes of Comb-Raleigh, Luppit, and Up-Ottery on the weſt ſide, and Monkton, Cotleigh—on the eaſt ſide. This vale is narrow: The earth is of a coarſe and cold nature, clayey, and full of ſprings, with a bottom of reddiſh flints: at the upper end of this vale is Otterford, where we have traced the fountain of the Otter.

This valley is bounded on the weſt by downs which ſtretch away between the pariſhes of Luppit, Broadhembury, and Columbſtoke.

I need not deſcribe, in this place, the heights of Blackdown: they command a noble proſpect of rich and of coarſe country. And they were rendered more magnificent in the May of 1789, by a ſtorm that broke upon the hills, as I was paſſing from Grange to Wolford-Lodge.

About the middle of the down begins a narrow valley; at the head of which is ſituated the town of Dunkeſwell. Here ſeveral ſmall fountains riſe, and form a rivulet, which runs two miles eaſtward to the abbey of Dunkeſwell, and then, turning to the north, falls into the Columb between Churchſtaunton and Hemyock. The river Columb riſes on the borders of Somerſet and Devon, in or near the pariſh of Churchſtaunton, on a part of Blackdown. It leaves the pariſh of Clayhydon to the weſt ſituated on an eminence, and Churchſtaunton to the eaſt, and runs through a valley not very broad or pleaſant—incloſed—ſtony, on a ſtrong clay full of ſprings, affording plenty of graſs. Lower down, it leaves Hemyock and Columbſtoke on the eaſt, and Columb-David, a chapel belonging to Hemyock, on the weſt. North of this vale, the road from Exeter to Taunton croſſes Maidendown. The ſoil here is ſandy; but this ridge is narrow. On the north ſide of it, is an extenſive vale—its ſoil a red loam on a

limeſtone

limeſtone—of which kind are the pariſhes of Burleſcombe and Holcombe-Rogus. From this latter pariſh we aſcend gradually into an incloſed country, the land of which is poor, inclining to ſand, and plentifully ſtored with wood. Of this deſcription is the pariſh of Hockworthy. The country grows more open, ſandy and leſs woody about Huntſham. On the right hand runs a vale that divides Somerſet from Devon, on the ſide of which lies the pariſh of Clayhanger. Here the land is ſtrong and clayey, and abounds with oak-timber. This vale proceeds northward to Bampton and Morebath. The country about Bampton is very uneven, conſiſting of high ſteep hills, and deep narrow vallies. The land is good, and lies on a limeſtone.

Such is the general face of the diſtrict included within the archdeaconry of Exeter.

Of the nine deanries, which this archdeaconry contains, Exeter, Cadbury, Dunsford, Kenne, Ayleſbeare, Plymtree, Honiton, Dunkeſwell, and Tiverton, I ſhall begin with the deanry of Exeter: the reſt will follow in their proper order.

ARCH-

ARCHDEACONRY OF EXETER.

DEANRY of EXETER or CHRISTIANITY.

WITHIN the Deanry of Exeter, we are preſented with pictoreſque and architectural views, that are truly brilliant; particularly if we place ourſelves on the riſing grounds at a little diſtance from the city.

Exeter is encompaſſed with ſeveral vallies from the north round to the weſt, ſouth, and ſouth-eaſt: but on the north-eaſt the ground riſes, and terminates about a mile and half from the town in one of our higheſt hills.

The face of the country in the environs of Exeter, is better viewed as we aſcend this hill, than from any other eminence in its vicinity.

To the ſouth, we have a view of the river Exe deſcending into the ſea, and of the towns, villages, and ſeats ſituated on its banks. To the ſouth-weſt, Haldon riſes with a dark-brown uncultivated hue, far above the eye, and regularly intercepts the proſpect for five or ſix miles.

More to the weſt, and round to the north, the hills, which are in general cultivated, appear lofty: but intervening vallies lengthen the view, and lead on the eye to the blue hills that meet the horizon.

Nearer in the picture, we have a number of pretty villas: And the hedge-row-trees often ſeem like woods with houſes and villages in the midſt of them. Where the ground lies open, we ſee rich land in high cultivation. The cathedral, and the caſtle with the grove around it, add much to the beauty of the ſcene.

Open to the ſea-breezes from the ſouth, and ſcreened by hills on every other ſide, much of the land about the city is peculiarly fertile; and ſnow ſeldom lies long upon the ground.

The luxuriance of the valley beneath the town, immediately awakens the attention of ſtrangers: and the general appearance of the country as viewed from the lower part of the town in contraſt with Haldon and other hills that cloſe the proſpect, hath a beautiful effect.

For the city itſelf, its ſloping ſcite hath often been admired: and it has generally been deſcribed as ſtanding on the ſide of a hill environed with hills.

There are many pleaſant walks round Exeter, particularly on the river's ſide, and on the banks of the canal.

The deanry of Exeter includes, within the walls of the city, the pariſhes of St. Lawrence, St. Stephen, St. Petrock, St. Olave, St. John, all in the Fore-ſtreet; St. Martin and St. Mary-Major in the Cloſe; Allhallows, Goldſmith's-ſtreet; St. Paul, St. Pancras, St. Kerrian, St. Mary-Arches, Allhallows on the Wall,

ARCH-

Wall, St. Mary-Steps, St. George, and Holy Trinity. The ſame deanry takes in, alſo, the ſuburbial pariſhes of Heavitree, St. David, St. Sidwell, St. Leonard, and St. Edmond on the Bridge.

The church of St. LAWRENCE, ſituated in the Fore-ſtreet, is a plain ſtructure. It is unſupported by pillars, has one aiſle only, and is regularly ſeated. Here are two monumental inſcriptions, one to the memory "*optimi integerrimique viri Hugonis Vagham, armigeri;*" and another in memory of "*Thomas Bradford, qui juventutem Exonienſem inſtituerat,*" and who died in 1679. St. Lawrence was once appropriated to the Hoſpital of St. John. The certified value of the rectory is 16l. It has been uſually held under ſequeſtration. The Rev. John Locker is the preſent rector of St. Lawrence.

St. John's Chapel, in this pariſh, juſt within the ſcite of Eaſtgate, is ſometimes called the Mayor's Chapel—as the Mayor's chaplains for the time being have officiated there. It ſeems, at preſent, to be appropriated to the grammar-ſchool.

There was a Chapel in Trinity-lane, or Muſgrave's-alley, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, as were the Almshouſes in the ſame lane. I have met, ſomewhere, with the following inſcription: *Sub Præſidio S. Petri, Gulielmus Muſgrave M.D. S.S. Trinitatis hanc capellam vetuſtate collapſuram annis* 1694 *et* 1711, *reſtituit et auxit.*

In Biſhop Lacy's regiſter, a chapel, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is mentioned as exiſting in this pariſh.

The next pariſh that occurs to obſervation is St. STEPHEN's, in Fore-ſtreet, where formerly lived the family of Peryam.

The church belonging to St. Stephen was taken down and rebuilt in 1664. No part of the old fabric remains except the tower. It is a handſome building, ſupported by four pillars, that run nearly through the centre of it. The pews are uniform. We aſcend by a flight of ſteps to the altar, which is placed in a deep receſs.

The warden's pew at the weſt end of the church, has a conſpicuous appearance, which is the caſe with ſeveral other churches in Exeter.

On the north wall is a large marble monument in memory of Thomas Bolithoe, Eſq. and ſeveral of his family. He died in 1753.

On the ſouth wall is a monument to the memory of "James Rodd of Bedford-houſe, in this city, Eſq." who died in 1678. And there is another monument erected in memory of Mr. George Potter, merchant and alderman of the city, who died in 1667, being a great benefactor towards the rebuilding of this church.

The rectory of St. Stephen is valued in the King's books at 7l. 17s. 3½d—its certified value 26l. It is in the patronage of the Biſhop of Exeter. The rector of this church, the Rev. James Simons, is alſo vicar of Allhallows, Goldſmith's-ſtreet.

The

The church of St. PETROCK, ſituated alſo in Fore-ſtreet, might be eaſily overlooked, as from the ſtreet it has little or no appearance of a church. It is a very irregular building. On the north-wall are four monuments; one of which is erected to the memory of Francis and Alexander Worth, ſons of Henry Worth, of Worth, in the county of Devon, Eſq. Francis was a common council-man, who died in 1675—Alexander died in 1680. But the moſt conſpicuous is a very large and maſſy monument in memory of William Hooper and Maria his wife, who are repreſented by two heavy buſts. William Hooper was a merchant of Exeter, and died in 1682.

The rectory of St. Petrock ſtands in the King's books at 14l. 10s. 2½d—the certified value, 16l. It is in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter —the rector, the Rev. Robert Tarrant.

The church of St. OLAVE, ſituate in Fore-ſtreet, is commonly called the French Church. St. Olave, to whom it is dedicated, is ſaid to have been a king of Norway. It has three aiſles, ſeparated by two rows of pillars three in each row; one aiſle double-ſeated, another ſingle-ſeated, in the third no ſeats. The ſeats are in a ruinous ſtate: no ſervice, indeed, is here performed. On the north ſide is a monument (with a Latin inſcription ſcarcely legible) to the memory of John Ackland, of the ancient family of the Acklands and Stapledons, "*hujuſce civitatis ſenioris perilluſtris.*" He died, January 1640.

On the ſame monument is an inſcription to the memory of Margery, wife of Arthur Duck of London, merchant, daughter of John Ackland, jun. Eſq. She died 6th of Auguſt, 1695.

In repairing this church in 1778, the workmen found a number of octangular wafer-like pieces of very thin paſteboard, coloured red on both ſides; and on one ſide ſtamped with theſe French words within a circular bordure, "*Chriſt eſt le Pain de Vie.*" They were, probably, confeſſion-tickets to be delivered to the prieſt by the communicants previouſly to the reception of the euchariſt, as a certificate that they had been prepared for it by their confeſſor.

This rectory is valued in the King's books at 7l. 18s. 4d—its certified value 18l. It is uſually held under ſequeſtration with the rectory of St. Mary-Arches.

In the pariſh of St. JOHN-BOW, in Fore-ſtreet, is ſituated (among other good buildings) the houſe of Sir John Duntze, baronet. The church is very ſmall, inconvenient, and irregularly built. It has a gallery and three bells. The altar ſtands on an elevation (as at St. Stephen's) over the arch, through which is the communication between Fore-ſtreet and the Butcherow. On the ſouth-ſide is a monument in memory of Sir Benjamin Oliver, who had the honor of being knighted in the year of his mayoralty by Charles II. on his Majeſty's paſſage to London from Plymouth, July 23, 1671. He died 2d Nov. 1672.

This living was once appropriated to the priory of Plymton.

The certified value of the rectory is 18l. It is in the patronage of the King, and is held with St. George's and Allhallows on the Wall, under ſequeſtration.

The Rev. John Marſhall, rector of this pariſh, has been mentioned as maſter of the grammar-ſchool.

Tucker's Hall, in St. John's pariſh, was uſed as a chapel in former ages.

St. MARTIN, ſituate within the Cloſe, is a ſmall and narrow church—has a ſingle aiſle, which is neatly and regularly ſeated on each ſide; a gallery, and one bell. It is conſidered to be very inſufficient, in point of ſize, for the united pariſhes of St. Martin and St. Pancras.

On the ſouth ſide, near the altar, is a ſmall monument to the memory of William Holwell, M. D. who died the 23d of June, 1707, and of his family. —on the north ſide, a large monument, the workmanſhip in a heavy ſtile, to the memory of William Hooper, merchant (founder of ſeveral charities in the city) who died 3d of December, 1715.

This rectory is valued in the King's books at 8l. 14s. 9½d.—the certified value 15l.—patrons Dean and Chapter.—The Rev. James Carrington, is the rector of this church and of St. Pancras.

There is a Chapel behind St. Martin's church, turned into a malt-houſe.

St. MARY-MAJOR is the largeſt pariſh within the walls of the city. For this reaſon, as well as to diſtinguiſh it from that of St. Mary-Steps, it is called St. Mary-Major, or St. Mary-the-More, and in ſome old deeds St. Mary-Michel, which implies the ſame—*michel*, from the Saxon *micel*, ſignifying *much*; whence the Scotch *mickle*—" the chief of *mickle* worth."

The name of the pariſh indicates the dedication of its church, as do all the others in this city: but this church, it is thought, was dedicated to St. Lawrence, as well as to the Holy Virgin; for over the north window of the chancel is a rude carving of St. Lawrence on his gridiron. And the ſame image is carved on the capital of one of the ſmall wooden pillars that ſupport the gallery.

This church, on the eaſt and north, adjoins to the weſt part of St. Peter's church-yard. The ſouth part joins the Calendar-hayes.

The tower was formerly much higher than at preſent: It had a ſpire of lead and a weathercock, which long threatening a fall, were taken down, to the great relief of the inhabitants below. This tower, which is new-battlemented, had once ſix bells; but the pariſhioners ſold five of them, reſerving one of the largeſt, which they hung in a ſort of wooden cage: to this they added a ſpire, covered with lead, and ſurmounted with a vane. The eaſt wall of the tower ſhews the veſtiges of a higher roof formerly connected with it. This, with the diſproportion of the preſent church to the bulk of the tower itſelf as originally built, affords ground to ſuſpect that the church was once much larger.

This building is not ill proportioned as to its length, breadth, and height; has a neat organ, and a ſpacious gallery, which is ſupported by nine pillars; and a ſingle aiſle, with regular ſeats on each ſide. The church, though not ſmall, yet, on account of the extent of the pariſh, is incapable of containing more than two thirds of the pariſhioners.

Through

Through the middle arch of a Gothic ſcreen, we paſs into the chancel, where is a decent altarpiece. In the place of the rood-loft ſtood an old organ, which had been long out of repair; when a new one, by Mr. Micheau, was erected 26th of February, 1775.

We have this curious epitaph on the ſouth-wall:

Made ripe for heaven by God's rich grace
And called hence to that bleſt place
Remov'd ſhee is from parents ſight
Yet lives above with ſaints in light

Prepare O bleſſed Lord my ſoul
On thee I reſt on thee I role
Longing to be where ſaints above
Eternally enjoy thy love

Departed this life 1676.

M. S.

Johannis Webb, armigeri, qui ex antiqua familia ultimus optimam vitam feliciſſimâ morte commutavit anno Dom. M,DC,LXXVI. Aprilis 22.do cum 46.tum ætatis annum unico die exceſſiſſet

Johanna vidua mærens poſuit.

In a ſmall frame hangs the following (in old Engliſh letters) againſt the north-wall.

Twenty churches can report
The goodneſs of the man
Which have theſe armes in his life
Through virtue he them wan
Of cuſtomers I thinke of right
He ought to have beſt praiſe
John Peter ſo ye knowe his name
He died by Exe in Hayes
Who by his will and teſtament
The Lorde be prais'd therefore
Gave twenty pound in yearlie rent
So that for evermore
The poore ſhall have ſome parte of that
God give us grace to do the like
When he us hence ſhall call

On the ſouth-ſide of the chancel is an epitaph to the memory of Thomas Tooker, brewer and ſheriff of the city, in 1638. He died in 1640. His only daughter and heireſs, Mary, was married to Henry White, of Henlane, in the county of Pembroke, Eſq.

On the north-ſide of the chancel, we read:

M. S.

Viri optimi

Nicholai Hele, doctoris in medicina quam per-multos annos ſcienter et feliciter exercuit.

Obiit 3 Dec. MDCXCVI, ætatis ſuæ 62.

Una ſubjacet Elizabeth Hele uxor tali viro digna. obiit x° die Decem. anno ſalutis MDCCXXI anō ætatis ſuæ 81.

After having noticed ſuch epitaphs, we ought not to neglect the inſcription to the memory of Chapple and his family.

On

On a white marble tablet we read as follows:

Near this Place
Lie buried the Children of
WILLIAM and ELIZABETH CHAPPLE
of the CLOSE, *viz.*

William, (1ſt.)	Born 9th *Sept.* 1748.	O. S.
	Died 11th *Feb.* 1755.	N. S.
John,	Born 11th *Oct.* 1751.	O. S.
	Died 3d *Feb.* 1755.	N. S.
Elizabeth,	Born 21ſt *Sept.* 1753.	N. S.
	Died 7th *May* 1756.	N. S.
William (2d.)	Born 31ſt *Jan.* 1756.	N. S.
	Died 20th *June* 1756.	N. S.

Talium eſt Regnum Dei

Cloſe beſide them reſts alſo the above-named ELIZABETH their mother, who died on the 3d of October 1777, having nearly compleated the 30th year of her marriage, and the 60th of her age.

Morte Deo placuit firmum ſic ſolvere nodum:
Pro caſtâ at remanet conjuge fidus amor.

Alſo WILLAM CHAPPLE, huſband to the aforeſaid ELIZABETH, and father to the above-named children, who died Sept. 1ſt. 1781, in the 63d year of his age.

On the north-ſide of the nave of the church there are ſeveral tables of benefactions.

The rectory of St. Mary-Major is valued in the King's books at 15l. 14s. 9½d—the certified value 36l. It is in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter—the rector, Rev. Walter Kitſon.

The church of ALL-HALLOWS, Goldſmith-ſtreet, has been long diſuſed.—It is a ſmall fabric—ſingle-aiſled and ſeated: but its ſeats are fallen into decay.

Here was, anciently, an image of the Virgin, with wax candles continually burning before it, the expences of which were defrayed by the profits ariſing from ſome lands near Duryard.

This rectory is valued in the King's books at 6l. 4s. 7d—its certified value 12l.

The benefice has been uſually held by the rector of St. Stephen as ſequeſtrator.

St. PAUL'S is a handſome ſtructure: it was built about a century ago, on the ſcite of the old church.

Upon the north-wall near the altar, is a very coſtly monument of white marble, with the following inſcription upon a black tablet, in letters of gold.

Ob Honorem
Viri nobiliſſimi Edvardi Seaward,
Equitis, qui patre Johanne Seaward,
Damnonio è curia Cliſtenſi, Divi Georgii,
Generoſo ibidem natus V Calend. Novemb.
Anno MDCXXXIV poſt Chriſtum MDCCIII.
Kal. Mart. diem obiit ſupremum.

Uxorem

Uxorem Hannam Nicolai Brokingg hujus
Loci civis, gentem habentis filiam duxit, ex qua nati ſunt
Nicolaus, Edvardus, Johannes et Hanna, quibus
Omnibus patrem deus ſuperſtitem eſſe voluit.
Summo magiſtratui in civitate noſtra præfuerat, ab
Eadem delectus in regni ſenatum noſtroru̅ militum
Tribunus, et primus πτωχείῳ ſumma liberalitate ab ſe
donato præfectus, quos omnes honoris gradus rite &
Pervigili adminiſtratione, laude cumulatus tenuit &
Implevit.
Excellebat abſtinentiâ, erat moribus, vitaque ſanctiſſimus
& tanta munificentiâ ac pietate, ut tanquam ſi id ſibi
Negotii crederet ſolum dari, bonitatem & humanitatem,
Ejus erga ſe quam plurimos ſentire indigentes egregié.
Sed quantum potuit, occulte ſine teſte, ſine ullo
Conſcio ſtuduerit. Hinc multos illos, quos in hac
Urbe habitavit annos, magna autoritas apud
Cives, nobili nomen, laus omnium bonoru̅
Maxima.

The arms depicted on the monument are, *party per pale, baron, gules a feſs argent, charged with three leopards' heads azure, between two chevronels ermine; feme, argent a feſs wavy between ſix croſslets gules.*

Upon a graveſtone near the monument is this epitaph:

Here lyeth the body of S.r Edward Seaward knight Alderman and ſometime Maior of this city who departed this life on the firſt day of March 1703 in the 70.th year of his age.

And

Alſo the bodys of Nicholas, Edward, John, & Hannah children of the ſaid S.r Edward Seaward. Alſo here lyeth ye lady Hannah Seaward relict of ye ſaid S.r Edward Seaward who departed this Life the 23d of July 1712 in the 71ſt year of her age.

On the right-hand ſide of the altar-piece is a white marble monument on a black ground, in memory of Anne, relict of John Gilbert, eſq. of Compton, in the pariſh of Marldon, and daughter of Richard Courtenay, eſq. who died in 1775; and in memory, alſo, of Mary, relict of Pomeroy Gilbert, eſq. ſon of the aforeſaid John and Anne, daughter of admiral Williams, who died in 1786.

On the left-hand ſide of the altar-piece is a plain white ſtone in memory of Jurgen Hachmeeſter, gent. who departed this life in 1762. He was a ſincere chriſtian, lived juſtly eſteemed, and died greatly lamented by his friends.

The rectory of St. Paul ſtands in the king's books at 8l. 2s. 6d.—the certified value 25l. It is in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Exeter—the rector, John Leigh.

The church of ST. PANCRAS, ſituated in Pancras-lane, is very ſmall and mean. The ſaint to whom it is dedicated, is ſaid to have been a nobleman of Phrygia, who ſuffered, under Dioclefian, at Rome. This rectory is charged in the king's books at 4l. 13s. 4d.—the certified value 5l. It is in the patronage of

the dean and chapter of Exeter.—The church has been long diſuſed; and the benefice held under ſequeſtration by the rector of St. Martin's. The preſent guildhall, or rather a part of it, was formerly St. George's chapel in this pariſh.

St. KERRIAN'S, ſituated in North-ſtreet, ſeems to have been "dedicated, (ſays Browne Willis) to an Iriſh ſaint of that name, called, alſo, St. Piran, who came into theſe parts about the year 460, and lies buried at Bodmin."

This ſmall church is left in a neglected ſtate; as no regular ſervice is here performed. On the north-ſide is a large monument to the memories of Jonathan and Elizabeth Ivie. He died March 14th, 1717. At the bottom is a ſmall bas-relief of the reſurrection, not ill-executed.

The rectory of St. Kerrian's, (in the king's books 5l. 18s. 6½d.—certified value 16l.*) is commonly held under ſequeſtration by the rector of St. Petrock, at preſent the Rev. Robert Tarrant.

ST. MARY-ARCHES, ſituated in St. Mary-Arches lane, is a ſpacious and handſome church. It has a nave and two aiſles, with a double row of five pillars, and is regularly and neatly ſeated. Here is, alſo, a large gallery, and an organ, which was erected in 1729, by the joint ſubſcriptions of this pariſh and that of St. Olave.

At the eaſt-end is a decent monument to the memory of Robert Walker, ſon of Thomas Walker, mayor, who died 23d of Auguſt, 1673. There is another to the memory of Thomas Walker, ſon of the ſaid Robert Walker, who died 24th of Nov. 1682, and of his wife: And another, to the memory of Mary, wife of John Ceely canon of St. Peter's, and daughter of Robert Walker.

On the ſouth-ſide is a decent monument to the memory of Chriſt. Lethbridge, eſq. mayor of the city, who died 15th May, 1670; and of his wife: And a monument, with two figures kneeling, to the memory of Thomas Walker, eſq. three times mayor; and of his wife. He died Nov. 3d, 1628.

On the north-ſide is a large monument to the memory of Richard Croſſing eſq. mayor. He died 3d Oct. 1682.—There is, alſo, a monument to the memory of Mr. John Davie, three times mayor of the city: He died 11th Jan. 1611: And another to the memory of Nicholas Broking, eſq. mayor. He died 3d Oct. 1666.

The following inſcription on Mr. Davie's monument is thus given by Prince:

This marble monument, this fading braſs
Might have been ſpar'd, for neither needful was,
To ſtand a regiſter of Davie's name;
Who living did erect a fairer frame,
And far more laſting; whoſe foundation
Was firmly grounded on the corner ſtone:
Whoſe bar was faith, whoſe pillars piety;
And whoſe engravings, works of charity.
Then let the dead truſt to a dying tomb;
But how can Death in Davie find a room?
Whoſe ſoul in Heaven alive doth aye remain,
Whoſe works on earth ſo many lives maintain.

* Theſaur. Eccleſ. Bacon ſays, the clear yearly value is 8l. 10s.

St.

St. Mary-Arches ſtands in the king's books at 10l.—certified value 16l.—patron, the biſhop of Exeter—rector, the Rev. Benedict Peryn.

The rector of St. Mary-Arches has a parſonage houſe—the only inſtance of this kind in the city; except three or four mean buildings, which do not deſerve that name.

The church of ALLHALLOWS ON THE WALL, which had lain in a ruinous ſtate for many years, was entirely deſtroyed when the new bridge was built. "It was deſecrated by Oliverian Puritans, and demoliſhed by modern projectors."

When this church was pulled down, graveſtones were taken out of its ruins to make a way from Fore-ſtreet to the new bridge.

The burying-ground of St. Bartholomew belongs to Allhallows. Here, in 1764, was found, ſeveral feet below the ſurface, a ſtone with this inſcription:

An epitaph on Captain Nicholas Vaughan, muſter-maſter of the Train Bands, in the County of Devon, and the City of Exeter; who, in the execution of a warrant for taking away malignants' arms, deſigned for the aſſiſtance of rebellion's forces againſt King and Parliament, was treacherouſly ſlain by a ſhot out of a window at Dunsford in Devon, December the 11th, and was interred December 15th, 1642.

Under this ſtone, good reader, lyes
The man whoſe blood to Heaven cries,
Not like a foole or fetter'd ſlave,
But, Abner-like, he went to grave.
In loyalty to juſt commands
He fell by falſe and wicked hands.
This ſtone ſhall lye a monument
To crye—avenge the innocent.

On the north-wall of St. Bartholomew's burying-ground is the following inſcription:

Repoſitorium Dei fidelium Dormitorium
This Platte of Grounde was gyven by the cytte of Exon
fytted and encompaſſed by the concurrent charge of
bothe the churche and Cytte with the carefull ovſeeynge
of M.r Roger Mallock merchante then maior and
was ſolemplie conſecrated by the reverende Joſeph Halle
then Lorde Biſhoppe of Exon upon Sainte Batholomewes
Daye,
Auguſt XXIIII 1637.
Precioſa in conſpectu Dei Mors Sanctorum.

Upon an altar-tomb in the ſame burying-ground, is this ſingular epitaph:

Hic jacet
Peccatorum maximus
Sanctorum minimus
Concionatorum indigniſſimus
Georgius Troſſe
Nuper civitatis incola et indigena,
Qui huic maligno valedixit mundo
Undecimo die Januarii
Anno Domini 17.
Ætatis ſuæ 82.

Here

Here alſo lyeth the Body of Suſannah
Wife of ye above ſ.^d^ Mr. George Troſſe
quæ obiit 30, of Aprill 1721 aged 72.
Here alſo lyeth the Body of Mary White
Daughter of Henry White of this City Grocer
who died the 30 May 1728 aged 6 months.

Troſſe, I underſtand, was a Puritan, and a popular preacher.

Allhallows is valued in the king's books at 5l. 4s. 9½d.—the certified value, 15l. What remains of the benefice, is held by ſequeſtration, and generally goes with the pariſhes of St. John and St. George.

ST. MARY-STEPS ſtands directly oppoſite Weſt-gate. There is nothing remarkable in this church.

The rectory is, in the king's books, 8l. 6s. 8d.—the certified value of it 28l. The patron, in 1708, was Joſiah Southcote, eſq.—the preſent, John Henry Southcote, eſq. It is generally held under ſequeſtration by the rector of St. Edmund's.

ST. GEORGE'S, ſituate in St. George's-lane, is a very ſmall church. On the north-ſide, near the altar, is a monument to the memory of William Chillcott, rector, and of his daughter. He died 30th May, 1711.

There is a monument, with a buſt, to the memory of Richard Vivian, of Exon, merchant, (who died 1740) and of his family: And a large monument, with a buſt, to the memory of Thomas Baron, eſq. ſometime mayor of the city. This rectory is in the king's books 9l. 13s. 4d.—certified value 30l.—patrons, the dean and chapter. It is generally held by ſequeſtration with St. John's.

The church of THE HOLY TRINITY, ſituated in Southgate-ſtreet, adjoining the gate, is of moderate dimenſions. It has a nave and an aiſle, ſeparated by ſix pillars—the nave double-ſeated, the aiſle ſingle. It has two galleries, and is, throughout, uniform. In the chancel, on the north-ſide, is a decent monument to the memory of John Wyſe, merchant, who died 29th of October, 1686. At the weſt-end of the church is a ſmall ſtone table to the memory of John Carter.

The Holy Trinity is in the king's books 11l. 16s. 5½d.*—the certified value is 31l. It is in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Exeter. The rector, rev. William Herry Carrington.

A chapel in Rock-lane, near lord Bonville's alms-houſes, on the ſcite of which are gardens, was pulled down by a perſon who built ſeveral tenements with the materials. "But no inhabitant of theſe houſes (ſays a ſuperſtitious commentator upon the ſubject) hath proſpered either in body or purſe."

Wynard's or Trinity Chapel, ſo called by its founder, Wm. Wynard, eſq. with the alms-houſe there (to which he gave the name of God's Houſe) is ſituate on the north-ſide of Magdalene-ſtreet. In this chapel is the following inſcription upon a monument on the north-ſide of the altar:

* Bacon ſays, 11l. 16s. 4d.

Hæc

Hæc nova ſtructura retinens habitacula plura,
Sit permanſura per tempora longa futura,
Debilibus ſimul ac ſenibus fuit aedificata,
Pauperibus non divitibus fuit iſta beata,
Hanc qui fundavit, donavit, perpetuavit,
Crimina cum davit ſua credimus omnia lavit,
Conſtructor cujus patriæ edecus verbis et hujus
Atq: Recordator Wynard heu! nomine Willus,
Sit domus iſta Dei, aut haec mea non reputetur,
Sic baptizetur, ſit domus iſta Dei.
M: C: junge quater ſit opus hoc X numera ter.
anno octavo regni regis Henrici ſexti:
Annoq. Dn̄i 1430.

Over this inſcription there are three eſcutcheons. That in the centre bears, quarterly; firſt, *argent on a bend azure three mullets of the firſt*; ſecond, *or three torteauxes, in chief a label of three points azure charged with nine plates*; third, *ſable, two barrulets argent, in chief three plates*; fourth, *a bull paſſant gules langued & armed or*; fifth, *argent two barrulets azure, over all an eagle diſplayed gules*; ſixth, the ſame as the firſt. Dexter eſcutcheon, *party per pale, baron*, as the firſt quartering of the former; *feme, argent three bulls heads couped ſable armed or langued proper.* Siniſter eſcutcheon *party per pale, baron*, as in the dexter eſcutcheon; *feme, azure a bend engrailed argent cotized or.*

Maudlin-chapel, at the lower end of Magdalene-ſtreet, without Southgate, belongs to a Lazar-houſe, or hoſpital for lepers, now for other poor people. The leaſes of its lands are granted in the name of the brothers and ſiſters of the hoſpital of St. Mary Magdalene. No ſervice is here performed.

The ſuburbe without the Southgate (ſays Leland) is caullid by the name of S. Magdalene.

We now come to the pariſhes without the city.

HEAVITREE, about one mile from Exeter, in the road to London, was, heretofore, called *Woonford*, according to SirWilliam Pole; giving name to that large hundred.

Its preſent name is ſuppoſed to come from the *tree* or gallows at the common place of execution for malefactors in the county of Devon.

There is a rivulet called the *Wone* or *Avon*, at *Weſt-Wonford*—whence the village takes its name. Wonford-bridge, over this rivulet, conſiſts of two ſtone arches: it is repaired by the county.

The manor of Wonford is thought to give denomination (ſays Weſtcote) to the greateſt hundred in our ſhire, which, for its large extent and multiplicity of pariſhes, is divided into three parts, by the names of Eaſt, Weſt, and South Wonford; and the honor of which was ſometime in the tenure of Sir Simon Montague, whoſe ſon was earl of Saliſbury, and after of Courtenay, earl of Devon.

Sir William Pole ſays: Henry the 1ſt gave the hundred and manor of Wonford to Galfride *de Magna Villa*, or Geoffry de Mandeville, whom the king alſo appointed warden of the caſtle of Exeter. Mandeville gave the ſaid hun-

dred and manor to Wm. Fitz-John in marriage with his daughter; from whom deſcended Henry Tilly, who went over to the French, deſerting his lawful ſovereign King John: in conſequence of which the king ſeized this manor, though he afterwards reſtored it to Robert de Mandeville, deſcended from Geoffry. This manor afterwards came to the Lord Simon de Montacute.—Having been ſome time in the family of the Montacutes earls of Saliſbury, it was poſſeſt by the Courtenays earls of Devon. It was then purchaſed by Walrond of Tiverton.

William de Kelly 27th of Henry the 3d, held three parts of a knight's fee in Heavitree: and this land ſtill continues (ſays Sir William Pole) in the name of Kelly.

The manor of Heavitree was ſold by Arthur Kelly, eſq. to John Baring, eſq. in 1775.

Weſt-Wonford-Houſe is a large old building in the village of Weſt-Wonford, the property of Spicer of Mount-Wear.

Madford 27 Henry 2d, was poſſeſt by Ralph de Boſco. Afterwards it came to the family of Dinham, and then to Sir Geo. Smith, "who here erected (ſays Weſtcote) a houſe for his poſterity. He married Walker and one of the coheirs of Viall; his ſon Sir Nicholas, Horſey; his ſon (whoſe iſſue ſoon followed him) a daughter of the Lord Lambert of Ireland." Madford is now in the poſſeſſion of John Stephens, eſq. of Coaver, by purchaſe from the late William Mackworth Praed.

Ringſwell lies on the north-ſide of the way where the gallows ſtands.

Robert de Maundeville, in the beginning of the reign of Henry the 3d, granted all Ringſwell to Nicholas Gervaiſe of Exeter. From Nicholas this land deſcended to Sir Walter Gervaiſe his ſon; whoſe daughter Alice was married to Sir William Speke, knight, ſon of Richard, who was under age 30th of Henry 2d, ſon of Richard le Eſpeke, of Brampford-Speke. Sir Wm. Speke, with his wife's conſent, granted the ſame to Sir John Wiger, knight, of Creedy-Wiger—reſerving to himſelf and his heirs five pounds yearly rent. The Prydhams held the 4th part of a knight's fee in Ringſwell; which, according to Riſdon, came to this family in marriage with the daughter of Walter de Stapleton, the former poſſeſſor. The *Prudhommes* were originally from Guiſe in France, where ſtill remain ſome of the name. Thoſe, who came into Devonſhire, went chiefly by the name of *Prydham*. The Yorkſhire branch took the name of *Prudom* or *Prudomme*.

By the marriage of Margaret, ſiſter and heireſs of Thomas Prydham, to Nicholas Whiting, this property deſcended to the heirs general of Whiting. It belongs, at preſent, to Edward Cotsford, eſq. by purchaſe from Gregory Jackſon, eſq.

To the priory of Polſloe in the pariſh of Heavitree, William Brewer, biſhop of Exeter, gave the manor of Polſloe. After the diſſolution, this manor became the property of Sir Arthur Champernowne, who exchanged it for

Dartington

Dartington with Mr. Aileſworth of London. John Peter, a citizen and merchant of Exeter, purchaſed the manor of Polſloe, which, by Thomas Peter his ſon, deſcended to John Peter of Bowhay, eſq.

In Prince's time this place was the reſidence of Colonel Sebaſtian Izacke. It is now the property of Montague Parker, eſq. whoſe family have long poſſeſt it. St. James's Priory is partly in this pariſh.

Bockerell was the land of Henry de Bockerell, in the reign of Edw. 2d; and in that of Edw. the 4th, Otho Gilbard poſſeſt it. Templar is the preſent owner of Bockerell.

Bellair, a pleaſant ſeat in this pariſh, is the property of Ambroſe Andrew Rhodes, eſq. in whoſe family there has been the title of baronet.*

The arms of Rhodes of Heavitree (which occur in the pariſh-church) are the ſame with thoſe of the family of Rhodes in Derbyſhire and Nottinghamſhire. Bellair is a ſmall but neat houſe.

Stokehill in Heavitree is a ſmall modern houſe, which belongs to Joſeph Saunders, eſq. and North-Brook (Daniel Hamilton's, eſq.) is a neat villa.

† Guillim records the following arms as belonging to Gere of Heavitree: "*Gules, two bars or each charged with three muſcles azure, on a canton of the ſecond, a leopard's face of the third.* This coat pertained to John Gere of Heavitree, gent. who for his firſt wife married Julian the daughter of Anthony Budoxhead of St. Buddocks, eſq. and had iſſue John. His ſecond wife was Beatrix, daughter of John Jermyn of Exeter, by whom he had iſſue Nicholas, Andrew, George, and Alice. He was ſon and only child of John Gere of the ſaid place, by his firſt wife, which was Alice, daughter of John Thorowbridge of Crediton, eſq. His brethren, by his father's ſecond wife, which was Johanna, daughter of Robert Stoell of Coddleſton in the county of Somerſet, were Andrew, Mary, and Anne. His grandfather was Walter Gere of the ſame place, who married Alice, daughter of Somaſter, by whom he had, beſides John aforeſaid, Julian, wife of Hurſte of the city of Exeter."

The church of Heavitree is dedicated to St. Michael. Its length from the altar to the belfry-door is 98 feet: Its breadth from the great ſouthern-door to the northern-wall is 65 feet. The church conſiſts of a body and two aiſles. The aiſles are parted from the body by a row of Gothic pillars of ſtone, four on either ſide, ſupporting the large Gothic arches, which, together with the capitals of the pillars, are overlaid with clumſy foliage and rude repreſentations of angels. The height of the arches is about 25 feet, and the roof about 6 feet above the arches. A large gallery at the weſtern end, by the ſtile of the architecture, ſeems to have been erected or new-built about the beginning of the laſt century. The font is of ſtone, and bears marks of very early antiquity from the uncouthneſs of the ſculpture. The chancel is ſeparated from the aiſles, only by a ſlight Gothic ſcreen of wood. The altar-piece conſiſts of wainſcotted work, in the pannels of which are

* See Kimber's Baronetage.—† P. 375.

introduced

introduced ſome texts of ſcripture, the creed, and Lord's prayer. In the walls on either ſide of the chancel, are two arched apertures; by which, I conceive, it was intended that the part of the congregation who ſat in the eaſtern extremities of the two aiſles might be enabled to ſee the elevation of the hoſt in the Romiſh ſervice. On the chancel-wall, on the north-ſide of the altar, is an atchievement or hatchment bearing theſe arms: *party per pale, baron, gules a chevron ermine between three pines or; feme, azure a talbot paſſant argent, a mullet for difference.* On the chancel-wall on the ſouth-ſide of the altar, is another atchievement, whereon are, *party per pale, baron or; a pile ſable pierced through a feſs azure, feme party per feſs, in chief, checky argent & azure a chief gules, in baſe, ſable three demy-lions argent.*

There are two monuments in this church. One on the northern-wall of the aiſle is thus inſcribed—

" Neare unto this place lyeth the body of Sebaſtian Iſacke
" of Poleſloe Eſq. who departed this life on the 8.th of November
" 1688."

The arms over the ſame are, *party per pale, baron, ſable a bend or, on a canton argent a leopard's head gules, feme, Barry or and gules.*

The other monument conſiſts of a plain white marble tablet, fixt againſt one of the pillars on the ſouth-ſide of the church, and bearing this epitaph.

" Near this place are interred the bodies of Ambroſe Rhodes Eſq. of Bellair in
" this pariſh who died 1.ſt of March 1777 aged 72. And of Sarah his beloved wife
" (ſole daughter of Solomon Andrew Eſq. of Lyme Regis in the County of Dorſet
" deceaſed) who died 22.d of Auguſt 1783 aged 73. And of Mary their daughter
" who died 17.th of Nov.r 1760 aged 24."

Over this monument is a hatchment bearing, *argent a lion paſſant gardant gules between two acorns proper, cotized ermines*—on an eſcutcheon of pretence, *ſable a ſaltier argent between four croſslets or*—creſt, *a hand erect holding a bunch of acorns proper.*

Graveſtones in the Chancel:

Here lyeth the body of Thomas Wright gentleman, of this Pīſh, a great example of pietie & juſtice, who departed this life, October the 10.th Āno. Dom. 1678. In hopes of a bleſſed reſurrection.

Alſo Ann wife of Thomas Wright . . . . *

Here alſo lyeth ye body of Elizabeth the wife of the above-named Thomas Wright who departed this life the 18.th day of June 1686.

Here lyeth the bodyes of Thomas Gorges of Heavitree Eſq. And Roſe his wife. He departed this life the 17th of October 1670. And ſhee the 14.th day of April 1671.

The lovinge Turtell havinge miſt her mate
Beg'd ſhee might enter ere they ſhut the gate
Their duſt here lies whoſe ſoules to Heaven are gonne
And waite till Angells rowle away the ſtone.

Here lyeth the body of Suſannah the wife of Rawlin Mallacke of Cockington Eſq. & Daughter of Thomas Gorges of Battcombe in Somerſet Eſq. who died the 17.th of Aprill Anno Dom. 1673.

Here lyeth the body of Nicholas Ducke of Mount Radford in the County of Devon Eſq. who died the 25.th day of Auguſt Āno Dom. 1667.

* Defaced.

Alſo

Alſo Martha his wife & relict of Sir Thomas Carew of Haccombe in the ſaid County of Devon Baronet, was buried 10th of January 1673.

Here alſo lieth the body of Richard Ducke Eſq. ſon of ye ſaid Nicholas Ducke and Martha who died the 2.d day of Aprill Ano Dom. 1695 aged 39 yeares.

Alſo here lyeth Martha ye daughter of Mr. Arthur Ducke and Neece to ye ſaid Richard Ducke who died ye 7.th day of January in the 14th yeare of her age.

Alſo Elizabeth ye Relict of the ſaid Richard Ducke Eſq. who died ye 14th of February 1722 aged 72.

Here lies the body of the Rev.d M.r John Snell many years vicar of this pariſh and Cannon Reſidentiary of the Cathedral Church of Exeter, a man reſpected and beloved by his pariſhioners and all that knew him, who died ye 4th Sept.r 1728 aged 56 years.

Alſo the body of Suſannah his beloved wife a woman of exemplary piety and adorn'd with every other Chriſtian virtue who died 15. July 1754 aged 78 years.

Likewiſe the bodies of ſeveral of their children.

Here lyeth the body of Mary wife of George Moore vicar of this pariſh who departed this life Sept.r the 27th 1774 aged 31 years.

On the graveſtones in the North Aiſle:

Here lieth the body of Catharine ye daughter of M.r Nathaniel Pyne of this Pariſh who departed this life ye 16.th of April 1729 aged 14 months.

Here lyeth the body of Thomas Wilde of this pariſh yeoman, who departed this life the 9th day of Janua.y 1712 aged 88 yeares.

Here lyeth ye body of Dorothy ye wife of Thomas Wilde, junior, who died the 24th May 1672.

Alſo ye Rev.d M.r Thomas Wilcocks ſon of Robert & Grace Wilcocks and Grandſon of the above Thom.s Wilde who departed this life in ye 51ſt year of his age & was buried April the 26th 1731.

In the Belfry:

Here lyeth ye body of Thomas Slade of this Piſh who died the 18.th of March 169⅝.

There is a tomb in the church-yard with this inſcription to the memory of the Ducke family:

M. S. Omnium ex antiquâ et inſigni gente de Ducke ſub hoc tumulo ſepultorum votivum hoc monumentum (Sumptibus Nicolai Ducke Arm. in hoſpitio Lincolnienſi aſſeſſoris et civitat. Exonienſis digniſſimi recordatoris, et clariſſimi Arthuri Ducke LLD fratrum olim adſtructum) per Richardum Ducke de Doddiſcomſleigh Arm. (filium Philippi infra repoſiti) hujus gentis heredum piæ gratæque reſtitutum fuit Anno Salutis MD. CC. XX.

Heavitree is a peculiar of the dean and chapter, with the chapels of St. David and St. Sativola or St. Sidwell—the firſt-fruits 34l. 3s. 4d.—yearly tenths 3l. 8s. 4d.—proprietors and patrons, dean and chapter of Exeter—vicar, the Rev. George Moore, archdeacon of Cornwall. The vicarage-houſe is very pleaſantly ſituated, having a view of Haldon-hill and the adjacent country.

In Biſhop Grandiſon's regiſter is mentioned "the chapel of *St. Anne*, without Eaſt-gate, in this pariſh"—in Biſhop Stafford's regiſter, "the chapel of St. *Clement* and *St. Elidius*"—and in Biſhop Brentingham's, "a chapel at Wonford, *St. Eligius*;" which is the ſame as Stafford's *Elidius*.

St. David (ſays Leland) "the ſuburb without the North-gate, is called *St. David-Downe*." The Saxon *Dune* ſignifies a mountainous country: and the hilly part of this pariſh ſtill bears the name of *St. David's-hill*. This is a very large

pariſh. It runs nearly from the ſcite of North-gate to Cowley-bridge, thence to Marypool-head, and round towards Northernhay, and down Southernhay to the New Canal.

In this pariſh is a part of Cowley-bridge—ſo called from an adjoining hamlet.

Of the four Duryards in this pariſh, one belongs to Richard Croſs, eſq. on which is a commodious well-built houſe—another to J. F. Webber, eſq.—a third to Mrs. Croſs, relict of George Croſs, eſq. and a fourth to Mr. Dennys of Tiverton.

St. David's was once called St. Clement's chapel.

It is a ſmall church for ſo large and ſo populous a pariſh. On the north-wall of this church is a monument of gilded wood to the memory of Sir Thomas Gefford—" *equitis aurati hujus civitatis iterum prætoris*—1703; who is ſaid to have been knighted for his ingenuity in dyeing one piece of cloth with two different colors. This Sir Thomas Gefford lived at Duryard, which belongs at preſent to Mr. Croſs.

In the church-yard lie interred the remains of the late Dr. Glaſs, under a plain tomb. He died on the 5th of February, 1786, in the 78th year of his age.

St. David's and St. Sidwell's (now eſteemed pariſhes, though daughter-churches to Heavitree) are ſaid to be in the juriſdiction of the archdeacon of Exeter, if he happen to be a prebendary; otherwiſe in that of the dean and chapter.

We now come to the pariſh of ST. SIDWELL.

The ſuburbe, that lyith without the Eſt-gate of Exceſter is the biggeſt of al the ſuburbes of the towne, and berith the name of *S. Sithewelle* where ſhe was buried, and a chirch dedicate ther to her name.*

Hillſcourt, in the ſuburbs of Exeter, juſt without Eaſt-gate, was the ancient ſeat of the Hill family. The word *court* annexed to the name ſeems to imply, that Hill had a lordſhip here, and that the court of his manor, where the tenants were to pay ſuit and ſervice, was uſually kept, according to ancient cuſtom, at this manſion-houſe of the Hills. Many other gentlemen's ſeats are diſtinguiſhed by the title of *Court* or *Court-houſe*, for the ſame reaſon.

The family of Hill has been of great† antiquity, worth, and diſtinction, in the counties of Stafford and Devon, and from the reign of Queen Elizabeth, of conſiderable note and eſteem in the counties of Downe and Antrim.

Among others, who were the principal ornaments of the name, may be reckoned Sir John Hill, of Hillſcourt in the ſuburbs of Exeter, who was born there, and became a lawyer of eminence, in the year 1400.

The Hills continued at this ſeat in good repute for ſeveral generations; when the daughter and heireſs of Hill was married to Sir John Mallet: but a younger branch of this family ſettled at Heligan in Cornwall, according to Holland.

* Leland.—† See Collins, vol. 5. p. 451.

The

The arms of Hill of Hillſcourt, were, *gules a ſaltire vaire between four mullets argent.* They were borne, according to Edmondſon, by the Hills of Lincolnſhire, of Heligan in Cornwall, and of Hampſhire and Somerſetſhire: and their creſt (he ſays) was a *demi-leopard ar. ſpotted of all colors, ducally gorged or.* Edmondſon has given us a variety of armorial bearings belonging to the families of Hill.

Hillſcourt is, at preſent, the property of Newcombe, eſq.

This church is dedicated to *St. Sidwella,* (ſiſter to *St. Iuthwara,* a celebrated virgin martyr in this county) who lived about the year 740, and was buried at Exeter in this church.* Concerning this ſaint, William of Worceſter thus expreſſes himſelf: *Sancta Sativola, virgo canonizata, jacet in Eccleſia ſanct. volæ civitatis Exoniæ ultra pontem orientalem.* And Leland gives us the following memoranda, *ex vita Sanctæ Sativolæ. Benna pater Sativolæ. Sativolanata Exoniæ. Sativola dolo novercæ a Feniſeca amputato capite occiſa, ut Suburbana prædia ei præriperet. Fons Sativolæ. Eccleſia conſtructa in honorem Sativolæ.*

The church of St. Sidwell conſiſts of a body and two regular aiſles. It has a neat ſcreen and a decent chancel.

On the ſouth-ſide of the chancel is an inſcription to the memory of Mary, the wife of captain Thomas Turner, gent. grand-daughter to George earl of Huntingdon. She died in 1705; and lies interred underneath.

On a braſs plate inlaid in the floor of the chancel is engraved:

Hic jacet Hugo Grove de Enford—in Comitatu Wilts Armiger—in reſtituendo eccleſiam—in aſſerendo regem—in propugnando legem—et libertatem anglicanam—captus et decollatus—16 May 1655.

This (we are told) is an exact copy of the old plate; and is dated April 5, 1788.

On the north-wall a ſtatuary-marble pedeſtal and vaſe on a back ground of jaſper are erected to the memory of Pheneas Cheeke, eſq. (1753) who lies interred near his anceſtors in the ſouth-aiſle.

The tower of St. Sidwell was built in 1659, as appears from an inſcription on the ſouth-ſide of it.

Browne Willis, in a † letter to Dr. Milles, then precentor of Exeter, remarks, that among all the churches at Exeter, there is only a peal of ſix bells in St. Mary the Great, and at St. Sidwell's, and of five in St. Petrock's: the reſt have no peals. "I ſhall be very glad to hear (continues B. Willis) that you have enjoyed the pleaſure of carrying on your church-notes in Devon. I have lately been making ſome additions to my parliamentary borough collections; and among other things, have been trying to get an account of the number of bells in all the borough churches."

We have ſeen that there is but one bell at preſent in St. Mary-the-More: at this church there are eight muſical bells, and at St. Petrock's, ſix.

* Browne Willis.—† MSS.

Grandiſon

Grandiſon has mentioned the chapel of St. Anne, without Eaſt-gate, as in the pariſh of Heavitree. There is a chapel of St. Anne, ſituated where the two roads branch off from the upper end of St. Sidwell's-ſtreet. No ſervice is performed here by any clerical reader.

St. Leonard's, in the county of Devon, not of Exeter, is a very ſmall pariſh.

In this place (ſays Sir William Pole) upon a little aſcending hill, Lawrence Radford, eſq. built a fair houſe, and called it Mount Radford. Arthur Radford, his ſon, ſold it to Edward Hancock, eſq. who left it in jointure to his wife, daughter to Sir Amias Bampfylde, knight. She was afterwards married to Sir John Dodderidge, knight, one of the juſtices of the King's-bench, who lived at this place.

Recorder Duck, who died at Exeter in 1628, left iſſue one ſon, whoſe poſterity flouriſhed in good reputation at Mount Radford, till the family became extinct in Richard Duck, eſq. who died without iſſue about the year 1695. In Speede's map of Devon this houſe is called *Radford-place*.

The houſe at Mount-Radford is a very commodious building, finely ſituated; now the property of John Baring, eſq. one of the repreſentatives of the city of Exeter.

The ancient houſe of *Larkbear*, in Domeſday *Laurocbere*, in Speede's map of Devon *Lorkbeare*, ſtands in the valley under Mount-Radford. After having been, many deſcents, in the name of Hull, it was purchaſed by Sir Nicholas Smith.

" Larkbeare was held by Hull—lately by Smith," ſays Weſtcote. It is, at preſent, in the poſſeſſion of John Baring, eſq.

St. James's priory is partly in St. Leonard's.

In St. Leonard's burying-ground is an altar-tomb, on the ſides of which are ſeveral tablets of white marble: upon theſe are various emblematical devices. On the top of the tomb is this inſcription:

Depoſitum Wilhelmi Muſgrave Med. Doct. Ric.i Muſgrave de Nettlecombe in Comitatu Somerſet Filii natu tertii Medicorum Londinenſi è Regiâ Societate et è Coll. Regali nuper è Novo Collegio Oxon. Practici Exonienſis non infelicis. Natus eſt 4.to Nov.bris A. D. 1655. Obiit 1721. Hic jacet etiam Uxor ejus Philippa Wilhelmi Speke de Jordan prope Whitelackington Filia, Quae obiit Nov. 24. 1715. Æt. ſuae 55.

The rectory of St. Leonard ſtands in the king's books at 4l. 19s. 9½d.*—certified value 34l.

St. Leonard admits the juriſdiction of the biſhop, but denies that of the archdeacon. It is in the patronage of John Baring, eſq. according to our Theſaurus Eccleſiaſticus. Bacon's Liber Regis—" Elizabeth Drake, 1708. John Baring, eſq. 1755, 1767, 1778. The biſhop, 1780." The Rev. Gayer Patch is the preſent rector of St. Leonard.

The only remaining pariſh in this deanry is St. Edmond's on the Bridge. Of the bridge enough hath been already ſaid: and of the manor of Exe-iſland, lying in this pariſh, I ſhall only repeat, that it belongs to the chamber of Exeter.

" Upon

* 4l. 19s. 4½d. Bacon's Lib. Reg.

† "Upon an arch of this bridge is a church erected wherein Walter Jarvis was interred, which was dedicated to the memory of St. Edmund, king of the Eaſt-Angles, in whoſe reign Hungar and Hubba, (two Daniſh captains ſent by Godricke, king of Denmark) arrived, and furiouſly marching, ſent greeting to King Edmund, requiring him to divide his treaſure with them, and to become their vaſſal; with which meſſage the king aſtoniſhed, conſulted with his council, and by one of his biſhops was adviſed to yield; yet, notwithſtanding, returned anſwer, "go tell your captains, that Edmund the Chriſtian king, for love of this temporal life, will not ſubject himſelf to heathen princes:" whereupon they purſued him in a furious manner to Thetford (Fabian ſaith to Framlingham—others to the hamlet of Hegleſdon, now Hexon) where, after cruel ſlaughter of his people, at the laſt he yielded himſelf; when, for his Chriſtian profeſſion, theſe Pagans ſcourged him with whips, and growing more terrible in rage, bound him to a tree, and ſhot him to death with arrows—the king ſtill crying on the name of Jeſus. Whereof a poet of latter time thus verſifieth:

Jam loca vulneribus deſunt, dec dum furioſa
Tela ſed hiberno grandine plura volant.

Though now no place were left for wounds, yet arrows did not fail,
Theſe furious wretches ſtill let fly, thicker than winter's hail.

Then, cutting off his head, they contumelioufly threw it in a buſh, when he had reigned over the Eaſt-Angles ſixteen years. The place of his interment was afterwards called St. Edmunds-Bury, ſtill famous by that name, where an abbey was founded by King Canute, who much affrighted with that ſaint's ſeeming apparition, offered up his own crown upon his tomb. Of the beauteous building of which abbey (Leland ſays) the ſun has not ſhined upon a goodlier fabric, whether you conſider the endowment, largeneſs, or magnificence thereof."

Sir William Pole tells us, that the chapel which Walter Gervaiſe built on one arch of the bridge without Weſt-gate, and in which he and his wife were buried, was in his time converted into a dwelling-houſe, and the tomb and monument defaced.

St. Edmond on the Bridge ſtands in the king's books at 10l. 16s. 8d.—the certified value 28l. 10s. It is in the gift of the mayor and chamber of Exeter —John Stabback the preſent incumbent.

Within this deanry is the prebend of *Carſwell* or *Kerſwell*, or *Creſwell*, founded in the caſtle of Exeter—its firſt-fruits 2l. 13s. 4d.—yearly tenths 5s. 4d. Patron, Rev. John Snell, clerk, 1718—Sir John Coleton, bart. and others, 1758.—Wenman Nutt, eſq. and others, 1781.‡

The diſſolved prebend of Heighes is valued in the king's books at 37l. 7s. 11d.*

† Riſdon.—‡ Bacon—.* Vid. orig. ſurv.

ARCHDEACONRY OF EXETER.

DEANRY of CADBURY.

GENERAL obſervation in this place would be a mere repetition of our former remarks. We haſten, therefore, to a particular view of the pariſhes within the deanry of Cadbury, as they occur in the following order; Newton-St. Cyres, Colebrooke, Sandford, Down-St. Mary, Biſhop's Morchard, Kennerleigh, Poughill, Cadeleigh, Cheriton-Fitzpayne, Cadbury, Stockleigh-Pomeroy, Stockleigh-Engliſh, Upton-Hilion, Shobrooke, Thorverton, Netherex, Brampford-Speke, Upton-Pyne.

Our firſt pariſh is NEWTON-ST. CYRES. In the Domeſday we find *terra epiſcopi Exon—Niwetone, & terra Baldwini vicecomitis, Nevtone*—in other places, *Niwetone.*

For the etymology of the name, *Newton* ſeems to imply *the New Town;* and *St. Cyres,* or *St. Siris,* is ſaid to be *Siricius,* archbiſhop of Canterbury in 990.

The ſituation of Newton-St. Cyres is rather high. The greater part is a gravelly ſoil: a ſmall part towards Whitſtone lies on a ſtiff clay. The Creedy runs through the pariſh. Over this river is Lower-Creedy-bridge of two arches; and on a little ſtream, Long-bridge, of two arches, and Shuttern-bridge of one arch; all repaired by the county. This is an incloſed pariſh, and well wooded, and the roads are good.

"* From Cowley-bridge to Syriack-Newtonbridg, of 4. archis over Cride ryver a 2 miles dim. and half a mile farther is the village or tounlet of Syriak Newton." The inhabitants are, in general, healthy and long-lived. They have a revel on the Sunday before Midſummer-day; and on the Monday, a fair.

Of the families that have flouriſhed here, the name of Northcote is not the leaſt conſpicuous. "At Newton-St. Sires (ſays Riſdon) ſometime belonging to the priory of Plimpton, the name of Northcote liveth in good repute; of which name one John Northcote was ſheriff of this ſhire, in the reign of King Edward III. and John Northcote of this place, lately deceaſed, had the cuſtody of this county committed unto him, the third year of King Charles, who married the ſiſter of Sir Lewis Pollard, baronet, his father the daughter of Douriſh—this gentleman a worthy upholder of hoſpitality, the co-heir of Haſwell." The manor at preſent belongs to John Quicke, eſq.

A good houſe at Hayne, in this pariſh, was pulled down ſome years ſince—formerly a ſeat of the Northcotes: it is mentioned by Weſtcote and others as the ancient reſidence of the Drewes. The Drewes long flouriſhed at this place and Drewe's Clyffe, their ancient ſeats. According to Weſtcote, William

* Leland.

Drewe,

Drewe, of Drewe's Clyffe, married Joan, daughter and heireſs of Martha Worsford, and had iſſue Thomas, who had iſſue Richard, who had iſſue Richard and Joan. Richard Drewe, eſq. of Hayne and of Drewe's Clyffe, by Maud his wife, daughter and heireſs of John Farr of Aſhburton, had iſſue Edward, who by Anne his wife, daughter of John Crocker of Lineham, eſq. had iſſue Edmond; who married the daughter of Gibbs, and had iſſue one only daughter his heireſs, Mary. Mary was twice married: her firſt huſband was Walter Northcote, ſon and heir of John Northcote of Crediton, gentleman. Her ſecond huſband was Sir Edward Giles of Bowden near Totnes, knight. By Walter Northcote her firſt huſband, ſhe had iſſue Elizabeth—firſt married to George Yard, eſq. of Churchton-Ferrers; ſecondly, to Dr. Barnabas Potter, then vicar of Dean-Prior, and afterwards biſhop of Carliſle. Hayne now belongs to Sir Stafford Northcote. The rectory-houſe was once a good building in this pariſh, belonging to the Northcotes: it is now a farm-houſe. Bidwell, in Newton-St. Cyres, was the ancient ſeat of that name. From Bidwell it came to Roope, whoſe two coheireſſes were married to Francis Kirkham, the ſecond ſon of Sir William Kirkham, of Blagdon in the pariſh of Paignton, and to Thomas Kirkham, the ſon of a younger brother, who purchaſed the other ſiſter's part. This family being Papiſts, had their eſtates ſequeſtered, and ſuffered greatly in other reſpects during the grand rebellion and the protectorate. Bidwell is at preſent a farm-houſe, the property of Mr. Joſeph Roberts. Norton, in this pariſh, came from Mr. Dicker of Upton-Hilion, to Mr. Lake, jointly with Mr. Huiſh—and is now poſſeſt by Mr. John Langworthy by leaſe under the church of Exeter. Court-Barton is the property of Sir Stafford Northcote, baronet; Marſh-Barton and Langford of Mr. Abraham Franke; and Lake of Mr. Henry Ley of Exeter, by leaſe under the church of Exeter. * Smalbrooke was held by Richard Cotterel in the time of Henry 3d; and Henſcote held lands in the hamlet of Northbrooke. Smalbrooke is now the property of John Quicke and James Buller, eſqrs.

But the only ſeat at this moment, in Newton-St. Cyres, is Newton-houſe, in the manor of Newton. It ſtands about four miles from Exeter, in the road to Crediton, the reſidence of John Quicke, eſq. the proprietor. It was built about ſixteen years ſince by Mr. Quicke's father, and is of brick, and plaiſtered over. Mr. Quicke has lately made a canal near his houſe, and has a good garden and ſhrubberies; and he meditates conſiderable alterations in the houſe, ſuch as throwing down the old offices, and finiſhing ſome of the new rooms, in order to render the building more uniform and complete. † The arms of Quicke are, *ſa. a chevron vaire or; and ſa. between three griffins' heads erazed or.* creſt, *a demi-antelope ar. armed, attired, tufted and maned; gu. collared ſa. lined or.*

The church ſtands nearly in the middle of the pariſh, and is a very neat building: the height of it is twenty-five feet. The tower is ſeventy-five feet; in one corner of which is a ſteeple about twenty feet high: it contains five

* Riſdon.—† Of Weſtwanke in Buckinghamſhire; Newton-St. Cyres in Devonſhire; and Weſtmonkton in Somerſetſhire, 1623. Edmondſon.

muſical

muſical bells. The length of the church, in the clear, is fifty-four feet; the breadth thirty-five feet. The church-yard is two hundred and thirty-four feet, by one hundred and fifty-two. Here is a fine old monument belonging to the Northcote family. The figure of a warrior holding a truncheon in his right hand, and laying his left on his ſword, and treading on a death's head with his left foot, is very ſtrikingly repreſented. Over his head is this inſcription: *ſtrenuus ut fractus fato hi potiuntur eodem.* On the top of the monument, to the right, is fixed a man's head with this inſcription round it: *Ecce tibi Chriſti Crux. Certa erit mihi lux.* Anſwering to this, is another man's head on the left ſide—the inſcription: *quod non vita pulvis dedit. Rotat omne fatum.* Under the man's head to the right, is a woman's, encircled by theſe words: "My Jacob Had By Mee As Many Sonnes As Hee. Daughters Twice Three." Below the woman's head: Svſanna, daughter of S.r Hvgh Pollard, knight.

Jehovah Firſt Compos'd Vs Two In One,
Then Made One Two, Til Strong Affection
Did Revnite Vs One; Death Tried His Skill
To Part's Againe; Bvt Covld Not Worke His Will
One Was Ovr Hope, Faith, One's O.r Tombe
One Place Ovr Sovle Hath, Til The Day Of Dome.

Regia pacificæ commiſit chartula libram
Juſtitiæ, luſtris ætatis quinque peractis.
Librauit rectum pura cum mente, probatus
Stellata camera ſpectatur ut ignibus aurum.

Under the man's head, to the left, a woman's is exhibited in the ſame manner—"My Fruite was Small. One Sonne Was All. That Not At All." This lady, it ſeems, was "Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Anthony Rovſe, knight."

Vovs Qvi Aymez Amitiè Nvptiale
Vovs Qvi Priſez Charitie Cordiale
Et Qvi Lovez En Vn Corps Femenin
Vn Cvevr Entier Gracievx Et Benin
Aereſtez Vovs. Ceſt' Eſt La Damoiſelle
Qvi Tovt Cela & Mievx Avoit En Elle.

Bis denoſq duos cum non compleuerat annos
Centurio prodit; propugnauitque ſalutis
Hoſtes tres ſæuos; deuinci neſcia ſed mors
Vicit; & hoc poſuit thalamo; quo uincit.r illa

Under all—*Ita Vivi ut non pudet Vivere non piget Mori Johannes Northcote . . . qui hunc tumulum in memoriam parentum fieri feci.*

The following inſcriptions may deſerve notice:

Difficilia quæ pulchra

To the pious memorie of Anna the daughter of John Northcot of Hayne, Eſq.r wife to John Elford of Shitſtor, Eſq.r their iſſue Walter, Grace.

Short was her life, that long may heer lye dead,
Who dy'd to liue, and raigne w.th Chriſt her head,
Old Anna creept to Chriſt, young Anna flyes
Into his boſome: for to wedd him dyes;

When

When this bright ſtarr maſk't w.th a fleſhly clovde
Brake through y.t vaile w.ch did his beavtie ſhrovde
Althovgh y.e clovde to ſoone diſſolvinge bred
Both winds (our ſighes) & ſhowers (y.e teares we ſhed)
Yet doth the ſtarr now ſhine in heaven more bright
And to the earth gives his example light.

By John Short, gent. and Alice his wife, to the pious memorie of there ſecond ſonne, Sherland Short, who died y.e 27 day of May A.° 1632 Ætat. ſuæ 17. is this erected.

If grace or vertue, could haue life retayn'd,
She' ad beene immortall; and heer ſtill remayn'd;
Then heauen ſhould want one to ſing in her quire,
The ſaints ſweete Antheme, w.ch let's all deſire;
Where 'ere ſhee came, true loue of all ſhee gott,
Deprauing Enuye, could her fame n'er blott;
Her mate that left her, found her of that priſe,
As ſhee gain'd heauen's; hee loſt earth's paradiſe.
Yet mourne not too much, for ſhee does but ſleep,
To wake and meet thee, wher eyes n'er ſhall weep.

Anagr. Anna Elforde

Al for an Eden. als. Al for an ende.
Eden and Ende, both to one marke applye,
Her ende below, mounts her to Eden hye;
Eden was heauens firſt type; Al for an ende,
Were both her births; Al for an Eden tende.

Cron: A.° Ætat. Vt obiit Ita Vivit.

To the memory of Thomas Son of John and Jane Quicke: Who was born May 4.th 1763 Died July 3.d 1771.

His deſire of knowledge was ſo great; and his underſtanding ſo aſtoniſhing; that he was deſervedly loved, admired and lamented by all who knew him.

Such was his Genius, ſuch his gifted Mind,
As ſeem'd to ſpeak him more than human kind;
Infant in years yet ſo enlarg'd of Soul,
He graſp'd the Globe, & ſtretch'd from Pole to Pole.
Above this World he ſoar'd, the ſacred Song
Swell'd his young Heart and tun'd his infant Tongue.
Heav'n ſaw him perfect e'er his race began,
Heav'n ſaw him Angel e'er he number'd Man,
And jealous of the Snares the World might lay
In Mercy ſnatch'd him to the Realms of Day.

In memory of John Quicke, Eſq.r who departed this life May the 31 1776 aged 52.

In his Character were united the politeneſs of a Gentleman and the Sincerity of a Chriſtian. He was eſteemed and beloved wherever he was known. His Charity to the Poor was extenſive. His Benevolence to Mankind univerſal. The fatal ſtroke which ſnatched him from his Friends, was to them moſt affecting. But he had long foreſeen, expected, and prepared for it. To a good Man no Death can be ſudden or immature. Reader, wouldeſt thou die his Death, live after his Example.

In the year 1767 the church was robbed of the communion-plate by John Hockaday, who was convicted, and executed at Heavitree: the plate was found near Briſtol, beaten together. Newton is a vicarage; the firſt-fruits 16l. 15s. 5d.—the yearly tenths 1l. 13s. 6½d. The impropriator is Sir Stafford

Northcote. The living was once in the gift of the Northcotes and Quickes alternately; but is now entirely in Mr. Quicke's gift.* The preſent incumbent is John Hoblyn, who took poſſeſſion of the living in 1775. The following appears by the regiſter to be the liſt of incumbents before Mr. Hoblyn—Nicholas Gay, in 1728: John Bradford: John Bradford the father: Edward Northmore: Robert Bradford: John Bradford. The vicarage-houſe is adjoining to the church-yard, and was built in 1776 by Mr. Hoblyn. The following obſervations reſpecting the tythes are taken from the terrier. The only moduſes and cuſtoms in this pariſh are, one ſhilling for every calf; one ſhilling for every colt; the milk of every cow to be brought home to the vicarage-houſe the whole week before Midſummer, and the whole week before Chriſtmas; one penny to be paid for a garden in lieu of the fruit which is conſumed in the houſe; and one penny, called the hearth-penny, for wood and furze conſumed within the pariſh. All other tythes, except corn, are due to the vicar in kind from that part of the pariſh which is ſituated on the north-ſide of the river Creedy; and all other tythes, except of corn, hay, cabbage, carrots, and apples, are likewiſe due in kind from the other part of the pariſh, on the ſouth-ſide of the Creedy. On this ſide of the pariſh lies the barton of Lower Court, which pretends to be exempted from paying vicarage-tythes. And the tythe of lambs and tythe wool, which become due out of the barton of Higher Court, belonging to John Quicke, eſq. have been, by cuſtom immemorial, paid one year to the vicar, and one year to the impropriator, alternately.

Norton is mentioned in Bacon's Liber-Regis, "as a chapel to Newton-St. Cyrick, demoliſhed."

COLEBROOKE occurs in Domeſday as *terra comitis moritonienſis*, *Colebrook*, or *terra Willelmi Chievre*, *Colebroche*. The common idea is, that it implies the *cold brook*; but it certainly comes from a *brook* named *Coln*: thus *Coln* in Lancaſhire and in Middleſex. *Colebrooke*, then, takes its name from the river *Coln* or *Cole*, that runs through ſome part of this pariſh increaſed by ſeveral brooks in its progreſs, and a little below falls into the Yeo. Over this river is thrown a ſmall bridge with one arch, compoſed of wood and ſtone, and repaired by the pariſh. Colebrooke, about three miles ſquare, is in general incloſed with hedges. The ſouth-ſide of the pariſh is ſo well wooded, that it is called *the Woodland*; the ſoil of which is very unfertile, being in ſome places a dun, in others, a white clay. The north-part of the pariſh is of a very deep red rich ſoil, remarkably fertile for corn, paſture, or watered meadows. The ſituation of Colebrook is rather low, and the roads extremely bad, owing to the nature of the ſoil and the difficulty of procuring materials for making or mending them. The villages are compoſed of houſes built with cob, and thatched, and inhabited only by poor people.

The village of Coleford, watered by the Cole, lies about half a mile north of the church: the turnpike road runs through it.

* Bacon's Liber Reg. "Jo. Quicke and Elizabeth 1703. Sir Henry Northcote, bart. 1775, John Quicke, eſq. 1776."

The

The principal farm-houſes in the pariſh are Copleſtone (which will be again mentioned as the ſeat of a once eminent family) Penſon or Painſtone, Higher and Lower Coombe, Higher and Lower, Middle, and Mill Wootton; Roade, Landſend, Horwell, Butsford, Brocks, Hooke, and Wolſtone. Theſe farms are rented at about one hundred and twenty to fifty pounds per annum. The houſes are not ill built, and the land is in good cultivation.

The chief manor here was formerly Lord Digby's: ſince it became the property of the Mills's; a daughter of whom by her marriage brought it to Sir John Coryton, bart. of Weſt-Newton-Ferrars, in Cornwall; whoſe deſcendant John Coryton of Crocadon, near Callington, in Cornwall, poſſeſſes the ſame.

Copleſtone, in the manor of Copleſtone, lies about four miles to the north-weſt of Crediton, beſide the turnpike road. The Copleſtones were the ancient poſſeſſors of this ſeat, and are ſaid to derive their names from a *ſtone* erected at a croſs-way near the houſe, vulgarly termed *Copſton-ſtone*. It ſtands in four ſeveral pariſhes, Colebrooke, Crediton, Sandford, and Down-St. Mary. There is a tradition that the Copleſtones flouriſhed in Devon, before the conqueſt: but Sir William Pole tells us, that he had not found, in all his reſearches, any of this name till the days of Edw. 2d, when William de Copleſtone was ſet down as a witneſs to a deed of grant betwixt Matthew de Wodeton or Wootton of Wootton in Colebrook, and Richard Copleſtone of Copleſtone in the ſame pariſh. This manor of Copleſtone, anciently the demeſne and reſidence of the *great* Copleſtone, is now divided into ſeveral little farms; and ſcarcely are there any remains at preſent of a manſion-houſe, heretofore ſo noted for one of the firſt in the county. Here were a chapel, a mint, a priſon, and lodge, now all deſtroyed. According to Riſdon, the manor paſſed from the Copleſtones, on the heir male's dying without iſſue, to the Bampfyldes and Elfords. "The heir male of this ſtock was a hopeful young gentleman, who lately dying iſſueleſs, has left his lands unto his two ſiſters, married into the families of Bamfield and Elford."

Among the records of the Yonge family at Eſtcot, I find a conveyance from Copleſtone of Copleſtone to Sir John Yonge of lands in Copleſtone, with the manſion-houſe—dated 14th Aug. 1658: and, dated 1ſt Oct. 1659, a conveyance from John Elford to Walter Yonge, eſq. ſon of the ſaid Sir John Yonge, of Copleſtone-mills, and other appendages of the eſtate. Copleſtone is now the property of Sir George Yonge. The barton and farm contains 420 acres; the yearly value of which is 341.

The ſmall manor of Penſon or Painſtone, belongs to the dean and chapter of Exeter. Combe, Mr. William Sillifant's, where he hath built a new houſe, lies about four miles weſt from Crediton.

Great Wootton was granted by Hugh *de Sancto Vedaſto*, lord of Colebrook, in King John's time, to Matthew de Wootton. It afterwards came to Sir William Peryam, knight: and it was poſſeſt by the Reynell family. Great Wootton hath been, for theſe two centuries, in the name of Pidſley.

Landſend

Landſend belongs to the Rev. James Yonge of Puſlinch, in whoſe family it hath been, many generations. Horwell, on the river Forton, belonged to the Pries, * "ancient gentry which hath matched in many worthy houſes. In this family one thing is remarkable, that they have continued many generations, yet were never known to have brought forth a younger brother till this our age: inſomuch, that the name is only to be heard of in this place." The poſſeſſor of Horwell in Riſdon's time, married the daughter of Coryton; his father, the coheireſs of Slader, his grand-father, the daughter of Sir Roger Gifford, knight. This manor became afterwards the Bruttons, from whom it paſſed by ſale to Tuckfield, to Yarde, to Gatcliffe, and to Rowe the father of the preſent owner William Rowe of Spencecombe in Crediton. Hooke belongs to Mr. Hooke. Wolmſtone, heretofore the Forteſcues, afterwards the Northleighs, in 1741, became by purchaſe the Helyars: the Helyars ſold this place to Chriſtopher Hamlyn of Paſchoe, eſq. The only gentleman's ſeat in the pariſh is Paſchoe, the reſidence of Chriſtopher Hamlyn, eſq. This place hath been the property and reſidence of the Hamlyns ever ſince the year 1611. It was originally the lands of Pollard Tuckfield and Hamlyn; Daniel Hamlyn of Crediton, eſq. who married Joan the daughter of John Tuckfield, eſq. of Raddon, in 1611, purchaſing the parts of Pollard and Tuckfield.

The church is ſituated about the middle of the pariſh; dedicated either to St. Mary (as the Theſaurus Eccles. ſays) or to St. Andrew, or to St. Thomas a Becket. The annual revel is held the Monday after the 7th of July. In the tower, which, as well as the church, is built with ſtone, are five bells. In this church are ſeveral inſcriptions in memory of the Copleſtones in 1400, and alſo their arms carved in wood. In the chancel is a monument in memory of Elizabeth Coryton, wife of Sir John Coryton, bart. and two others to the memory of Mr. John Burrington of Weſt-Sandford and his daughter. In the painted glaſs of a window in this church, is repreſented one of the Popes with his triple crown. One of the aiſles of this church is repaired by the owners of Horwell. The vicarage-houſe ſtands about two hundred yards from the church, and is but an indifferent building. In the king's books the firſt-fruits of Colebrooke are 20l.—the yearly tenths are 2l. It is a peculiar of the dean and chapter of Exeter, to whom the great tythes are impropriate; and the vicarage is alſo in their gift—the preſent vicar Peter Tucker. Of the chantry of Colebrooke the firſt-fruits are 5l. 10s.—yearly tenths 11s. There are the ruins of chapels at Copleſtone, Landſend, Horwell, Hooke, and Wolmſtone. Copleſtone chapel was a large building, pulled down by Sir John Copleſtone, who owned Copleſtone barton; and the materials were ſold to a blackſmith and others. At Wolmſtone, near the remains of the chapel, is a well, dedicated to the Bleſſed Virgin Mary.

SANDFORD means *Sandy-ford*—in Domeſday, *terra Baldvini vicecomitis Sanford.* The bridges in this pariſh are Dowrich-bridge of two arches, on Dowrich

* Riſdon.

rivulet;

rivulet; Priaton or Priorton, a ſmall one-arched bridge on Priaton rivulet; Heath-bridge, one-arched, on a rivulet four miles from Crediton; and Preſton-bridge, of one arch—all repaired by the county. The pariſh of Sandford is called a hamlet in the pariſh of Crediton. It is incloſed. It conſiſts of ſeveral ſmall villages detached and diſtant from each other—Sandford, Eaſt-Sandford or Eaſtern Village, Weſt-Sandford, New Buildings, and Preſton-Village. The inhabitants are between 17 and 1800—their general trade, the weaving of ſerges. There is a workhouſe in Sandford-village, containing, on an average, from 40 to 50 perſons.

Here, Baldwin, baron of Okehampton, held two hides and a half of land, in the Conqueror's time. The manor of * Stockleigh-Priorton in Sandford, is ſituated near Stockleigh-Engliſh, or S. Stockleigh. This place (*Priorton* or *Prior-town*) belonged to the priory of Plymton till the ſuppreſſion. It was afterwards ſold by Pawlet to Walter Yonge of Colyton, eſq. And the manor of Priorton is now the property of Sir George Yonge; among whoſe papers is a "grant from Henry 8th to †Anthony Harvey, eſq. of the manor of Priorton, lately belonging to the monaſtery of Plymton then diſſolved"—and this record: "4th Sept. 1623, this manor was purchaſed by Sir Walter Yonge, bart. of John Pawlett, eſq. who was ſon of Sir Anthony Pawlett, and grandſon of Sir Amias and lady Margaret Pawlett, who was the daughter and heireſs of the ſaid Anthony Harvey, eſq." The barton and farm of Priorton conſiſts of 492 acres—value 412l. per ann. *Creedy*, on the weſt-ſide of the river Creedy, about a mile from Crediton, is the ſeat of the Davies. "Creedy-houſe (we are informed) was built by John Davie of Exon, eſq. about the latter end of Elizabeth's reign, or the beginning of that of James the 1ſt." Weſtcote, who wrote about the year 1640, calls it "Newhouſe, alias Creedy." The preſent houſe has two handſome fronts. It is delightfully ſituated in a large park which is ſurrounded by a ſtrong wall. From John Davie, high ſheriff of Devon in 1629, and created a baronet, Sept. 9, 1641, the preſent Sir John Davie is lineally deſcended. The arms of Davie of Creedy—*az. three cinquefoils or, on a chief of the ſecond, a lion paſſant gu.* creſt, *a bird, with wings endorſed, proper; in his beak a ſprig vert thereon three roſes or.* This bird is called a Halcyon-bird—granted April 20, 1594.‡ Davie of Creedy—pat. 9 Sept. 1641. Arms—*ar. a chevron ſa. between three mullets pierced gul.* creſt, *a paſcal lamb bearing the banner, all proper.* Motto, *auſpice Chriſto.* "Doderidge, anciently owned by a family of this name, was divided among coheirs"‖—now the property of Sir John Davie. Weſt-Sandford is the property of Sir John Chicheſter, bart. About two miles north-eaſt of the church, upon a hill, ſtand the remains of *Dowrich*-houſe, on the barton of Dowrich. This barton is watered by a brook named *Dowrich*, poſſibly from

* Sir William Pole ſays that "Priorton lieth in Stokleigh!" but he is miſtaken. And, indeed, he ſeems often in doubt, with regard to the ſituation of the places which he deſcribes. Riſdon and himſelf are both ſtrangely confuſed in this reſpect.——† In Sir William Pole's MS. the name of Sir Hugh Pawlett was originally written, but was afterwards ſtruck out by the pen; and Anthony Harvy ſubſtituted for it. Sir Anthony Pawlett was father to John Pawlett, created a baron anno 1627. In an inquiſition taken anno 1588-9, on the death of Sir Amias, Priorton is not noticed, as making part of his poſſeſſions.——*Note to Sir William Pole's Collections.*——‡ Edmondſon.——‖ Riſdon.

Dwr and the Britiſh *Iſc*. And here it may not be amiſs to obſerve, that the barton was always the public granary belonging to the religious—contracted from *Beorton—Beor* ſignifying all kinds of *grain*, as likewiſe the drink made from it. Dowrich, at preſent the property of Mrs. Pitts in the Circus, Exeter, was anciently the dwelling of *Dowrich*. Here lived, in King John's reign, Nicholas *de Duris*—"ſithens wch tyme this eſtate hath contynewed (ſays Sir William Pole) in the name of Dowriſh." It was the inheritance of Thomas Dowrich, the ſon of Walter, by the ſiſter of Lord Carew of Totnes. To enter the dwelling, now a farm-houſe, we paſs through a building called the priſon; which, indeed, has all the appearance of one: and tradition ſays, that it was ſuch; for it is reported that the Dowrich family had great power, and that this was actually a place of confinement for ſuch offenders as were amenable to their juriſdiction. At the foot of the hill which we aſcend to the houſe, is a ſmall brook, with a bridge over it: and 'tis ſaid that whatever criminal paſſed that bridge in his way from Dowrich-houſe to the county gaol, was ſure to be hanged. Nothing remarkable is to be diſcovered in the houſe, except a few very ancient family portraits, and a few armorial bearings in the pannels of the wainſcotting, which do not appear to be very old. The proſpect from the houſe, is extenſive and very beautiful.

Sandford church, dedicated to St. Swithen, is ſpacious and well built. It conſiſts of a nave and two aiſles. The nave is divided from each aiſle by a row of five Gothic arches, ſupported by pillars. There is no altar-piece; nor is there any thing very remarkable in the church, except a few monuments. On the north-wall of the Chancel is a large monument with this epitaph:

Auſpice Chriſto, 1692. Sepultus hic infra jacet Johannes Davie Baronettus, Gulielmi Davie Armigeri, & Margaritae Uxoris Filius natu maximus, & Johannis Davie Baronetti Nepos, Vir vere Pius, Pacificus, Humilis, Caſtus, Sobrius, Parentum obſervantiſſimus, Amicis Sincerus, Inimicis benevolus, Omnibus Aequus, necnon omnimodo Virtutum Genere nullis ſecundus, qui obiit XXX.° die Menſis Septembris, Anno Domini MDCXCII & Aetatis ſuae XXXII.

The arms are—*party per pale*; *baron*, *quarterly*, firſt and fourth, *argent a chevron ſable between three mullets pierced gules*; ſecond and third, *azure three cinquefoils or*, *on a chief of the ſecond a lion paſſant gules*; *in the feſs point*, *on an eſcutcheon*, *argent a hand ſiniſter couped gules*;—*feme gules a bend between two owls argent*; creſt, *a holy lamb proper*. In the eaſtern extremity of the North-aiſle is a ſmall monument thus inſcribed:

Auſpice Chriſto
Here buried lyes the Body of Julian
Syr William Strode's Daughter of Newingham
Of John Davie Eſq.^r^ the late deare Wife
Who did Maye's fourteenth day depart this Life
In the ſixteene hundred, twenty & ſeventh yeare
Of the Lord Chriſt her Saviour moſt deare:
She worthy was by Byrth, ſhe was by Grace
Berean like of a moſe noble Race
In that ſhe ready was to heare, to try
God's preached Word, & in Synceritie

The

The ſame to keepe, which made her during Life
A Good, Kinde, Carefull Miſtreſs, Mother, Wife,
Syncerityе She living did embrace
And Dyinge did exhort all to that Grace:
To Huſband, Children, Servants, Neighbours, Friends,
Her Death brought Loſs unſpeakable, yet tends
To her great Gayne, who now for earthly pleaſure
Moſt Heavenly Joyes partaketh without Meaſure.

The arms are—*party per pale*; *baron, azure three cinquefoils or, on a chief of the ſecond a lion paſſant gules*; *feme, argent a chevron between three rabbits ſable.* In the eaſtern extremity of the South-aiſle a monument thus inſcribed:

Near this Place lye interr'd the Remains of M.rs Mary Hooper Relict of Nicholas Hooper of Rawleigh Eſq.r and Daughter of S.r William Davie of Creedy in this County Baronet. She died the 16.th of May in the year of our Lord 1762, of her Age 74. In Teſtimony of his great Eſteem and to perpetuate the Memory of ſo valuable a Friend, and ſo worthy a Relation John Hippiſley Coxe of Ston-Eaſton in the County of Somerſet Eſq.r cauſed this Monument to be erected in the Year of our Lord 1764.

The arms are—*upon a lozenge, argent a chevron ſable between three mullets pierced gules.*

In the wall of the North-aiſle is fixed a ſmall braſs-plate, upon which are engraved ſeveral kneeling figures and armorial bearings, and the following epitaph:

Memento mori. Here lyeth the Body of Mary Dowrich Wife & Widdowe of Walter Dowrich of Dowrich Eſq.r onely Siſter to George Lord Carew Earl of Totneſs: She had Iſſue one Son & three Daughters, viz. Thomas who married Katherine Daughter to John Stukely of Aften Eſq.r Dorothy married to Thomas Payton of Iſlam in Camb Eſq.r Elizabeth married to George Trobrydge of Trobridge Eſq.r & Mary married to William Limſey of Colbye in Norf: Eſq.r She departed this Life in the true Fayth of Jeſus Chriſt the tenth of September An. Dni 1604.

The church is called a chapel of eaſe to Crediton, and the parſon, the chaplain. The parſonage-houſe is very near the church. The tythes (as thoſe of Exminſter) are paid to the twelve governors of Crediton. But three only of the twelve governors have the nomination of a chaplain, whoſe name they fix on the door of the chapel, where they announce, alſo, the day of the election; that the pariſhioners aſſembling themſelves, may aſſent or diſſent from ſuch nomination. If the majority of the pariſhioners diſapprove of the candidate, the three governors nominate another, who, in caſe he is elected, is to hold the chaplainſhip during life, unleſs he is guilty of any flagrant immorality. On an old book of Mr. Hopkins, miniſter of Sandford, 12th May, 1651, there is the following memorandum: "In the latter end of the reign of Henry the 1ſt, a very great diſpute aroſe between two men during ſervice in the chapel of Sandford St Swithin; inſomuch, that one murdered the other: Upon which the church was locked up, and there was no ſervice for many years; and brambles and ivy grew in at the windows and hung on the ſeats of the chapel. But in the 2d and 3d year of King Stephen, a petition was made to him, ſetting forth the ſaid fact—whereupon the king ordered a perſon to perform

perform divine ſervice; which was regularly done from that juncture to the time of the reformation. And ſince the chapel has been duly kept up, according to the laws of this kingdom as now eſtabliſhed."—There are ſeveral ruinated chapels in Sandford.

DOWN-ST. MARY (* *terra Ivdheli de Totenais, Done—terra tainorum regis, Dune)* extends from eaſt to weſt about four miles. The ſoil is, moſtly, of a dun color upon a rocky bed in the high ground, and clayey in the low; inclinable to grow wheat, barley, oats, clover, and evergraſs natural and artificial. This pariſh is incloſed and divided with hedges, the quickſets principally oak, aſh, elm, holly, and alder. There was lately a large quantity of groſs timber of all ſorts felled and ſold for the king's uſe: and a large number of ſmaller trees ſtill remain. In Down-St. Mary are three villages, and ſeveral farm-houſes built with mud-walls and roofed with thatch, and having gardens and orchards belonging to them. But the communication between theſe places is troubleſome, from the badneſs of the roads. The number of inhabitants are about 200. Here are a few leaſeholders and many paupers. † "Down-St. Mary belonged to the ancient family of Burnell, and by an heireſs of that houſe came to the Coles of Burton, in Somerſetſhire—a family that increaſed their eſtate by marrying the coheireſs of Barry." There are at preſent two manors, one belonging to Charles Sturt, eſq. and the other, called Chetſcomb, to Mr. Mahun. And the only gentleman's ſeat in this pariſh, is the property of William Tucker, eſq.

The church of Down-St. Mary, dedicated to St. Mary, ſtands upon the top of a hill. It is 42 feet in length, 24 in breadth, and 23 in height. The tower, in height 51 feet, contains three bells. Of Down-St. Mary the firſt-fruits are 12l. 13s. 4d.—yearly tenths 1l. 5s. 4d. Sir Nathaniel Napier, bart. was the patron of Down-St. Mary in 1717—Sir Gerard Napier, bart. in 1763. Charles Sturt, eſq. is the preſent patron of the living; Dr. Oglander, warden of New-College in Oxford, the rector. The parſonage-houſe, about a quarter of a mile from the church, is a very old building of mud walls, with a thatched roof.

BISHOP'S-MORCHARD (in Domeſday, *terra regis, Morchet—terra Epiſcopi conſtantienſis—Morceth)* may be derived from *Cete* or *Chete*, Saxon, *gurguſtum, caſa, cella*, a *cabin*, a *cot*, a *cellar*, and *mor*, a *mountain*; as *Weſtmoreland*. As its name implies, it belonged, in former times, to the biſhops—of the dioceſe. The form of this pariſh is nearly a circle, of which the church is the centre—its diameter about four miles and half. It is rather high: two ſmall rivers run through it, *Dalch-brook* and *Yeo-brook*. *Dalc* in the Saxon means *recula*, a *ſmall matter:* thus, *Dalc-Broca* may ſignify a *ſmall* or *inconſiderable brook*. *Yeo* or *Yeau* (the name of ſeveral brooks in this county, and frequently of the adjoining farms) ſignifies ſimply *water*—thus the Britiſh *y, eu*, and the French *eau*. On theſe rivers are three bridges built of ſtone, with one arch only, and repaired by the pariſh. Biſhop's-Morchard is incloſed by hedges, and well wooded,

* Domeſday.—† Riſdon.

and

and it has the advantage of good roads. The villages of Old-borough and Knightſtone deſerve to be mentioned, for their fine commanding ſcite. Old-borough, on the top of a hill, has a wide proſpect of the country to the ſouth and eaſt: and Knightſtone (vulgarly *Neeſton*) on a very high hill with a rocky ſummit, has an extenſive view every way. There are about forty farm-houſes in this pariſh, ſome built with ſtone and others with mud covered with reed. The farms are ſmall in general. The paupers are very numerous. There are ſome day-labourers, but more ſerge-makers. The number of inhabitants exceed 1500. In Riſdon's time, "Beacher of London was lord hereof." Sir William Pole ſays, "Morchard hath long tyme bin thinheritanc of the famyly of Arondell of Lanhern." The lords of the manor at preſent are John Quicke, eſq. of Newton-St. Cyres, and Henry Tuckfield, eſq. "In this pariſh is Eaſton, the lands and long-continued dwelling of the family of Eaſton." This ancient ſeat, with the lands belonging to it, is no longer poſſeſt by the Eaſtons: it was the property of John Arundel, eſq. of Dorſet, in 1775. A Mr. John Hanne, at preſent, poſſeſſes it.

The inhabitants have a tradition that one of the Eaſton-family built their church. It is dedicated to St. Mary. The roof is partly lead and partly ſhingle; and the tower is about 60 feet high, containing five bells. Here is a handſome altar-piece, but no inſcriptions or epitaphs worth notice. Biſhop's-Morchard is a peculiar of the biſhop—its firſt-fruits 36l.—yearly tenths 3l. 12s. In Sir William Pole's time the patron of this living, was Beacher of London. The Tuckfields have been patrons of Biſhop's-Morchard for many years. Henry Tuckfield of Fulford, eſq. is the preſent patron. Chancellor Nutcombe Nutcombe is the preſent incumbent—Henry Churchill his predeceſſor—before him J. Wilcocks, who ſucceeded Pridham, who ſucceeded Beare. The parſonage-houſe is ſituated about a quarter of a mile from the church: the greater part of it was built by the preſent rector.

KENNERLEIGH is a very ſmall pariſh. It has ſome fine coppice woods, and is well watered. There are two little villages in Kennerleigh, and about ſeven farms. In elder ages (ſays Riſdon) *Kenwardleigh* was the inheritance of Hidon, which Sir John Hidon, in King John's time, gave to Sir William his youngeſt ſon; whoſe male iſſue failing in the reign of Henry the 4th, it came to the family of St. Cleere. Sir William Pole calls this pariſh *Kynawerſlegh*, which, he ſays, was the ancient inheritance of the family of Hidon; and in the latter end of the reign of Henry the 3d, was given by Sir John de Hidon to Sir William de Hidon, knight, his youngeſt ſon; in which name it continued divers deſcents, and by the heir came to Seintcler. Thomas Dowrich of Dowrich, eſq. purchaſed the manor, and Thomas his grandſon ſold it to John Northcote, eſq. And Sir Stafford Henry Northcote, bart. is the preſent lord of the manor.

The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptiſt, is ſituated nearly in the centre of the pariſh, built of ſtone and roofed with ſhingle, and having a low tower that contains three bells. It is plain—without a monument, and is rather a

large church for ſo ſmall a pariſh. Kennerleigh, formerly only a curacy, but preſented to as a rectory in 1777, is a peculiar of the biſhop. It is in the patronage of the twelve corporators of Crediton, and is called a chapel to Crediton, in the Liber-Regis. The Rev. John Bond is the preſent rector of Kennerleigh.

POUGHILL *(* terra comitis Moritonienſis—Pocheelle—terra Rualdi Adobed—Pochehille)* is ſuppoſed to mean the *hill of heaps*—*Pooe* being Britiſh for a *heap*. It is more probable that it comes from the Corniſh word *Pou*, a *country*: then *Pouhill* will be the *country on the hill*. This pariſh ſtands high. The manor was anciently poſſeſt by Auguſtin, hence ſurnamed *Poughill*. The Poughills continued lords of it to the reign of Henry the ſixth; when Robert *Pohill* conveyed it to Nicholas Radford of Upcot, who dying without iſſue, Joan his ſiſter was married to Prouze of Prouze. By the heir general of Prouze it deſcended to Gay. Concerning Radford of Poughill, William of Worceſter has this memorandum: "1457 *circa*, *Nicholaus* Radford, *manens apud* Pogh-hylle *circa* 4 *miliaria de Kyrton, juris peritiſſimus, de concilio domini Bonevyle contra Thomam Corteney comitem Devoniæ fuit occiſus per Thomam filium comitis ſeniorem, in loco ſeu domo dicti Radulphi; et dictus Thomas filius poſtea comes fuit; et fuit capitaneus apud Wakefeld, ubi Richardus dux Ebor. Georgius comes de Richemond . . . . fuere occiſ.*" At preſent there is no Lord of Poughill; but of Broad-bridge manor in this pariſh, which belongs to the truſtees for the Pincombe-charity and to Major Hamilton, in right of his wife Mrs. Cary. There is alſo, ſuit and ſervice done for this manor at the court of George Furſdon, eſq. The barton of Poughill, which belonged to the family of Franks, was lately purchaſed by Mr. T. Melhuiſh of Hill, in Cruwys-Morchard, yeoman. Richard Melhuiſh is now proprietor of this barton. The barton of *Woolſbeere*, or *Wellſbere* now part of Broadridge-manor, has a large farm-houſe—the only ſlated houſe in the pariſh. It was the old family ſeat of the Pincombes. One of the two Miſs Pincombes, who were heireſſes, was a maid of honor in the reign of James the 2d, and reſided chiefly in London, where ſhe died. She was born at Woolfbeere.

The church of Poughill is dedicated to St. Mary. The pariſhioners hold their revel the Sunday after Michaelmas-day. The firſt-fruits of this rectory, are 8l. 17s. 0½d.—yearly tenths 17s. 9½d. Patron, the king—rector, Thomas Wood, jun. of Tiverton. A chapel at Poughill, dedicated to St. John the Baptiſt, occurs in the epiſcopal regiſters.

CADELEIGH is interpreted the place of battle. In Domeſday occurs *terra comitis Moritonienſis Chiderlei.*—Afterwards we have, *terra Willelmi Chievre, Cadelie* —and *terra Walterii de Clavile, Cadewile*—and *terra ſervientium regis, Cadelie.* Cadeleigh, at the conqueſt, was held by Thanes in coparcinary. Afterwards it was the land of *Chievre*—then of the Mohuns of Dunſter-caſtle. It was granted by John Lord Mohun to Hugh earl of Devon, who ſettled it upon his

* Domeſday.

younger

younger ſon, Sir Philip Courtenay. We are told, that in the 39th of Edw. 3d, John de Mohun, lord de Dunſter, granted to Hugh Courtenay, earl of Devon, and Margaret his wife, and their heirs, all his knights fees in Devonſhire, and all the ſervices of his tenants, who held by knights-ſervice in this county. Cadeleigh continued in the family of Courtenay of Powderham, till Sir William Courtenay ſold it to Sir John Horton, who ſold it to Sir Simon Leach. The preſent lord of the manor and proprietor is Ruſſel Moore, eſq. William Spelman, knight, granted *to Peter Chalons, knight, all his lands in Brodridge, and what lands ſoever he had in La-well in the pariſh of Cadeleigh.

This church is dedicated to St. Bartholomew—the firſt-fruits of the rectory, 13l.—yearly tenths 1l. 6s. Patr. in Bacon—"Elizabeth Dickes, widow, 1723. John Hartnol, eſq. 1751." Ruſſel Moore, eſq. is the preſent patron of the living—incumbent, John Wood.

CHERITON-FITZPAINE († *terra Radvlfi de Pomerei Ciretone—terra Tetbaldi filii Bernerii—Cerintone)* is ſpelt in ſeveral old writings, *Cheorleton* or *Cherleton*. Cheriton, as ſome interpret it, is *the town of Chieur*, who poſſeſt lands in theſe parts in the Conqueror's days. Cheriton-Fitzpaine is a very extenſive pariſh. *Holli-Water* riſes in Cruwys-Morchard, and runs by the pariſh of Poughill, dividing it from Cheriton-Fitzpaine till it reaches Upcote-barton. Here it becomes a boundary between this pariſh and Stockleigh-Engliſh—thence it goes to Heath-bridge in Sandford, and paſſing through that pariſh, and then through Upton-Hilion, empties itſelf into the Creedy, at Creedy-bridge. It ſeems to derive its name from its dividing the pariſhes of Poughill, Cheriton, and Stockleigh. The Britiſh word *holli* ſignifies *to cleave* or *divide*.

In the 27th year of the reign of Henry the third, Thomas Santon was lord of Cheriton. In Edw. 1ſt, Thomas de Santon held the ſame; to whom ſucceeded John Fitzpayne by Julian his wife. From Fitzpayne by Anſtill it came to Kelly. John Harris, ſerjeant at law, bought the one moiety, and Hayes the other. The preſent lord of the manor is William Arundel Harris, eſq. of Kennegy, Cornwall. *Stockleigh-Lucombe* or *Luckham*, is a large manor or lordſhip in this pariſh. It was originally held by a family called *Lucombe*. Sir Hugh de Lucombe held it in the time of Edw. the 1ſt, and Sir John de Lucombe poſſeſt it; after whom came Sir John St. Amond, or *de Sancto Amando*. This manor was afterwards poſſeſt by the noble family of Arundel. It was the inheritance of John lord Arundel, of Treriſe, in Cornwall, who was lineally deſcended from Sir Oliver Arundel, knight, brother of Richard earl of Arundel, Suſſex, Warren, and Surrey. The Arundels of Treriſe in Cornwall were more anciently by the Corniſh people called *de Cayrſayes*, which ſignifies the *Engliſh* or *Saxon caſtle*. After the conqueſt, their ſurname was written *de Arundel*: and they bore a *lion rampant or* for their arms, which is the banner of Arundel-caſtle; until Ralph de Arundel, ſon of the ſaid Oliver, married the daughter and heireſs of Seneſhall, who bore *ſable three chevrons argent*; on which account John, ſon of John de Arundel of

* Riſdon.—† Domeſday.

Treriſe

Trerise, cousin and heir to the said Oliver, and his posterity ever after bore those arms. The Lord Arundel of Trerise, who was born 21st Nov. 1701, and died in 1722, married Elizabeth, sister to Thomas Wentworth, earl of Strafford, but died without issue: and this manor of Stockleigh-Luckham, and lands there and at Crediton, together with ten other manors or lordships in the counties of Cornwall and Somerset, went by settlement to William Wentworth, esq. of Henbury in the county of Dorset. *Upcote*, 27th Henry 3d, the land of Gervaise de *Upcote*, Henry 6th, was the dwelling of Nicholas Radford. In the time of Henry 8th, James Courtenay, younger son of Sir William Courtenay, of Powderham, lived at Upcote, and had issue James and John. The issue of James after four descents failing, this land came to James Courtenay, son of John, second son of the first James; whose only daughter was married to John Moore of Moore near Tavistock. "This Mr. Moore made a cyder-house of the chapel there, and was condemned, it seems, in consequence of this profanation, to lose his property.‡ Soon after, therefore, he is said to have sold this estate to a Mr. *Upcote*, a merchant of Tiverton." Upcote, lately possest by Francis Basset, esq. is, at present, as I am informed, George Fursdon's of Fursdon. Trendlemore, Uphome, and Tuckingmill, within this parish, once the property of Radford, came to Courtenay.* Trendlemore is a small estate, late Captain Partridge's—now David Tremlett's. Tuckingmill is, also, a small estate, the property of the Strongs, two brothers. Coddeford, formerly held by Cruwys, since by Gover, at present belongs to John Parkhouse. "West-Hayn, purchased by Sr Simon Leache from archdeacon Barret—was, anno 17 of Kinge Henry the 8, the land of Sr Richard Pomeray." At present, both East-Hayne and West-Hayne belong to Mrs. Hicks, a maiden lady. Mr. Richard Read is the proprietor of Great Hayne. 16 Edw. 2d, Roger de Welcombe held Welcombe—afterwards the property of Lowthorp, then of Noble, and now of Sir John Davie. *Oxenbeare* was possest by William de *Oxenbeare* in the reign of Edward the third. He "had issue Rojer, wch had issue Will^am^, wch had issue John, whose sonne Will^am^ Oxenbeare released all his right therein unto Seincler Pomeray, esq. and Kater^in^ his wief, an° 9 of Edw. 4."‡ *Twangesleigh*, "27 Henry 3d, was held by Walter *Twangesleigh*, whose posterity remained here for several generations. 19th Edw. 3. Roger Hillersdon and Giles Ferleigh held it. 26 Henry 8th, did Walter Reynell grant the same to Robert Fortescue of Wood, esq. *Twangsleigh* is known at present by the name of *Thongsleigh*: It is Mr. Right's property. As these little estates occur in Sir W. Pole's MSS. it was not improper to trace out their proprietors; though except Upcote and Great Hayne, neither of them, I believe, exceeds 100l. per ann. and several are below 50l.

In this church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, is an aisle called Edgcumbe's aisle, adorned with various coats of arms belonging to the Edgcumbe-family.

‡ An old MS.——* Sir W. Pole's MS.——† Ibid.——‡ Ibid.

The

The firſt-fruits of this rectory are 37l. 6s. 8d.—the yearly tenths 3l. 14s. 8d. The biſhop preſented to this living in 1719—John Arſcot and Humphry Prideaux in 1771. William Arundel Harris, eſq. is the preſent patron of the living—rector, the Rev. William Harris.

CADBURY is in Domeſday, *terra Willelmi de Poillgi—Cadebirie. Cad* and *Cath*, Leland ſays, ſignify *bellum.* And *Cadbury* has been rendered, "*the caſtle in the Foughten-field.*" Cadbury, in the 27 Henry 3d, was held by Baldwyn de Wayford and Joan Brewer; and in the beginning of Edw. 1ſt, by William *de Campo Arnulphi*; and in the latter end of Edw. the 1ſt, by William Botreaux in marriage with Dionyſia the daughter of Sir William Chambernon; and in the 19th of Edw. the 3d, by Sir John Lutterell. It was afterwards poſſeſt by the Furſdons of Furſdon in this pariſh, and was ſold by Furſdon to Peter Carew of Bickleigh. George Furſdon, eſq. is the preſent lord of the manor, and the proprietor of Furſdon. This ancient ſeat of *Furſdon* has long continued in the name of *Furſdon.* Walter de Furſdon lived here in the reign of Henry the 3d: and his poſterity, connected in marriage with the families of Mellulleuce, Dunſmore, Norton, Sachvill, Hayes, have flouriſhed at Furſdon, to the preſent day. There is nothing remarkable in the manſion-houſe of Furſdon. It is a plain building, and ſtands in a ſmall park or paddock.

The arms of * Furſdon are (" *Ffurſdon*, Devonſhire) *ar. a chev. az. betw. three fireballs ſa. flaming at their tops proper.*"

The church of Cadbury is dedicated to St. Michael. The vicarage is charged in the king's books 9l. 4s. 4½d.†—its certified value 48l. 7s. 6d. Patron, the king—vicar, Rev. Charles Luſcombe.

The STOCKLEIGHS ſtand cloſe together (ſays Riſdon) and are diſtinguiſhed, the one from the other, by their ancient owners. In Domeſday we have *Stochelie*, among the lands of Ralph de Pomerei. There are many places of this name in Domeſday. *Stockleigh* is ſaid to mean *the village-place.*

STOCKLEIGH-POMEROY, commonly called *South-Stockleigh*, was anciently the the inheritance of the Pomeroys, and continued in that name till Sir Thomas Pomeroy; from whom it came to Edward Seymour, duke of Somerſet, who gave it to the Lord Edward his eldeſt ſon.‡ Stockleigh (ſays Riſdon) continued in the name of Pomeroy (to which family it was given by the Conqueror) till Sir Thomas Pomeroy killed a purſuivant at arms, for which he fled and hardly compounded for his life at laſt by this and many other lands. The lordſhip of Stockleigh-Pomeroy belongs to Sir John Davie, who, at preſent, is proprietor of the whole pariſh.

Of Stockleigh-Pomeroy-church the tutelar ſaint is St. Mary. Firſt-fruits of the rectory 15l. 6s. 8d.§—yearly tenths 1l. 10s. 6d.‖ Patron, biſhop of Exeter—rector, George Rhodes.¶

STOCKLEIGH-ENGLISH, commonly *Weſt-Stockleigh*—in Domeſday, *Stochelie, terra Comitis Moritonienſis*, is about a mile and three quarters long, and two

* Edmondſon.——† 9l. 4s. 3d. Bacon.——‡ Sir W. Pole.——§ Sir W. Pole ſays, 18l. 6s. 8d.——‖ 1l. 10s. 8d. Bacon.——¶ Theſ. Eccleſ.

miles broad. It is hilly. A ſmall quantity of coppice-wood grows on the higher ground; and its lowlands are well watered by pleaſant rivulets. The trees in Stockleigh are moſtly oak; ſome aſh, and ſome fir. It is an incloſed pariſh, and conſiſts chiefly of tillage-ground. The roads are tolerable. There is one little village near the church. The farm-houſes are about twelve, in general ſmall and compact; with orchards and gardens. The farms are in good cultivation. The farmers of this pariſh are rackholders and leaſeholders—the paupers about ten. "Stockleigh-*Engliſh** was ſometime the inheritance of Gilbert de *Engeis* (or *Engliſh*) from whom it came to Sir Henry Chambernon by Oniſia his wife, and deſcended to Sir William Chambernon, who gave this manor to Sir William Botreaux with Dionyſia his daughter. This manor was purchaſed by Sintall and Hariſe of Exon." The Bellew family have been in poſſeſſion of the manor for more than one hundred and fifty years: and the preſent lord is Mr. John Bellew. His manſion-houſe, pleaſantly ſituated, is built of ſtone and cob, and covered with ſlate. There is no other gentleman's ſeat in the pariſh.

The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is ſituated at the eaſtern end of the pariſh. It is a ſmall fabrick. The tower, which is proportionably high, contains four bells. There are two plain marble monuments in this church; one, to the memory of William Bellew, eſq. the other to the memory of his ſon, Thomas Bellew, eſq. The rectory of Stockleigh-Engliſh pays, for firſt-fruits, 7l.—yearly tenths 14s. Patron, the king—rector, Chriſtopher Tatchel. The parſonage-houſe ſtands very near the church.

Upton-Hilion implies the *high* or *upper town*, where the family of Hilion or *Helion* were ſeated. Upton-Hilion lies on the eaſt-ſide of the river Creedy. It was firſt the land of Oſbert *Probi de Cridia*—and afterwards the inheritance of Helion the Norman, who ſettled in this county at the time of the conqueſt. It then became the property of the Giffords, of Halſbury. *Creedy-Hilion*, the ancient land of *Hilion* of Afferiſton, given to William *de Hilion*, a younger brother, in which name it continued to the time of Edw. the 3d, was afterwards in the name and family of Dowrich. In Sir Stafford Northcote's pedigree, we have, *Matild. Hellion filia et hæres de Rob. Hellion fuit maritata cuidam Willielmo de Northcote—et altera filia Elinora dicta Rob. fuit maritata cuidam Tho. de Dowrich.* Upton-Hilion was afterwards ſold to Dr. George Carew, the third ſon of Sir Edmund Carew of Mohun-Ottery. He married Anne, daughter of Sir Anthony Harvey, knight, by whom he had two famous ſons, Sir Peter, and Sir George baron of Clopton and earl of Totnes; and one daughter married to Walter Dowrich of Dowrich, in the pariſh of Sandford. Dr. Carew was firſt archdeacon of Totnes; then dean of Briſtol; next chancellor of the church of Saliſbury, after that, chaplain and dean of the chapel to Queen Elizabeth; then dean of Chriſt Church in Oxford; afterwards dean of Exeter, and laſtly dean of Windſor. Growing rich from his preferments,

* Riſdon.

preferments, he purchaſed this eſtate, and rebuilt the houſe at Upton-Hilion, which he left to his ſon Sir Peter, who, dying without iſſue, left it to his brother the earl of Totnes; who ſold it to Walter Yonge of Colyton, eſq.* Among Sir George Yonge's papers at Eſtcot, is a memorandum of "a bargain and ſale from Sir George Carew, knight, and Lord Carew of Clopton, to Walter Yonge, eſq. of Axminſter, of the manor of *Upton-Hellions*"—dated 1ſt Feb. 1615. "The barton and farm of Upton-Hellions includes 235 acres, value 196l. per ann." *Creedy-Pictavin* (now called *Creedy-Wiger)* was the land of William *Pictavenſis*; and afterwards, of Robert Peytevin 27th of Henry 3d, whoſe daughter was Gimond, married to John Wiger, knight; whoſe ſon Henry Wiger, ſold it to William lord Martyn. By the Lord Audleigh of Fitzwarren it deſcended to John Bourchier, earl of Bath, who ſold the ſame to John Prideaux, ſerjeant at law, whoſe ſon Thomas Prideaux of Nutwell, eſq. ſold the ſame to Sir William Peryam, knight. Here Sir William built a fair houſe in a rich ſoil, which he left, at his deceaſe, among his four daughters and heireſſes; whoſe huſbands, with their joint conſent, ſold it to John Peryam, eſq. of Exeter, brother to the judge, who, having no male iſſue, left it to his eldeſt daughter Mary, wife of Richard Reynel, eſq. an eminent lawyer of the Middle Temple, fourth ſon of George Reynel, eſq. of Malſton near Kingſbridge. The very fine barton of Lower Creedy belongs to Sir John Davie, who has a park in this pariſh.

In the epiſcopal regiſters the dedication of Upton-Hilion is ſaid to be changed from the 7th to the 10th of December. In Bacon's Liber Regis we find this church dedicated to St. Nicholas. Firſt-fruits 10l. 6s. 8d.—yearly tenths 1l. 8d. The executors of William Davie preſented to this church in 1716; Thomas Manning, yeoman, in 1739; Henry Manning, clerk, 1757. James Carrington, clerk, is the preſent patron; and the rector, James Carrington, patron of the dioceſe.

SHOBROOKE, in Domeſday, *terra Comitis Moritonienſis*, *Sotebroch*, and *terra Walterii de Clavile*, *Schipebroc*—"may ſignify *the biſhop's brook*—from *Eſcop*, a biſhop." *Sho-brooke*, poſſibly *Shot-brook*, as another conjectures, is ſo called either from the ſwiftneſs of its current, or from its abounding with a ſort of trout, in ſome parts of this county called *Shots*. This ſtream doubtleſs gave name to the pariſh of Shobrooke, through which it runs; but being afterwards ſuppoſed to take its name from the pariſh, it is now commonly called Shobrook-Lake. *Shobrooke*, in ſome old deeds, is ſpelt *Shog-brooke*. "Between Creedy and a brook that glides from Stockleigh, *Shobrooke* is ſituated, ſo called, as ſome ſay, of the *brooks ſlender Summer-ſtreams*, which may be paſſed without wetting the *ſhoe*."—Thus Riſdon. *Oldye* (the ſame river as *Shobrooke-Lake)* is ſuppoſed by Chapple to come from *Weilgi* or *Gwalgi*, which in Britiſh ſignifies a *torrent*: but this ſeems to be a very far-fetched etymology. *Silver-brook* (ſo called, perhaps, from the color or reflexion of the water) is another pleaſant ſtream

* Prince.

in

in this pariſh. *Little Silver-bridge*, of two arches, is a county-bridge, three miles diſtant from Crediton. Shobrooke* was poſſeſt by Brickerith at the conqueſt; and given by the Conqueror to Walter Clavell. Afterwards, the Lerch-deacons were lords of the manor. According to Sir William Pole's more particular account, "27 Henry 3d, Shobrooke was the inheritance of Sir Michael Ercedecne, whom lineally ſucceeded Sir Thomas, Sir Otho, Sir Thomas, who married Alice, daughter and coheireſs of Sir Thomas de la Roche, and had iſſue Sir John, who married Cicely, the daughter and heireſs of Jordan Haccombe, and had iſſue Sir Warren Ercedecne,† who married the daughter and coheireſs of John Talbot of Caſtle-Richard, and had iſſue three daughters, of whom Philippa was wife to Sir Hugh Courtenay, who, by her, had iſſue Joan, firſt married to Sir Nicholas Carew of Mohun-Ottery, when ſhe had iſſue Sir Thomas, Nicholas of Haccombe, Alexander of Anthony, and Hugh of Berry. She, ſecondly, was married to Sir Robert Vere, and had iſſue John, anceſtor of the earls of Oxford. This manor was given to Alexander Carew by his mother, and continued in the family of Carew of Anthony, unto Richard Carew, who ſold it to Sir William Peryam, knight, who granted the ſame to Sir Robert Baſſet, knight, with Elizabeth his ſecond daughter; and they ſold it to Richard Reynell of Creedy-Wiger, eſq. who was ſucceeded by Peryam Reynell his ſon." The preſent lord of the manor of one part of the pariſh, is Henry Tuckfield, eſq. of Little-Fulford. Raddon, in the eaſtermoſt part of the pariſh, is called *Weſt-Raddon*, to diſtinguiſh it from another place of the ſame name, in the pariſh of Thorverton, called *Eaſt-Raddon*. *Raddon* or *Red-Down* comes from the color of the ſoil, which is a deep red dye.

Raddon was once a diſtinct pariſh; but for want of a ſufficient maintenance for a miniſter, it was united to Shobrooke. On the ſummit of the hill called *Raddon-top*, is a pleaſant walk, where, in a clear day, may be ſeen the city of Exeter, the town of Crediton, and near twenty pariſh churches. Raddon was united to Shobrooke, as Riſdon intimates, in the time of Henry 3d, "when hamlets that had chapels but ſmall means to maintain a miniſter were, by act of parliament, made one pariſh." Before the conqueſt, Ofwald held this hamlet, then Nigel, after the rate of one hide. The 27th of Henry 3d, it was the land of the Lord Baldwyn de Raddon, and afterwards of the Lord William Martyn. From him it deſcended to James lord Audeleigh. After the death of Nicholas lord Audeleigh, it came to John Tucket, deſcended from Joan one of the ſiſters of the ſaid Nicholas, and Margaret wife of Sir Roger Hillary, the other ſiſter. The moiety belonging to Tucket lord Audeleigh eſcheated to the crown in the time of Henry the 7th, and was purchaſed by Sir Thomas Dennis, and by Sir Robert deſcended to Sir Thomas Dennis, who left it to his two daughters. The other moiety from Hillary, came to Sir Wiliam Troutbeck, and from the heir general of Troutbeck, to Talbot of Grafdon. To this purpoſe Sir William Pole. It appears that Talbot

* Riſdon.——† He was a baron in parliament by writ of ſummons.

ſold

ſold his part to Weſtcote. And this "ancient place (ſays Riſdon) is poſſeſt by Thomas Weſtcote, deſcended from the Weſtcotes of Worceſterſhire, a man memorable, were it but for that he is a lover of antiquity." The firſt of the Weſtcotes, who ſettled at Raddon, was Thomas the ſecond ſon of Thomas Weſtcote of Porlock in Somerſet. This gentleman, following the court in the days of Henry the 8th, came into Devonſhire with Sir Thomas Dennis of Holcombe-Burnel, knight, chancellor to Queen Anne of Cleve. He "was much deſired in marriage" (ſays my author) by Anne, daughter of Wilſon, gentleman, the relict of John at Raddon, whom he married. By her he had no children. Secondly, he married Alice, the ſole daughter and heireſs of John Walter of Combe, gentleman, and of Alice his wife, only daughter and heireſs of Collacot, by whom he had iſſue Philip. Philip by the daughter of Walthen had twelve children, five ſons and ſeven daughters.† The third ſon Thomas Weſtcote, born at Weſt-Raddon about 1560, was the antiquarian of our county. He was living about the year 1630: He lies buried in Shobrooke church. By Mary, his wife, eldeſt daughter and coheireſs of Richard Roberts of Comb-Martin, gent. he left a fair iſſue—1. Philip,* of Raddon, (the inſcription on whoſe tomb I have given)—2. Thomas, rector of Berrynarber, who had iſſue Thomas his ſucceſſor in that rectory, who died without iſſue—3. Frances, married to George of Woodbrook, in Pitminſter, Somerſet—4. Prudence, married to John Fuljames—5. Katherine, unmarried. The preſent poſſeſſor of Weſt-Raddon is Mr. Hale of Ingſdon, who is lord of a little manor in which the village of Uppincote is included.

Fulford, or *Little-Fulford*, ſo called in contradiction with *Great-Fulford* in the pariſh of Dunsford, lies partly in this pariſh, and partly in Crediton. It "was granted by Michael de Ercedecne to Roger le Squier, wch granted the ſame to Gundred his daughter. Shee releaſed all her right therein to John Druis, 18 Edw. 1ſt. In Edw. 2 tyme, John Dirwyn was owner thereof, wch had iſſue Will^{a}m Dirwyn, wch had iſſue Robert, wch maried Jone, daughter, & on of the heires of Willm Pertor, alias Credy, of Credy, & had iſſue Willm Dirwyn, wch by Jone, daug^{r}, & on of the heires of Giles de Eſſe, had iſſue Eliſabeth, wief of John Hach, of Wollegh. From Hach it came by deſcent unto Mallet: and Robt Mallet of Wollegh ſold it unto Will^{a}m Peryam, k^{t}, which bwilded a fayre howſe and dwelled their, & left it to diſcend unto his fowre daughters; & havinge formerly a longe leaſe therein, aſſigned the ſame unto friends in truſt, w^{ch}, by his appointment, conveyed it unto Sr Robert Baſſet & his wife, wch have ſold it unto Tuckfild, wch alſoe hath bought thenheritanc of the reſt of the daughters—only the part of Mary my wief remeyneth unto John Pole, baronet, my ſonne," ſays Sir W. Pole. Sir William Peryam (as Prince relates) the lord chief baron of the exchecquer in the reign of

† The eldeſt was Robert, who died without iſſue—the ſecond, George, who being a captain in the Portugal-voyage, 1589, was ſlain in [illegible] war, and left no iſſue.

* Who married Elizabeth, eldeſt daughter of George Tanner, or Mortimer, of Creely in Faringdon; by whom he had iſſue Thomas, who ruined his family.

Elizabeth, was the eldeſt ſon of John Peryam, eſq. (twice mayor of Exeter) by Margaret, one of the daughters and coheireſſes of Robert Hone, eſq. of Ottery-St.-Mary. Sir William, in the decline of life, retired to Little Fulford, which he had purchaſed of Robert Mallet, eſq. of Woodleigh, and where he built a handſome houſe. He was thrice married, but had no male iſſue. His firſt wife was Margery, daughter and heireſs of John Holcot, eſq. of Berks, by whom he had no iſſue. His ſecond wife was Anne, daughter of John Parker, eſq. of Northmolton, by whom he had four daughters, married to Pole, Baſſet, Pointz, and Williams. His third wife was Elizabeth, the daughter of Sir Nicholas Bacon, by whom he had no iſſue. At his death, which happened in 1604, Little Fulford, with his other eſtates, deſcended to his four daughters; by one of whom it came to Baſſet, who ſold it to Tuckfield. The daughter and heireſs of John Tuckfield, eſq. brought it with a great eſtate beſides, to her huſband Colonel Francis Fulford of Fulford, in the pariſh of Dunsford. Fulford is at preſent the property of Henry Tuckfield, eſq.—Part of the manſion-houſe, as well as of the barton, is in the pariſh of Crediton, and the other part in Shobrooke. Smalbrooke, in Edw. 1. was the dwelling of Richard Cotterell. Uppincote and Pennycote were in the time of Edw. 3. the land and dwelling of the name of Poyntington; and ſo continued for many generations: the former (as I have before obſerved) belongs to Hale of Ingſdon; and the manor of Pennycote is the property of Mr. George Tatterſhall, (who has two thirds, and who lives in Pennycote-farm) and Mr. Brock of Exbourne. "Shute was the land of Humfry la Shute in Kinge Henry 3 tyme, and after of Richard de la Shute, of whom it tooke the name of Shute-Richard; and anno 19 of Edw. 3. John Phelip, Alexander Northcot, and Thomas at Shute held it; and after Thomas Swanſey held the ſame. It came in Kinge Henry 8 tyme to bee thenheritanc of Sr Thomas Den̄ys, and deſcended unto Sr Thomas his grandſonne."* Shute is now Lord Orford's.

The church of Shobrooke was burnt in 1627, as Riſdon tells us. Inſcription on a tomb of the Weſtcotes:

Here lieth the body of Philip Weſtcot of Raddon, gent. who departed this life the 7th of Octob. Anno Domini M.D.CXLVII. Ætatis ſuæ XLI.

If Fortune's gifts, if ſtature, ſtrength,
Could to thy life have added length;
Philip! thou'had'ſt not been ſo ſoon
Brought here to bed before thy noon.
But caſual things away ſoon fly;
Only thy vertues never die.
Sleep then in peace here, 'till thy duſt
Hath Reſurrection with the Juſt.

Sola Virtus expers Sepulchris.

Firſt-fruits of this rectory 36l.—yearly tenths, 3l. 12s. Patron, the king. This benefice has been held with the biſhopric of Exeter, ever ſince the year

* Sir W. Pole.

1717.

1717. The parſonage-houſe was greatly repaired (indeed nearly rebuilt) by Dr. George Cary, dean of Exeter, in the time of Charles the 2d.

THORVERTON (in Domeſday *terra regis, Tovretone)* is ſaid to imply—*through the lands* and *town—Thorver-ton.* "It is called *Thorowton* from its being a *thorough-fare,*" ſays Riſdon. In ſome deeds of the 15th of Edw. the 2d, it is *Thurverton.* Leland has it, *Thorberton.* It is, alſo, ſpelt *Thaverton.* Leland mentions Thorverton-bridge upon the Exe. This is a ſtone-bridge with eight arches, repaired by the county. The manor of Thorverton once belonged to the college of Crediton—then to the dean and chapter of Exeter. The preſent lord of the manor is Henry Tuckfield, eſq. *Eaſt-Raddon,* in this pariſh, was anciently poſſeſt by Sir Walter de Bathon, whoſe ſon Auguſtin had iſſue Margaret, married to Sir Andrew Medſted, and Eleanor, to Walter de Horton. From the firſt, deſcended Hugh de Wallis—" whoſe arms are in the windows. He held this land in the reign of Richard the 2d, from whom, by lineal deſcent, it came to the noble family of the Digbys." According to Prince, Alice, the daughter and heireſs of Hugh Walleys, became the wife of Sir Simon Digby of Coleſhil in the county of Warwick, knight; from whom deſcended Sir Robert Digby, baron of Geſhull in Ireland, and John lord Digby, created by James the 1ſt, earl of Briſtol. This Alice was a devout lady, and gave a meſſuage and other lands in the manor of Coleſhil, to pious uſes—part of which by her laſt will and teſtament was thus deviſed: "That to a child male or female, under the age of nine years (whoſe parents are inhabitants of the pariſh) who after high maſs in the church of Coleſhil ſhall kneel down at the end of the altar and ſhall ſay, every day in the year, five *pater-noſters,* five *aves,* and one creed, for the ſouls of Simon Digby her late huſband, hers, her children's, and all Chriſtian ſouls, ſhall be given a penny of ſilver ſterling." The manor of Eaſt-Raddon continued in this family of the Digbys, till it came into the poſſeſſion of the Tuckfields, who lived there in Prince's time. Eaſt-Raddon was the ſeat of the Tuckfields before they poſſeſt Little Fulford: it is ſtill their property; and is converted into a farm-houſe, and hath the remains of a chapel in ruins. *Yellowforde,* anciently *Yolforde,* belonged to Sir John de Toliro in the time of Henry the 3d; then to Roger Longacre; whoſe ſon John conveyed it to Wm. de Heanton—from whom by Somaſter, it deſcended to Limpeny. The Limpenys ſold it to William Hurſt. Nicholas, the grandchild of Hurſt, conveyed the ſame to William Martyn, eſq. whoſe grandmother was the daughter of William Hurſt, eſq. Yellowforde is now Sir Thomas Carew's; and is inhabited by his mother dowager Lady Carew.

The church of Thorverton is dedicated to St. Thomas a Becket. The firſt-fruits of the vicarage are 18l. 12s. 8½d.—yearly tenths 1l. 17s. 3¼d. Patrons, dean and chapter of Exeter. Vicar, William Short.

The chapel at Eaſt-Raddon (dedicated to John the Baptiſt) is now converted into a dwelling-houſe, commonly called, *No-Man's-Chapel.*

NETHEREX

NETHEREX is in Domeſday '*Nireſſe. Drogo tenet de Epiſcopo Conſtantienſi (inter alia) Nireſſe.*' "*Netherex* (ſays Riſdon) from its low-ſituation well brooks its name; which, with *Up-ex*, a hamlet at hand, received its compound name from the river *Exe*. Both theſe places, through time, have ſuffered much mutation, being in ancient evidences written *Up-eſſe* & *Nether-eſſe*." Otnell de Crewes held Netherex in the reign of Henry the 2d. In 1233 Sir Richard Crewes held Netherex, whoſe ſon William left five daughters, between whom this manor was divided—Nichola, wife of Richard de Lucy, Sibylla, of St. Clere, and the other three married to Geoffry de Luccombe, Nicholas de Reys and Walter de Whitefield. De Lucy and Nichola had iſſue Alice, the wife of John Davells of Badeſtone. After having paſſed through various hands, Netherex was held by William Martyn, recorder of Exeter, and Sir Nicholas Martyn his ſon. Francis Forteſcue, eſq. of Pruteſton, had lands in Netherex deſcended from his anceſtors. At preſent Younge, eſq. who is the patron of Netherex, is lord of the manor. * Bury of Bury poſſeſt a manor in this pariſh for many deſcents, which Mr. John Bury ſold to Bampfylde.

Netherex is a perpetual curacy—according to the Liber-Regis, a chapel held with Thorverton—the certified value, 8l. 10s.

BRAMPFORD-SPEKE, in Domeſday *Branfortune or Branford.* "*Drogo tenet de Epiſcopo Conſtantienſi (inter alia) Branfortune*—and, in another place, *terra Walterii de Clavile Branford.*" The *Speke* family poſſeſſing the greateſt part of this pariſh, added their name to *Brampford.* This pariſh is more than five miles in length, and about three in breadth—its ſituation rather high, and commanding ſome of the moſt pictoreſque views in the county. It is entirely incloſed, and affords but little wood, except elm. Cowley-bridge is partly in St. David's, partly in Upton-Pyne, and partly in Brampford-Speke. Cowley-bridge (ſays Leland) "hath 12 archis undre the gut and cauſey. From Exceſter to Cowley-bridge about a mile. There brekith out a litle above this bridge an arme out of Ex ryver as I cam to the bridge *ripa citer.* And after dryving certein milles returnith into Ex above Exceſter." The houſes are moſtly made of cob, very compact, and neatly thatched, with ſmall gardens belonging to them—ſome few with orchards. Upon the river Exe (ſays Riſdon) bordereth Brampford; of which Ulvode the Saxon was ſeized in the Confeſſor's time by the name of Bramforton, which was beſtowed upon the biſhop of Conſtance in Normandy; and ſince hath been the lands of that knightly family of Eſpeakes, down to theſe our days, commonly called Brampford-Speke. "*Branford-Speake* hath a very longe tyme bine thenheritanc of the name of Speak or Eſpeak, wch have bine in the firſt tymes, not longe after ^ye^ conqueſt, men of very great eſtate and condicion. Richard le Eſpek had iſſue Will^a^m, wch had iſſue Richard, wch was under age anno 30 of Kinge Henry 2. Hee had iſſue Sr Will^a^m le Eſpek, k^t^, wch married Alice, da. & heire of Sr Walter Gervais, of Exon, and had iſſue Will^a^m, wch by Julian daughter of Sr John de Valletort, of Cliſt-St.

* *Biry of Biry-in-Erber.* Sir W. Pole.

Lawrence,

Lawrence, k^t^, had iſſue Willm & John, from whom Will^a^m Walrond & Holway are diſcended. John le Eſpeke, of Braunford (by grant from Will^a^m his brother) maried Conſtanc, daughter of John de Eſſe, & had iſſue John, Robert, & Will^a^m; the two elder died w^th^out iſſue; Will^a^m Speke had iſſue John, wch had unto wief Joane, daughter & heire of John Keynes the young', & had iſſue Sir John Speke, w^ch^ [by] Alis, daughter of John, & neipce & heire of Sr Thomas Bechamp, of Whitelakington, k^t^, had iſſue John, k^t^, wch by . . . daughter of Will^a^m Somaiſter, of Nether Ex, had iſſue Sir John, wch by Jone, daughter & heire of John Winarde, had iſſue John and Sir George. John maried Alis, daughter of Sr Thomas Arondell, k^t^, & died in his father's life tyme, but left iſſue Sr Thomas, wch maried [Eliſabeth], daughter of Sir Richard Barkley, & ſiſter of Sr Mawrice, & had iſſue Sr George, wch maried firſt Eliſabeth, daughter of Sr Andrew Loterell, of Dunſter, & widowe of [Richard] Mallet, of Enmer, by whom hee had iſſue George; ſecondly, hee maried Eliſabeth, daughter of . . . . Gilbert, of London, & had iſſue Hugh. Sir George Speake ys nowe lord of Braunford Speke, & by [Phillippa,] daughter of Will^a^m Rowſewell, ſollicitor unto Queene Eliſabeth, hath iſſue George, wch by Jone, daughter of Sir John Portman, bar^t^, hath iſſue George." The Speke family are ſaid in *Magna Britannia* to have lived in Devon, Somerſet, Lancaſhire, and Bedfordſhire. Waller's poems mention a Sir George Speke. The manor of Brampford-Speke belongs, at preſent, to Sir Robert Palk. Cowley, where was formerly a chapel, is annexed to Brampford-Speke. "The hamlet of Cowley in former times acknowledged Thomas de Blackford for its landlord." Hence the bridge adjoining takes its name. "Here dwells Skinner" (ſays Sir W. Pole). This hamlet is now the property of William Jackſon, eſq. Cowley-houſe, the reſidence of this gentleman, is a ſmall handſome building.

The church is ſituated in the ſouth part of the pariſh. It is about twenty feet high; and eighty feet by twenty in the clear. There is no painted glaſs or monuments in this church. A ſmall receſs, in which are four ſeats, is called Speke's aiſle. The tower is a neat ſquare, about ſixty feet high, containing five bells. The church-yard contains one acre. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. The revel begins on the firſt Sunday after Michaelmas, and laſts two days. The firſt-fruits of this vicarage are 10l.—yearly tenths 1l. Patron, the king. The preſent incumbent is Mr. John Mudge. Thomas Johnſton, his predeceſſor, held the living fifty-two years. The vicarage-houſe, near the church, was lately in a very ruinous condition. Subjoined to a terrier of B. Speke, exhibited May 22d, 1745, is the following obſervation in the pariſh regiſter, ſigned by Thomas Johnſton, vicar: "When the above terrier was taken, I was not acquainted with the modus of the pariſhioners bringing home the tythe milk to the vicarage, and giving the vicar notice of the ſame; but upon Farmer Page's (of Brampford Woods) refuſing a reaſonable

compoſition, I was informed of the modus, and he the ſaid Page brought the milk duly to my houſe, till I compounded with him."

Upton-Pyne, formerly *Brampford-Pyne*, is parted from Stoke by the river Exe. New-bridge and Pyne-bridge, on the Creedy, each of three arches, and the weſtern-end of Cowley-bridge upon the Exe, are in this pariſh. They are county-bridges. Upton-Pyne was the long continued dwelling of Pyne. Herbert de Pino held this land in the days of Henry the 1ſt :* and † here Sir Simon Pyne ſeated himſelf in the reign of Henry the 2d. Pyne continued in this family till Conſtance, the daughter of Nicholas Pyne, brought it to William Larder by her marriage. After five deſcents in the family of Larder, it came by Margaret the daughter and heireſs of Humphry, to Copleſtone; and then by purchaſe to Hugh Stafford, eſq. In this pariſh ſtand Pynes, the ſeat of Sir Stafford Northcote, bart. from the ſplendid pedigree of whoſe family I have made a few extracts, that will convey ſome ſlight idea of its dignity. At the head of this pedigree ſtands *Johannes Fitz-Gaulfrid de Northcote, Miles,* who flouriſhed in the reign of Henry the 1ſt, 1100. We have, next, mention of John his ſon. "*Johannes, filius Johannis Galfride Miles habitans in Northcote in parochia de Eaſtdowne in Devon, mutavit nomen cum loco:* thus ſais an ancient record late in the poſſeſſion of Thomas Weſtcote, gent." Then follows Galfridus de Northcote, 1118; of whom it is obſerved: "*Galfridus de Northcote tenet dimidium feodi in Woodham de Abbate de Taviſtock:* Then, *Galfridus de Northcote tenet in Northcote unum foedum de Abbate de Taviſtocke, in manerio de Burrington et Hundred. de North-Tawton, Hen.* 2. *Willielmus de Northcote* 23 *Hen.* 3, 1238. *Will. filius Galfrid. de Northcote tenet in Colſteton* 4*m partem feodi in Hund. de Witheridge. Andreas de Northcote,* 17 *Edw.* 1. 1288. *Willielmus de Northcote,* 19 *Edw.* 2, 1325. *Johannes de Northcote,* 4 and 16 of *Edw.* 3. *Johannes de Northcote, vicecomes Devon,* 29 *Edw.* 3. *Scripſit ſe aliquando de Northcote, et aliquando de Newton. Johannes de Northcote, Rich.* 2. 1380. *Walterus de Northcote, Henr.* 4, 1405. *Johannes Northcote de Widworthy,* 5 *Henr.* 5, 1417. *Johannes Northcote, Henr.* 5 and 6. *Walterus Northcote, Henr.* 6, 1436. *Johannes Northcote, Henr.* 7. John Northcote, Henry 8. Walter Northcote, Henry 8. John Northcote of Newton, Phil. and Mary, 1558.—And ſo on, till Sir John Northcote of Hayne, æt. 21, 1620, the firſt baronet of the family, who made will 19 July, 1675, buried at Newton 24 June 1676. He married Grace the daughter and heireſs of Hugh Halſwell of Wells in Somerſetſhire, eſq. buried at Newton 19 July, 1675. Sir Arthur Northcote of Hayne, bart. born 14th March, 1627, baptized at Newton 25th March, 1628, made will 14th April, 1688. His firſt wife was Elizabeth, daughter and heireſs of James Walſh of Alverdiſcot, eſq. by whom he had large poſſeſſions. His ſecond wife was Elizabeth, the eldeſt daughter of the honorable Sir Francis Godolphin of Godolphin in Cornwall, knight banneret. She ſurvived her huſband. Andrew Quick of Newton, eſq. married Dorothy Northcote, the daughter of Sir Arthur Northcote, 16 Feb.

* Sir W. Pole.——† Riſdon.

1685.

1685. But Sir Francis Northcote, bart. (by Elizabeth the ſecond wife) married Anne, the daughter of Sir Chicheſter Wrey of Trebiſh in Cornwall, bart. by Anne counteſs of Middleſex. She died 13th of March, 1729, aged 62. They had no iſſue. His brother Sir Henry Northcote, bart. doctor of phyſic and fellow of Exeter College, died at Corfe Feb. 1729. He married Penelope, daughter of Edward Lovett of Liſcombe, Bucks, and of Corfe in this county, eſq. by Joan his ſecond wife daughter and heireſs of James Hearle of Tawſtock, gent. died 8th Oct. 1731. Sir Henry Northcote, bart. ſerved in parliament for the city of Exeter. He was buried at Newton 28th of May, 1743. He married Bridgett Maria the only daughter and heireſs of Hugh Stafford of Pynes, eſq. and heireſs of Bridget her mother, who was the daughter of John Kellond of Painsford, eſq. buried at Newton 19th Auguſt, 1773. Sir Stafford Northcote, bart. born May 1736, died March 4, 1771, buried at Newton. He married Catharine daughter of George Bradford, M.A. rector of Talaton, 17 Oct. 1761. Sir Stafford Henry Northcote, bart. born 6th of Oct. 1762, married Jaquita, the eldeſt daughter of Charles Baring, eſq. in 1791. Edmondſon gives theſe arms of the Northcotes: "*Northcote* (Crediton in Devonſhire) *ar. three croſs croſlets in bend ſa.* creſt, *on a chapeau gu. turned up erm. a ſtag paſſant ar.*" "*Northcote* (Haine in Devonſhire) *ar. a feſſe between three croſſes moline ſa.* creſt, as of Crediton."

Leigh, in this pariſh, was held by Robert Merchant, in the time of Edw. 3. *Stephenſton*, the long-continued land of Aſhford, deſcended from Agnes the wife of Arthur Aſhford, in the beginning of the reign of Henry the 1ſt, who was the daughter of Humphry Le Bell. Goſſeford adjoins to Duryard-wood, a tenement held by leaſe from the Chamber of Exeter, containing about 100 acres. The Chamber pays a high-rent of 4s. to the heirs of Pyne.

In the pariſh church of Upton-Pyne is an ancient monument under an arch in the ſouth-wall, with the figure of a man in armour, having an inſcription over it in carved ſtone—the name *Larder*. There is a field in this pariſh, ſtill called *Larder-down*. A curious Italian painting was purchaſed and brought from Italy, by one of the family of the Staffords, and preſented to this church. It is a repreſentation of the laſt ſupper of our Lord—placed over the communion-table, as an altar-piece.

The firſt-fruits of this rectory are 23l. 6s. 8d.—yearly tenths 2l. 6s. 8d. Patron, Sir Stafford Northcote, bart.—Rector, Hugh Northcote.*

In the epiſcopal regiſters are mentioned two chapels at Eaſt-Stodleigh and at Leigh, in the pariſh of Upton-Pyne.

* Theſ. Eccleſ.

ARCH-

ARCHDEACONRY OF EXETER.

DEANRY of DUNSFORD.

THIS deanry contains ſixteen pariſhes—Whitſtone, St. Mary-Tedburne, Cheriton-Biſhops, Spreyton, South-Tawton, Hittiſleigh, Drewſteignton, Throwleigh, Gidleigh, Chagford, Chriſtow, Bridford, Dunsford, Holcombe-Burnell, Doddeſcombleigh, and Aſhton.

WHITSTONE, (in Domeſday, *terra Baldwini vicecomitis*, *Witeſtan*—and, in another place, *terra Baldwini vicecomitis*, *Witeſtan)* which our anceſtors called *Whiteſtone*, is a large pariſh, in length above four miles; and in breadth rather more than three. It is very hilly. *Waddledown* in this pariſh, is one of the higheſt hills in Devonſhire. It commands a vaſt extent of country. To the ſouth and ſouth-weſt, Haldon and Lawrence-tower, the long windings of the Exe, the city of Exeter itſelf, and Heytor rock; and to the weſt, Dartmoor; and the hills of Somerſetſhire to the eaſt, form a ſtriking part of the proſpect. It is ſaid, that (excluſively of thoſe in the city) twenty-four churches may be ſeen from Waddledown; and ſixty ſail of ſhips have appeared at one time on the river Exe. On the north-ſide, where it joins Newton-St. Cyres, Whitſtone is finely cloathed with coppice: oak and aſh, indeed, are ſcattered over the pariſh; which, on the whole, is rather coarſe, and in many places inclinable to furze. The orchards in this pariſh have been remarkable as producing excellent cyder. The ſoil, indeed, is very favourable to the cultivation of the apple-tree: and this, as well as the other parts of the diſtrict, is a good corn pariſh. But the roads are almoſt impaſſable: ſteep, rocky, full of looſe ſtones, and overgrown almoſt every where by the hedges, and having ſtanding pools at the foot of every hill, they are truly formidable to the ſtranger. To the ſouth-eaſt is ſituated the tything of Halſeford: as a *tything*, indeed, it ſeems to be no longer known. The village of Halſeford lies in a winding vale, overhung by coppice-woods. Though the cottages are almoſt cloſe together, yet from the curvature of the vale, one cottage can ſcarcely be ſeen from the other. The coppice hanging from the hill immediately over the houſes, renders this ſpot extremely pictoreſque and romantic. The waſte-ground of Halſeford is claimed by Pitman.

The manor of Whitſtone was given by the Conqueror to William *de Ou*, and was afterwards poſſeſt by John de Powderham. Bohun, earl of Hereford and Eſſex ſays Weſtcote, held it under Edward the 2d, as having the wardſhip of the heir of John de Powderdam. Cleaveland thus expreſſes himſelf: "Whitſtone fell together

together with Powderham, to the earl of Hereford, who gave it with his daughter to the earl of Devon, who ſettled it on his ſon Sir Philip Courtenay." The manor of Whitſtone ſtill belongs to Courtenay of Powderham. "* Richard de Redvers, earl of Devon, gave unto Will^a^m Hoell land in Whitſton, to bee held of him by the 8 part of a knighte's fee. This land is called Nadder Trillon, of the owners thereof. Sr John Trillon, k^t^, of Cheſterton, in Oxfordſhire, anno 31 of Kinge Edw. 3, graunted Rowhorn & Nadder Trillon, in the pariſh of Whiteſton, unto Hugh de Harſton, w^ch^, anno 32 of the ſame kinge, did grant the ſame unto Henry Penho & Jone his wief, & his heires. John Penho, ſonne of Henry, anno 1 of Kinge Richard 2, did grant the ſame by fyne unto Adam Scut, of Exon, wch Adam, anno 7 of Kinge Henry 4, granted the ſame land unto Jo. Strech, & others, feoffes, unto thuſe of Sr Will^a^m Bonvill; alſoe Robert, ſonne of Willm Halfacre, granted unto Will^a^m lord Bonvill, of Chuton, anno 7 of Kinge Henry 6, land in Whitſtone Benets, alias Eſt Lockham." On the weſtern-ſide of the pariſh lies Heath-Barton, contiguous to the turnpike-road that leads from Exeter to Okehampton. The land of this barton is very coarſe. In elder days it was long the inheritance of the Beaumonts. In the 24th year of Edward the 1ſt, Walter Langdon held Heath-Barton; and, in the time of Edward the 3d, Joan, the lady of Sir Nicholas Dawney. In the reign of Rich. 2, according to Riſdon, John Hill poſſeſt Heath-Barton; from whoſe family, by a daughter, this land deſcended to Dowrich, "and was afterwards tranſplanted into the name of Pollard." Heath-Barton, "held, ſays Weſtcote, by Heath, by Langdon, by Dowrich, and by a branch of the dignous family of Pollard, by match with the heir of Dowris," now belongs to Counſellor White. Weſt-Town, the family eſtate of the Sowdons, lies to the ſouth-weſt. The old manſion is, at preſent, a farm-houſe.

The church, dedicated to St. Catharine, lies very high; and the tower of Whitſtone, which may be ſeen from a great diſtance, is a direction to ſuch ſailors as bear off the haven of Exmouth.

Weſtcote thinks, that Whitſtone derived its name "from the whited tower's ſo conveniently ſtanding as to be a mark to ſhipmen at ſea." If the name have reference to the church, take Mr. Halſe's etymology. Speaking of *Whitſtone* in Cornwall, he ſays: it was taxed in the Domeſday by the name of *Wite-ſtan* —which, as I apprehend, hath myſtery in it, and refers not to any common ſtone in the church or pariſh, but to the words of our Saviour to the ſeven churches of Aſia—"to him that overcometh, will I give a *white-ſtone;* and in the ſtone a new name written, which no man knoweth, ſaving he that receiveth it." In this church are ſcarcely any ornaments, except the arms of the Courtenays over the communion-table, and ſeveral coats of arms in the front of the gallery. In the church-yard is an altar-tomb, to the memory of the Sowdons. The firſt-fruits of this rectory are 19l. 3s. 4d.—yearly tenths 1l. 18s. 4d. Patr. John Sawle, eſq. 1704—John Woolcomb, gent.

* Sir W. Pole's collections, p. 240.

this turn, 1709—Sir William Courtenay, 1731—Viſcount Courtenay, 1784. The advowſon is in the Courtenay family—the preſent rector, Richard Harington. The parſonage-houſe, at a ſmall diſtance from the church, is a ſtrong neat building, ſuperior to moſt of our parſonage-houſes. Its ſituation is airy and healthful; and for an extenſive command of beautiful proſpect, perhaps, it ſtands unrivalled. But placed as it is on ſo high a hill, its inhabitants have ſuffered great inconvenience from a want of water, during the ſummer-months. And there, the ſtorms in winter are often tremendous. The barton of Heath had, formerly, a village and chapel belonging to it. The chapel is now in ruins; but incloſed, and guarded from profanation.

TEDBURNE (in Domeſday *terra Baldwini vicecomitis Teteburne*, and, afterwards, *Teteborne)* is ſuppoſed to mean, *the ford of the people—Thed* or *Tette-Bourne.* Others conjecture that Ted*burn* is from *burning* the ſoil previouſly to tillage, according to the Devonſhire cuſtom: but this is improbable. Tedburn-St. Mary lies about ſix miles to the weſt, from the city of Exeter; divided by Harford-brook from the pariſh of Crediton. The ſituation is high. It is incloſed with hedges, and well wooded, particularly with oak and elm. The roads, made of quarry and acre ſtones, are not in the beſt repair. Tedburn-brook is the principal ſtream in this pariſh—"which, perhaps, derives its name (ſays Chapple) from the Britiſh *Tywod*, ſand, and the Saxon *burn*, a brook or river. Thus *Tywodburn* ſhortened into *Tedburn*, may mean *the ſand-brook:* Or it may be compounded of *Túth*, a *trotting* or *jogging-pace*, if agreeable to the motion of its current, and *burn*, as before." *This river runs into the Culverly, and is more likely to have given its name to Tedburn-St. Mary, which is watered by it, than to have derived its name from the pariſh. There are villages and hamlets diſperſed throughout the pariſh—the houſes in general thatched, but not to be admired for their neatneſs. They have, frequently, ſmall gardens belonging to them, and orchards that produce good cyder. The farms, which are not extenſive, are chiefly in tillage; and, indeed, in the neighbouring pariſhes, the cornland is ſuperior to the dairy. The inhabitants, about 200, are ſaid to be remarkable for health, ſtrength, and longevity; and are moſtly employed in agriculture and ſpinning. There are rackholders, leaſeholders, and freeholders, and commonly about 30 paupers. They have a wake or revel once a year. Thomas de Tedburn held Tedburn 27 Henry 3, and Sir Luke Tedburn, knight, in the time of Edw. 1. In the 24th of Edw. 1, Will. de Honiton held it; and the 19th Edw. 3, Thomas de Loweton held one knight's fee and the 4th part of a fee in the ſame place: and in the 50th of Edw. 3, Thomas de Harptrew held it. Here Tremenet was ſometime ſeized of a good eſtate. Arthur Upton of Lupton is the chief lord of theſe lands, ſays Riſdon. At preſent, the chief property in this pariſh belongs to Henry Tuckfield, eſq. who is lord of the manor. In the time of Henry the 3d, John de *Hackworthy* held *Hackworthy* in this pariſh. In this name it continued to the time of Henry the 6th, when Robert de Hackworthy left John,

* I rather think, that *Ted-burn* ſignifies the *toad-boundary*,—from this ſtream being frequented by *toads*. In Scotland a *toad* is called a *tidd*.

who

who died without iſſue. It was poſſeſt by the Acklands in Sir W. Pole's time. Hackworthy was ſometime, alſo, the property of the Harris's, and, after their extinction, of the Stone family. It is, now, Sir Thomas Ackland's.

The church of Tedburn-St. Mary, conſecrated to the Virgin Mary, is ſituated in the north-weſt part of the pariſh. It is built of ſtone; and the roof conſiſts of timber and ſlate. It has a handſome ſquare tower containing five bells. There is ſome painted glaſs, and ſeveral memorials of charitable donations in this church. The following is an epitaph of Edward Gee, parſon of this church, on the death of his dear wife Jane Gee, who deceaſed Sept. 21, 1613.

O! that in Hymeneæus books I ne'er had been inroll'd!
Woe! worth alas! my Light, my Jane, lies here Iclad in mould.
Scarce ten years had we liv'd in bliſs but Death reft Jane away:
Envious Death! woe! worth my light, my Jane lies here in clay.
Here Jane thou ly'ſt, to whom Admetus wife * unequal was;
In faithfulneſs Penelope thou dideſt far ſurpaſs.
Never was woman to her ſpouſe or to her imps more kind;
A more godly and a modeſt one than thee no man could find.
Therefore, O! happy ſoul, in peace eternally remain,
In Heavens high where now thou doſt in bleſſed kingdom reign:
Yet ſhall thy feature, O! my Jane, out of my heart then ſlide,
When beaſts from fields, and fiſhes all out of the ſeas ſhall glide.
Henceforth I will no more alight upon a fair green tree;
But as a turtle which hath loſt his dear mate I will be.†

This parſonage was in the gift of the Baſſet family in Riſdon's time. Colonel Arthur Baſſet of Heanton-Court, preſented the learned and worthy Baldwin Ackland to this rectory. Here Mr. Ackland ſettled, and married Mary, the ſiſter of Thomas lord Clifford, of Chudleigh, who had been his pupil at Exeter College, Oxford. In 1667, Mr. Ackland ſucceeded Dr. Robert Hall in the treaſurerſhip of the church of Exeter. At his deceaſe, he was buried in the Chancel of Tedburn-St. Mary-church, under a plain ſtone with this inſcription:

Here lieth the body of Baldwin Ackland, Batchelor of Divinity, and Treaſurer of the cathedral church of St. Peter, in Exon; who died 27th day of Aug. A. D. 1672, and in the 64th year of his age.

He had two younger brothers, John, an eminent merchant at Exeter; and Arthur Ackland, a phyſician at Exeter. It appears from the Liber Regis, that Francis Baſſet, eſq. preſented to this living in 1687—Francis Manaton and others in 1731—and Sir John Davie, baronet, in 1781. The Rev. William Stacey, at preſent both the patron and rector of Tedburn-St. Mary, mentions Copleſtone, Davie and Hurrell as his predeceſſors in the living. The firſt-fruits of the rectory, are 18l. 6s. 3d.—yearly tenths 1l. 16s. 7½d. The parſonage-houſe is diſtant about 100 landrods from the church. At Hackworthy was formerly a chapel applied by the Harris's to the uſe of a barn.

"* Admetus king of Theſſaly obtained of Apollo, when the time of his death was come, another ſhould die for him; but none would undertake it, ſave his wife Alceſte, whom for her piety herein, Proſerpina reſtored to life again. Prince's Worthies, p. 338.

† Notwithſtanding which reſolution, he left behind him at his death (in 1618) a widow named Mary, "*to turtle it* after him, as he had done before." See Athen. Oxon. p. 377.

Not

Not long ago, there were the remains of the decalogue in this chapel, where the communion-table ſtood, and ſeveral ornaments that marked its appropriation to divine worſhip, whilſt the barn-floor appeared as an evidence of its profanation.

CHERITON-BISHOPS, in Domeſday *Ciretone* or *Cerintone*—has the addition of *biſhops* from the biſhops of this dioceſe, "who were ſometime ſeized of lands in Cheriton." Prior to Biſhop Voyſey's alienation, the biſhops of Exeter had conſiderable lands in Cheriton: and the patronage of the living is ſtill in the dioceſan. This pariſh is ſituated in the weſtern-part of the hundred of Wonford, interſected by the turnpike-road from Exeter to Okehampton. A far greater part of the pariſh, however, lies to the north of the road than to the ſouth. It is bounded, on the eaſt, by Tedburn-St. Mary, the north, by Crediton, the weſt, by the little pariſh of Hittiſleigh and Drewſteignton and Dunsford. It conſiſts of hills and valleys, and is an incloſed pariſh: and every incloſure may be deſcribed as a little hill with a narrow valley at the bottom of it. The ſoil throughout the pariſh is a ſtiff clay, in ſome places full of ſprings which the farmers call *goils*. The pariſh roads were execrably bad a few years ſince: they are now in a ſtate of improvement. No pictoreſque views appear within diſtance that merit a particular deſcription; but in ſhifting our ſituation we meet with various proſpects which attract the eye, and ſome very extenſive. The moſt extenſive view is ſeen from a field called Croſs near Medland. Here, we ſee almoſt as far as Torrington to the north-weſt; thence to the north, the country about Southmolton, with the Exmoor hills, the hills about Cruwys-Morchard, Witheridge; and to the north-eaſt, Cadeleigh, Cadbury-caſtle and the hills near Thorverton, and at a greater diſtance and more eaſtward, the Blackdown hills from Marlpen to Hembury-ford, Ottery hills, Woodbury, and Haldon. To the ſouth and weſt, the views are not extenſive, but are more pictoreſque; being bounded by the Bridford-hills (on which are thoſe two remarkable rocks called Blackſtone and Helter) and the romantic banks of the Teign that riſe high above the river, rocky and almoſt perpendicular, not unlike the banks of the Tamar, allowing for the ſize of the rivers. The heights of Dartmoor peep through theſe other hills at a diſtance: and to the weſt is a pleaſing view of a ſmall ſpace of woody country bounded by Cawſon, which hath a grand appearance, and hath been mentioned as the moſt northern part of Dartmoor, and the higheſt point of land in Devonſhire. There are two villages only in this pariſh; one near the church called, according to the cuſtom of the country, Cheriton-Town; the other, the village (or rather part of the village) of Crockernwell. Both theſe villages are built in the country-ſtyle, with mud or cob, and covered with thatch. The village of Cheriton-Town belongs, ſome part of it, to the manor of Medland: the reſt is free. *Crockernwell*, commonly *Crockerton*, is ſo called, as ſome conjecture, from *crock* uſed in the weſtern counties for a *pot*, and from a large *well* ſituated in the centre of the village: certain it is, that this well affords excellent

excellent *pot-water*. The reſidence of the *Crockers*, however, at this place, will reſolve our doubts as to the etymology of the word. The village of Crockernwell is in the manor of Lampford, lying on the Exeter-road. *Crokornwylle* (ſays William of Worceſter) *diſtat per* 10 *miliaria de Okynhampton et diſtat ab Exceſtre* 10 *miliaria*: And, "north from Drewſteignton (ſays Riſdon) is *Crockernwell*; a thorough-fare well known, and the ancient inheritance of the family of *Crocker*." A part of this village belongs to Drewſteignton. Here is a decent inn, where, of late years, chaiſes have been kept for the convenience of travellers to and from Cornwall; the ſtage from Exeter to Okehampton being very long and tedious, and this houſe about midway. And the meetings of the juſtices of the peace and commiſſioners of the land-tax for this diviſion, are likewiſe held at this houſe. The neighbourhood of the village is finely wooded. A modern traveller thus ſpeaks of it: "In the evening we proceeded to Crockernwell, the half-way houſe to Exeter, which, though not the moſt deſirable inn, afforded us a comfortable repoſe. The morning appeared charming in autumnal tints—

—— The fading many-colour'd woods
Shade deepening over ſhade, the country round
Imbrown; a crouded umbrage, duſk and deep,
Of every hue, from wan declining green
To ſooty dark.

Here we overcame the difficulties of hills by an additional poſt-horſe, and moved with expedition amidſt delightful ſcenery to the city of Exeter." Beſide theſe two villages, there are a number of cottages ſcattered about the pariſh, all built in the ſame ſtyle. The cottages (as well as the two villages) are chiefly inhabited by huſbandmen, with the uſual proportion of country-tradeſmen.

There are three manors in this pariſh, Medland, Eggbeare, and Lampford. In the old deſcriptions of Cheriton-Biſhops we are told, "that Sir Francis Fulford, knight, was once lord of the chief manor, together with the manor of Lampford;" that "moſt of the inhabitants had ſeveral lords, except the houſe and tything of Medland, which was the inheritance of Mr. John Davy;"* that† "John Burnell, 24 Edw. 1ſt, held half a knight's fee here, and in Wolgareſton of the honor of Glouceſter; and that, 19th of Edw. 3, Richard Burnell held the ſame;" and that here "‡ 27th of Henry 3d, the heirs of John Melhewis, Simon Lamprey and Hugh Logey held half a knight's fee of John St. John." Medland was for many generations in the family of the *Davies* or rather *Davys*—the Medland-branch always ſpelling their name with a *y*. The Davys probably became poſſeſt of Medland about the time of the reformation; there being two traditions concerning the manor—one, that it was an epiſcopal manor alienated by Biſhop Voyſey; the other, that it was part of the lands of the abbey of Tewkſbury in Glouceſterſhire. The firſt tradition (not to recur to Sir Wm.

* Riſdon.——† Sir W. Pole.——‡ Riſdon.

Pole's or Riſdon's information) is ſupported by the biſhop's being the patron of the living; and the latter hath as good a foundation from the proprietor of the manor's having always paid a fee-farm rent to the crown by the name of *Meedland*. The Davys of Medland deſcended from the ſame ſtock as the Davies of Creedy, being, according to Kimber's baronetage, the elder branch of the two. Be that as it may, this family flouriſhed long at Medland in this pariſh, and at Folay or Foldhay in Zeal-Monachorum; being poſſeſt, likewiſe, of lands in the different pariſhes of Drewſteignton, Crediton, North-Tawton, Tedburn, and Cheriton-Fitzpaine. The laſt of this family was Andrew Davy, eſq. who ſucceeded his elder brother John, and died without iſſue in 1722.§ He appointed Peter Foulkes, D. D. (canon of Chriſt-Church, Oxford, and precentor of Exeter, and likewiſe rector of this pariſh and vicar of Thorverton) together with an attorney at Exeter, his executors for the payment of debts, legacies, &c. and left Dr. Peter Foulkes the manor of Medland with other lands in truſt for his ſecond ſon William. Peter Foulkes was the third ſon of Hugh Foulkes, of the city of Cheſter, eſq. Hugh was the ſon of Robert Foulkes of Lleehugdd in the county of Denbigh; which Robert claimed deſcent from one of the ancient fifteen tribes of North-Wales. The above-named William (ſecond ſon of Dr. Peter Foulkes) married Anne, the daughter of Samuel Taner of Clyſt-St. Mary, eſq. by whom he had iſſue. He did not reſide at Medland; but lived for the laſt twenty-two years of his life at Wear on the Topſham road, and at Clyſt-St. Mary, being well known and reſpected as a juſtice of the peace, in which capacity he frequently ſat as chairman at the quarter-ſeſſions. He died in 1773, leaving iſſue three ſons, and two daughters. The eldeſt ſon, Peter Davy Foulkes, ſucceeded him in the manor of Medland, on which he has juſt built a good manſion-houſe of brick, with gardens and plantations. The old houſe, lately pulled down, was a very low incommodious ſtructure built of cob, but covered with ſlate. In pulling down this houſe, a coin (half a crown) of Charles the 1ſt, was found near the foundation: whence I conjectured that the houſe was either built, or had ſome addition made to it, about that time. At this pleaſant place, Mr. Foulkes has lately begun to plant the different ſorts of firs and pines, with lyme, ſycamore, and beech: of the latter trees there are ſome already at Medland, of long ſtanding and good ſize. The manor of Eggbeare is part of the property of the Fulfords, as is likewiſe the manor of Lampford, ſituated at the weſtern end of this pariſh. I have mentioned Francis Fulford as once poſſeſſing the chief manor, as well as Lampford. At preſent, the only ſeat in the pariſh is at Medland. There was, formerly, an houſe called Coxland, ſituated near the church, the habitation of the Delve family (a branch of Sir Bryan Delve's) the laſt of whom, Mark Delve, eſq. a juſtice of the peace, died in 1705, and lies buried in the Chancel of

§ The arms of Davy (Gouthorp in Norfolk, of Hoxton in Suffolk, and in Devonſhire) *ſa. a chev. engrailed erm. between three annulets arg.* creſt, *out of a ducal coronet or, an elephant's head ſa. armed ar. in the front of the coronet a ring, thereto a line and ring or, turned over the trunk.*—Edmondſon.——Or the following: Davy. Beaford in Devonſhire—*ar. two chev. ſa. betw. three mullets gu.* creſt, *a paſcal-lamb paſſant regardant ar. holding a pennon of the laſt, ſtaff or.*—Edmondſon.

Cheriton

Cheriton church. This houſe (and the eſtate belonging to it) is now in the poſſeſſion of Robert Lydſtone Newcombe, eſq. whoſe family purchaſed it. The Delves had likewiſe another farm in the pariſh, called Picton or Pitton, now in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Mark Cann. There are ſeveral other eſtates in this pariſh belonging to yeomen, or perſons of a degree below gentlemen (as it would formerly have been expreſſed)—ſuch as Wilſon, the property of Lillifant, yeoman. The Tuckfields have, likewiſe, property in this pariſh.

The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is ſituated near the eaſtern extremity of the pariſh, about a quarter of a mile from the turnpike-road, and about two miles diſtant from Crockernwell. It is a neat ſtructure, ſtanding on an eminence, and kept in good repair. It is covered with ſhingles or ſhindles. The tower, which has four pinnacles, is compoſed of the fineſt moorſtones, hewn regularly; and the ſtairs aſcending on the inſide, give it a very uniform and rather elegant appearance. Indeed, if we except one or two towers in the northern part of Devonſhire, we ſhall not ſee ſo good a tower in any country pariſh. I cannot aſcertain the time when the church was built: but the tower ſeems to be of a later date than the other part, and was not built long before the reformation. It contains ſix bells, caſt about twenty years ſince; before which time there were four only. In the church-yard (about half an acre) are ſome tall elms, that defend the church from the weſterly winds. The inſide of the church is not ſtrikingly handſome. The communion-table is mean. At the eaſtern end of the north-aiſle is the following inſcription on a marble tablet:

Within this aiſle lieth interred Joan, the wife of Laurence Davy, of Medland, eſq. who died April 18, 1680—Alſo, Mary Davy, the wife of John Davy, eſq. who died September 11th, 1693—and, alſo, John Davy, eſq. who died February 10th, 1695.

The firſt-fruits of this rectory are 22l. 13s. 4d.—yearly tenths 2l. 5s. 4d. patron, the biſhop of Exeter—rector, Henry Fothergill, M. A. formerly of Queen's-College, Oxford, and brother to the preſent provoſt. He was preſented to the rectory by Biſhop Lavington, in 1747, on the death of Dr. Foulkes. The parſonage-houſe is an old ſtructure ſituated on an eminence, a ſhort way from the church. In the epiſcopal regiſters is mentioned the chapel of St. Mary Magdalene, at Cheriton-Biſhops: and at Crockernwell (ſays an old M.S.) was a chapel, which is turned into a malthouſe. We have mention, alſo, of a chapel at Eggbeare.

SPREYTON (in Domeſday, *terra Comitis Moritonienſis*, *Spredeleſtone*—and *terra Baldwini vicecomitis*, *Spreitone)* means, perhaps, the *thriving ſprouting farm*, from *ſprytan*, (Saxon) to *grow faſt*. *Sprey* is commonly uſed for a twig of a tree—the laſt year's vigorous ſhoot. In Devonſhire they ſay, a *ſprey fellow*, that is, *a luſty young fellow*. Spreyton continued to be the tenure of the Talbots from Henry the 2d to Henry the 6th. Of this family (moſt of whom are called William) Sir W. Talbot, knight, was eſcheator of this county in the reign of Henry the 4th. The laſt of the Talbots had iſſue Elizabeth, married to Thomas Kelly

Kelly of Kelly.* Mr. Kelly, one of the lords of the manor, ſold all his lands in this pariſh to the preſent lords, who are the Rev. Richard Hole of North-Tawton, Mr. John Cann of Fuge in this pariſh, and Mr. William Batiſhill of Spreyton-Barton in the ſame pariſh, where the family of Kelly anciently reſided. The dutchy of Lancaſter have here an annual court.

The church of Spreyton is dedicated to St. Michael. On the timber of the roof of this church (ſays Riſdon) you may read as follows:

Ricardus Talbott, ar. Dominus de Spreyton, dedit de bonis ſuis ad me faciendum.

Dulcis amica Dei, vernans ut Stella decora,
Tu memor eſto mei miſeri, dum venerit hora."

Riſdon's is but a ſmall part of this inſcription on the tranſverſe rafters in the cieling of the Chancel of Spreyton church. It is as follows:**

Henricus Le Mayne Preſbyter Vicarius iſtius Eccleſiæ me fecit fieri Anno Domini 1451. . . . de Cowyk & Ricus Talbot Armiger Dominus de Spreyton dedit de bonis ſuis ad me faciendum. Orate pro animabus eorum. Normanniæ terrâ Henricus hic natus fuit, et ipſe ſcripſit hæc omnia manu ſuâ propriâ.

Dulcis amica Dei, vernans ut ſtella decora,
Tu memor eſto mei, *mortis* † dum venerit hora.
Jeſu § parens refove gentes quæ corde precantur
Labe carens remove mentes quæ ſorde ligantur.

Hæc domus orationis vocabitur; in eâ omnis qui petit accipit, qui quærit invenit, & pulſanti aperietur.

Teſtis ſis Chriſte quod non ſcriptus ſit hic iſte ¶
Corpus ut laudetur ſed ſpiritus ut memoretur.

Ora ſemper pro nobis, ſancte Nicoläe. Sancte *Martyr Edwarde*,‖ intercede pro nobis.

Stultum peccatum perpetuo ſit reputatum
Pro ſolo pomo perditur omnis homo.
Virgo Deum peperit; ſed ſi quis quomodo quærit,
Non eſt noſſe meum, ſed ſcio poſſe Deum.

The vicarage is valued in the king's books at 10l. 5s. 10d.‡—its clear yearly value 41l. 13s. Abb. of Taviſtock, propr. Patr. the duke of Bedford—vicar, William Moore.

South-Tawton (in Domeſday, *terra Regis Tauueton)* is a very large pariſh. The Taw (ſays Riſdon) runneth with rowling ſtreams by South-Tawton, to which it leaveth name. *Taw* or *Tan* is an old Britiſh word, ſignifying ſimply *water*, or *a river*. South-Zeal is a conſiderable place in this pariſh. Zeale villa *ſequitur prope Stykylpath* (ſays William of Worceſter) *per unum miliare*. It is a pretty large village, on the great Exeter-road: but it is a mean place, the cottages falling to decay and thatched in a ſlovenly manner. Some of the houſes, indeed, are rendered venerable by marks of age. This village is

* Riſdon.

** The lines ſeem to be improperly arranged, which may be owing to their beginning at different ſides of the cieling, and croſſing each other.

† Riſdon reads *miſeri*; but he is wrong.

§ Qu.

¶ Here are ſome unmeaning characters, put to fill up a vacancy.

‖ The letters appear to be *Marwarde*. The inſcription (which was almoſt obliterated) has been lately renewed in black paint by an illiterate workman: it is probable that here and there he has traced the old characters amiſs.

‡ 10l. 5s. 8d. Liber Regis.

ſupplied

ſupplied with fine water from copious ſtreams and wells. We deſcend to this place from a wild country, and leaving it, mount one of our ſteepeſt hills. A part of the village of Sticklepath is in South-Tawton. Sticklepath-bridge on the Taw, has two ſtrong ſtone arches. "Henry the 1ſt gave South-Tawton unto Roſelmus *de Bello Monte*, Vicont of Mayne, in France, wch had iſſue Richard, wch gave the ſame unto Roger de Tony wth Conſtance his daughter in mariage, wch held this mannor in K. John's tyme. Mr Raph Brooke, York Herald, writeth, that Roſelm & Conſtance had iſſue Richard, Raph biſſhop of .... but ſetteth not downe the place, & Ermegard, wief of Will^a^m Kinge of Scots. But Holingſhed ſetteth downe, page 463, y^t^ anno 32 of Kinge Henry 2, y^t^ the kinge gave in mariage unto Will^a^m Kinge of Scots his coſen, the Lady Ermegard, daughter of Richard Vicont Beaumont, & kept a great feaſt, contynewinge fowre days together. From this Roſelm & Conſtance, the famyly of Beaumont in Devonſhire is iſſued. The Dean and Chapter of Windeſor have their mannor in this place. Walter Tantifer held in Edward 2 tyme the mannor of South Tawton, w̄ch deſcended unto Jone, the wife of Richard Chiſelden, & by Marget, on of ye daughters of John Chiſelden, it lineally came unto Nicolas Wadham, eſq^r^, w̄ch died without iſſue, & left this land to diſcend unto the heires generall of his 3 ſiſters."† At preſent, this extenſive pariſh is ſaid to contain three manors or reputed manors—the manor of Blackall belonging to William Helyar, eſq. and the Hon. Charles Wyndham—the manor of Gooſeford belonging to Northmore, and the manor of Ilton belonging to Mr. Steer: but the greateſt part of this laſt (as well as of the others) is parcelled out with the reſervation of little more than the royalties and chief rents. With reſpect to the poſſeſſors of South-Zeal already deſcribed as a village, Riſdon tells us: "the hamlet of Zeal was, in former ages, the duke of Clarence's lands; ſince Burgoin's, a branch of the Bedfordſhire family that have dwelt in this county divers deſcents." And Sir W. Pole: "South-Seale in South-Tawton, is the dwelling of Robt Burgoigne." The name and family of Burgoin (ſays Prince) flouriſhed for divers deſcents in the hamlet of Zeal, not far from South-Tawton. The Burgoins were originally a branch of an ancient ſtock in Bedfordſhire. William Burgoin, eſq. who is mentioned by Izacke as recorder of the city of Exeter 11th of Henry 7th, was, probably, the firſt of the name in this county. And the William Burgoin, whom Prince, after Fuller, inſerts among the Worthies of Devon, as a perſon eminent for hoſpitality and charity, was, probably, the grandſon of the recorder. He died in 1623, and was buried in the pariſh-church of Arlington. The royalty of South-Zeal is now Furſdon's of Furſdon in Cadbury. Oxenham, about a mile from the village of South-Tawton, was the ancient ſeat of the Oxenhams. It is, at preſent, degenerated to a farm-houſe, belonging to Mr. Oxenham. The Oxenham family was of long ſtanding in South-Tawton. The * prodigy of the white bird, which I have noticed among the ſuperſtitions

† Sir W. Pole's collections, p. 242, 243.

* Oxenham, the land of Will^a^m Oxenham, ſays Sir W. Pole; to which Sir John Pole, baronet, the eldeſt ſon of Sir William, makes this addition—"*the father of John, the grandfather of Will. father of another John, grandfather of James, whoſe tombſtone reports a ſtrange wonder of this family, that at theire deaths were ſtill ſeen a bird with a white breſt, which fluttering for a while about theire beds ſuddenly vaniſht away, which divers of y^e^ ſame place belive, being eye witneſſes.*" Sir W. Pole's collections, p. 244.

of this county, ſeems to be little known at preſent, to the common people at South-Tawton: nor can I find any where a trace of the marble ſtone which Mr. Howell ſaw in the lapidary's ſhop in London. North-Week, in this pariſh, was the land (ſays Riſdon) of William de Wigorin, or Chamberlain, in the reign of King Henry the 3d, whoſe poſterity aſſumed the name of Week from their dwelling. William Week of North-Week became poſſeſt of Cocktree, the ancient family of Burnell, in the reign of Richard the 2d, by the marriage of Catharine, the daughter of John Burnell. The inheritor of theſe places married the daughter of Arſcott of Tetcote. John Week ſold North-Week, with ſome adjoining eſtates, to Mr. George Hunt, who married his ſiſter, the widow of Tapper Langdon of North-Bovey, eſq. On the death of Mr. Hunt, North-Week and other lands were divided between Luxton and Clapp, who married relations of Hunt. At the ſame time John Week ſold the two Cocktrees (probably but one in the time of Richard the 2d) Ilton, Ham, and Little-Collybeare, to Robert Hole, eſq. of Zeal-Monachorum; who married the third ſiſter of the ſaid John Week, and whoſe ſon, the Reverend Richard Hole, of North-Tawton, is, I underſtand, the proprietor of theſe eſtates—excepting Ilton, which is the property of John Steere, gentleman. Weſtweek and (as Sir W. Pole ſays) Eaſtweek, were the dwelling of Battiſhull, a family that augmented their eſtate by the marriage of Jane, the daughter of Walter Wood. And Week-Town (which Sr. W. Pole calls Wickington) was the reſidence of Milford, deſcended, as Riſdon intimates, from a Judge of that name, who bears *in a field argent three oaken leaves in pale proper*. Weſtweek belongs, at preſent, to Oxenham.

The church of South-Tawton is dedicated to St. Andrew. The firſt-fruits of the vicarage are 10l. 2d.—yearly tenths 1s. Patron, the Dean and Canons of Windſor—† vicar, Thomas White.

South-Zeal, in South-Tawton, has a chapel; uſed as a ſchool-houſe in 1773, if not at preſent. In this chapel was, then, an altar-table erected about 1754, made of one ſlab of moorſtone, and ſupported by two other ſtones of the ſame ſort. This chapel was dedicated to St. Mary. There is ſaid to be, alſo, a chapel at Weektown.

HITTISLEIGH *(terra Baldwini Vicecomitis Hiteneſlei)* is ſuppoſed to mean *the tenant's place or paſture*, from *Hithiſce* a family, tenants, &c. whoſe root is *Hithe*, a houſe: hence, *Beo-hithe* now *Bee-hive*—at beſt, a doubtful etymology. This is a very ſmall pariſh. Riſdon notices Hittiſleigh in this ſhort and curſory manner: "Lower, the Creedy taketh tribute from Forton, a rivulet which riſeth by *Heteſleigh*, where in times paſt Ralph held one rode of land by the name of *Hutteaſly*—ſince the Talbots lands. Afterwards William Cole was lord of the manor, now Sir Shilſton Calmady, knight, by deſcent from an heir of Cole." It was in the time of Edw. 1ſt, that Sir Will. Cole held it, "whome ſucceſſively followed Roger, Roger; and anno 19 of Kinge Edw. 3, John Cole held the ſame."*

† Theſ. Eccleſ.——* Sir W. Pole, p. 242.

The

The church of Hittiſleigh is dedicated to St. Andrew. The certified value of this living is 39l. 1s.—it ſtands in the king's books at 6l. 2s. 1d. Patr. Shilſton Calmady, eſq. 1716—Dorothy Martin, widow, p. h. v. 1738.—Warwick Calmady, eſq. 1784. In Sir W. Pole's time the patron of the church of Hittiſleigh was Courtenay. The rectory is, at preſent, in the patronage of Calmady† Pollexfen Hamlyn of Paſchoe, and his aunt, Pollexfen Calmady; between whom the eſtate of the Calmadys is now to be divided.

DREWSTEIGNTON, in the hundred of Wonford, is ſituated about eleven miles nearly weſt from the city, and within a mile, to the ſouth, of the Exeter road to Okehampton. It is called in the Liber Regis, *Tegnton-Drew*, or *Teynton-Trew*. *Drewſteignton* either means the *town of Drogo* or *Drewe*, or "*the town of Druids, upon the Teign.*" That I am inclined to the latter etymology, hath already appeared. And *Teign* or *Tain* is an old Britiſh word for a river. This ſeems preferable to Baxter's *Iſc-Tene*, or *Teniſca*, *tenuis aqua*, as the Teign is far from being a ſlender ſtream. Riſdon ſays that the *Teign* (now vulgarly *Ting*) was ſo called by the Britons from its being "ſtraightly pent within narrow banks." At Preſton-farm (where is the Roman encampment of Preſton-bury on the ſummit of a very ſteep rocky hill) the road leads us from Drewſteignton to Moretonhamſtead over a ſtone bridge of three arches, called Fingle-bridge, which is repaired by the county: and the Teign is the common boundary of theſe two pariſhes. A part of the village of Crockernwell belongs to this pariſh.§ To the fine ſcenery within this large pariſh I have already had occaſion to advert. But the banks of the romantic river Teign are more peculiarly attractive. The wildneſs of wood and rock, now waſhed by the Teign, now ſtarting from the ſides of the hills, ſeems, in a word, the diſcriminating feature. To inſtance one of the wildeſt ſpots. Where the Teign runs at the baſe of the "Moving rock," we deſcend into the valley amidſt vaſt maſſes of granite: and looking back, when we have reached the river, we ſee them, as it were, burſting aſunder, and only prevented from falling by their chains of ivy. In other places, enormous ledges overſhaded by oaken foliage, appear like the ruins of a caſtle. This is, particularly, the caſe in the vicinity of the Cromlech—where the berry of the mountain aſh, here remarkably luxuriant, has a beautiful appearance from chaſms of rock encruſted with pale moſs. The views from this ſpot are delightful. The eye repoſes with pleaſure on the richneſs of the woods of Whiddon, after contemplating precipices that ſeem ribbed with iron, and follows the receding hills, wave after wave, till they are loſt in azure. Here ſhould we love to linger, and call up the ſhades of the Druids—but let us diſmiſs the idea, leſt fancy ſhould occupy the place of truth. *Drewſteignton*, or, as it is called in Domeſday *Taintone*, appears from

† Francis Vincent Calmady married Elizabeth, daughter of John Pollexfen, eſq. by whom he had Francis-John, who died without iſſue, and two daughters, Elizabeth-Mary, married to Chriſtopher Hamlyn of Paſchoe, eſq. who has iſſue Calmady Pollexfen Hamlyn, and Pollexfen married to Charles Holmes Everit, a captain in his Majeſty's navy, who has now taken the name of Calmady.—The arms of Calmady, *az. a chev. betw. three pears or*, creſt, *a pegaſus current or*. Edmondſon.

§ Crockerwell, thauncient land of Crocker (ſays Sir W. Pole) to which Sir John Pole adds—"whence they removed to Lyneham."

that

that record to have been held by one Offers in the time of Edward the Confeſſor, and by Baldwin the ſheriff in the Conqueror's time. Afterwards Drogo de Teign ſeems to have poſſeſt Drewſteignton. "The firſt pariſh, that taketh name of Teign-river, ſays Riſdon, is Drewſteignton, which, with another brook breaking out of the north, imbraceth this place, honouring the name of its ancient landlord, *Drogo de Teign*, by time's continuance mollified into *Drewe*." Prince tells us, on the authority of Sir W. Pole, that Drogo de Teign lived here, in the days of Henry 2d. Sir W. Pole's words are: "Teignton-Drewe both gave and took the name of the poſſeſſor thereof, in Henry 2d. He was called Drewe or Drogo de Teign." 27 of Henry the 3d, Eugenius Dabernon held Drewſteignton: and Weſtcote ſuppoſes him to have ſucceeded Drogo de Teign in this manor. In the 24th of Edw. the 1ſt, it was held by Sir Peter Edgecumbe, knight, and ſome time before by John Dabernon, by the ſervice of half a knight's fee of the Lord Hugh Courtenay, and by him of the king *in capite*. So ſays Kirkby's inquiſition of that date. But Sir Peter Edgecumbe ſeems to have had only a temporary tenure in Drewſteignton, perhaps during the wardſhip of ſome minors of the Dabernon family. For Riſdon not only mentions Eugenius Dabernon as having held this manor in the reign of Henry the 3d, but alſo ſays, it remained in that name to the time of Henry the 5th. And this is confirmed by Ford's regiſter of the feodatory tenants and homagers of the Honor of Okehampton, who were charged with ſcutage for the army in Scotland in the 28th and 31ſt of Edw. 1ſt; and among whom we have John Dabernon charged for Teignton Dru, at the rate of half a knight's fee. Again, in a regiſter collected from divers regiſters of the fees and liberties of Lord Hugh Courtenay in the county of Devon, in the 4th year of Edw. 2d, we find Teignton Drewe (and Bradford in the hundred of Black Torrignton) charged as then held by John Daubernon and John le Denyes by the ſervice of two parts of one knight's fee. And in a liſt of ſuitors to the Okehampton court military, the ſame John Daubernon appears as anſwerable for Tegnton-Drewe. And this manor, we have ſeen, remained in the name of Daubernon to the time of Henry the 5th. We find in the Harleian MSS. "*Eugenius de Aubernon tenuit manerium de Drewſteignton tempore . . . deſcendebat a quodam Drogone . . . . . Johannes Dabernon tenuit dictum manerium* 24 *E.* 1. *Johannes Dabernon itidem fuit dominus ibidem tempore E.* 3. *Johannes Dabernon fuit dominus ibidem anno* 9 *H.* 5. Stephen Dernford died ſeized of the manor of Teignton-Drewe 5th of Henry the 6th; when it deſcended to James his ſon. In proceſs of time, this manor and lordſhip came into the family of the Carews of Anthony in Cornwall. The laſt baronet of Anthony, Sir Coventry Carew left it to John Carew, eſq. a deſcendant of the Carews of Camerton and Crocombe in Somerſet. John dying without heirs male, the manor devolved to Reginald Pole, the eldeſt ſon of Reginald Pole of Stoke-Damarell, who has taken the name of Carew, and reſides at Anthony. Reginald has now alienated the manor, having ſold it to his different tenants. Drewſteignton manor is divided amongſt Meſſrs. Ponsfords and Mr. John Bragg.

In

In this pariſh is Combe-Hall, "the habitation of Sir Gilbert de Knoville, knight, one of the barons of the Exchequer, in the time of King Edward 1, whoſe ſon John had two daughters, Eleanor wife of John Donne, and Anne wife of Thomas Erchedecon. The ſon of Anne died iſſueleſs; and Combe-Hall came to Alice his ſiſter, married to William Luſcot, whoſe heireſs brought it to the Arundels of Lanhern. In the reign of King Richard 1, Drogo granted one farthing of land to Pariſius Arlecheſton, in his lordſhip of *Fuirſham*, now *Furſham*, bordering upon the lands of Walter, the ſon of Roger de la Furſe—*Teſt. Will. de Pruz. Will. Talbot, Philip Arckworth;* which name held this land two ages before Roger." The manor of Combe-Hall belongs to Fulford, eſq. Furſham is veſted in divers proprietors. *Drewſton* or *Dreuiſton*, a farm in this manor, ſeems to have derived its name from the ſame ſource as Drewſteignton, having been once, perhaps, the ſeat of ſome *Druid* or *Druids*. "Henry Denwoldiſham held Dreuiſton (ſays Sir W. Pole) 42 of Edw. 3, and after hym Will^a^m his ſonne." But *Shilſton* in this pariſh claims our particular notice, as being the name of the farm on which the Cromlech ſtands. Perhaps it ſignifies *Shelf-ſtone*, or *Shelving-ſtone*. Riſdon tells us, he found it ſpelt in ancient deeds, *Shilfeſtan*; when Galfrid de Worth held this farm, or hamlet, as he calls it. Two Shilſtons are mentioned in Domeſday by the names of *Silveſtene* and *Selveſtan*. In Kirkby's inquiſition we find, that Iſabella de Fortibus, counteſs of Devon, held Shilſton, 24 Edw. 1, by the fourth part of a knight's fee; and in the 4th of Edw. 2d, Eſſe or Aſh had the poſſeſſion of a third part of a knight's fee, there; which John de Nywenham or Newnham held by charter from the ſame counteſs, in ſoccage, as appears by the regiſter of Lord Hugh Courtenay's fees in Devon. And Ford's regiſter informs us, that 24 Henry the 8th, "Schilſton near Chagford," was held of the lord of the Honor of Plymton, in ſoccage (and by charter as aforeſaid) by John Fitz-Simon of Plymton, who paid a rent of one penny for it, yearly at Michaelmas.—Shilſton is now the property of James Luke of Exeter.

The church of Drewſteignton is ſituated about a mile and half from Crockernwell, a part of which village is in this pariſh. It is dedicated to the Holy Trinity. The firſt-fruits of this rectory are 40l. 13s. 4d.—yearly tenths 4l. 1s. 4d. It is one of the beſt livings in Devonſhire—producing little leſs than 700l. a year. The Liber Regis mentions as the patrons of Drewſteignton, Nicholas Morrice, gent. 1703—Sir William Carew, 1711—Reginald Pole Carew, eſq. Henry Fothergill lately purchaſed the advowſon of Pole Carew. Rectors of Drewſteignton: Richard Herring, miniſter in 1647; Anthony Short, D. D.—1658, William Reade, archdeacon of Barum; 1703, John Pendarves, A. M. 1711, Thomas Rennell, D. D. 1752, Thomas Hurrell, M. A. 1781, Joſias Foote; 1784, Bryan Roberts, L. L. D.

THROWLEIGH—*Torrleigh, the place of rocky torrs*, as ſome conjecture, is a ſmall pariſh, between three and four miles long, from north-weſt to ſouth-eaſt, but hardly a mile broad. Two rivulets riſing in Dartmoor, run through

this pariſh; one called Ford-brook, the other without a name: they both fall into the Teign. The nameleſs rivulet is croſſed by two ſtone one-arched bridges, which are repaired by the county. There are ſeveral villages in this pariſh—*Throwleigh-Town*, *Longston*, *Wonſton*, *Ford*, *Aſh*, *Higher* and *Lower Murchington*, and *Way*. The villagers chiefly employ themſelves in ſpinning wool. In 1772, the number of families in this pariſh were about ſeventy: and for the ſeven preceding years, there had not been more than thirteen, or leſs than five baptiſms. The burials were nearly the ſame. Throwleigh was anciently annexed to Gidleigh, by Alice the ſole heireſs of Sir Fulk Ferrers, lord of this manor, on her marriage to Sir William le Prouz, of Gidleigh-caſtle. His ſon Sir William had iſſue Alice, married to Roger Mules, whoſe daughter Alice was wife of John Damarell. From Damarell this land deſcended to Coade. John Rame held one knight's fee in Throwleigh, and left it to his two daughters, Senona, wife of Peter Coffin, and the wife of Grant. The ſaid Senona gave her part to John Grant her nephew, 6 Edw. 3d. Throwleigh manor is in truſt for the children of the late Mrs. Bayley. The manor of Throwleigh was long in the poſſeſſion of the Northmores, till the death of .... Northmore, eſq. when his lands, which had been mortgaged to divers perſons, were under the direction of the court of Chancery: one of the mortgagees was called Seymour, by the marriage of whom this land came to Bayley. A ſmall part of the barton of Ruſhford lies in this pariſh—the reſt in Chagford.

The church is ſituated in the weſt-part of the pariſh—dedicated, I preſume, to the Holy Ghoſt, as the revel is kept on Whitſunday. It is proportioned to the ſize of the pariſh. The firſt-fruits of the rectory of Throwleigh are 19l. 6s. 10½d.—and the yearly tenths 1l. 18s. 8¼d. Patron, the king—rector, Mr. Mitchell, who ſucceeded Templeman, who ſucceeded Baddeley, who was rector many years. In Biſhop Grandiſon's regiſter, a chapel is mentioned at Wallen, dedicated to St. Mary. This chapel is in ruins; "upon the top of the hill in the highway, commonly called Walland-hill—the name of the eſtate." A croſs, thrown down in the church-village, would not have been overlooked by the intended editor of Riſdon.

GIDLEIGH (* *terra Roberti de Albemarle, Godelege*) is a very ſmall pariſh. Gidleigh is derived, perhaps, from *Ghidaleia—Ghida mater Haroldi comitis*. The fountain of the Teign (as Riſdon expreſſes himſelf) is to be fetched from the foreſt of Dartmoor near the Gidleigh-hills: and, in this pariſh of Gidleigh, that ancient progeny of the Prowzes had † their caſtle, whereof moſt were called William; in which name it continued from the firſt Norman's time, unto the reign of King Edw. 2. The name is ancient, and written diverſly, as *Probus*, *Prouz*, and *Prous*. Peter le Prouz married Mary the daughter of William Vernon, earl of Devon, and of Mabill his wife, daughter of Beamont, earl of Millent, ſon of Robert, earl of Millent, and of Maud his wife, one of the

* Domeſday.——† Riſdon.

coheirs

coheirs of Reginald, ‡Earl of Cornwall; to which Peter le Prouz, the ſaid earl gave in frank marriage the third part of all his land in England. One of his tribe was ſteward to Richard, Earl of Cornwall, King of the Romans; another Sir William married the daughter of Sir Fulk Ferrers of Throwleigh, and thereby had that manor adjoining; a third Sir William le Prouz wedded the daughter of Walter le Gifford of Auton-Gifford: and he it was (as I conceive) that gave his daughter in marriage to Sir Roger Mules, Baron of Northcadbury; ſhe being ſecondly married to Sir John Damerell, whoſe daughter and heireſs Elizabeth, married Walter Coade of Morvall in Cornwall, in King Henry 6th's time. Sir William Prouz who was Lord of Gidleigh, in the reign of King Henry 3d, had iſſue four ſons. To the eldeſt, bearing his own name, he gave Gidleigh and Throwleigh. To Sir Richard he gave Aſhriſton, now Aſhton. Hugh the third had Staplehelion, Gatcombe, and Widworthy: from the heirs general of which three knights, are ſprung divers dignous houſes. The fourth ſon was William le Prouz of Eſtrevale, whoſe iſſue in the male line continueth in worſhipful rank, though incomparable to his anceſtors in title and eſtate; who married the daughter of Triſtram Arſcot, eſq. his father the daughter of Mr. Harris, his grandſire the daughter of Mr. Southcote." Bartholomew Gidley, eſq. was the lord of the manor in 1772. By marriage with a Gidley, it came to the preſent poſſeſſor, who is called Rattery. Here a park remains, ſurrounded with a wall.

The church of Gidleigh is dedicated to the Holy Trinity. Gidleigh is charged in the king's books at 15l. 5s.§—the certified value 44l. In Sir W. Pole's time, Coade was patron of this church. According to Bacon, Bartholomew Gidley, eſq. was patron in 1711, 1726, 1735, 1752, 1756. At preſent Henry Rattery. The rector is Southmead, who ſucceeded Richard Skinner.

CHAGFORD is, probably, the *Chageford* of Domeſday. "*Drogo tenet de Epiſcopo Conſtantienſi (inter alia) Chageford;* in another place, *terra Radulfi Pagenal—Cageford.*"* †"Chagford, when Dodo the Saxon held there, was written *Chugford.*" The ſoil of the pariſh is, throughout, gravelly. "On the Teigne (ſays Leland) are *Jagforde* bridge & Toune. The bridge is half a mile above the towne, having a market & two faires. This bridge is a 4. or 5. miles from the hed of the Teigne." Chagford-bridge has three arches. Ruſhford is a bridge of two arches; and Dogamarſh or Sandypark-bridge has three arches over the Teign. They are repaired by the county. But Sandypark-bridge, which parts Chagford from Drewſteignton, is the moſt pictoreſque object. It is light and elegant. Through its arches, which are half veſted with ivy, we ſee trees waving over the ſtream, and rocks riſing out of the water, in the moſt fantaſtic forms. The town of Chagford is ſituated to the north weſt of Moreton,

‡ "Brooke, Yorke Herald, & others, write, yt on Sr Peter Prouz of this famyly, ſhould marry Mary, the widowe of Sr Robert Courtenay, & daughter of Willm de Vernon, Erle of Devon, by Mabill, the daughter of therle of Mellent, on of the heires of Reginald Erle of Cornwall, wch I can hardly admytt wthout better proofe than theire allegacion. It may bee yt the ſaid Mary was maried unto Peter de Pratellis, wch yf hee bee a Prouz, I may conyve wth them; but I finde none of yt name written De Pratellis. Albeit, I affirme yt in Kinge Henry 3 tyme, there was continually on of the name of Willm, written ſometyme Probus; but never De Pratellis." Sir W. Pole's collections, p. 245, 246.

§ According to Bacon's Liber Regis, 14l. 19s. ½d. Sir W. Pole ſays, "valewed 25l. 5s."

* Domeſday.

† Riſdon.

about

about thirteen miles weſt of Exeter. It hath been noticed as an ancient market-town, by charter which was loſt towards the cloſe of the laſt century, in a fire that deſtroyed the town: and it hath, frequently, occurred as one of the four Devonſhire ſtannary courts. The inhabitants of this pariſh amount to two hundred families. Chagford was held before the conqueſt by Dodo the Saxon; and afterwards given by the Conqueror to the biſhop of Conſtance in Normandy. In the time of Henry 3d, it was held by Sir Hugh de Chagford, knight, who took his name from the place. From Chagford the manor deſcended to Wibbery; § and from Wibbery by Gorges to Copleſtone; who ſold it to Sir John Whyddon, one of the juſtices of the King's-bench, in the time of Queen Mary. Sir John Whyddon the Judge, was the eldeſt ſon of John Whyddon of Chagford, eſq. by the daughter of Rugg; who was the ſon of Simon Whyddon of Chagford, eſq. by Margaret the daughter of William Weeks; who was the ſon of Henry Whyddon of Chagford, or (as ſome ſay) of Whyddon in the ſame pariſh, by Joan his wife, daughter and heireſs of Wray of London. Sir John Whyddon, by his firſt wife Anne, daughter of Sir William Holles of London, had iſſue Joan, married to John Aſhley of London. His ſecond wife was Elizabeth, daughter and heireſs of William Shilſton of this county, by whom he had ſix ſons and ſeven daughters. His eldeſt ſon William married firſt the daughter of Langdon of Cornwall, and had no iſſue; ſecondly, he married the daughter of Baſſet of Umberleigh, and had no iſſue. The ſecond ſon Edward, heir to his brother, married the daughter of Sir Richard Chudleigh of Aſhton, by whom he had iſſue Sir John Whyddon, knight, who by Blanch, daughter of Roger Aſhford of Aſhford, had iſſue William, Roger, and John. This manor came afterwards to the Northmores, but now belongs to a farmer of the pariſh, whoſe name is Coniam. The arms of Whyddon—*argent a chevron between three ſpear-heads gules*; creſt, *on a torſe argent and gules a black ſwan, beak or, ſetting in a coronet.* "Prince's-Manor," in this pariſh, is the duke of Cornwall's—Shapleigh-Manor Mr. Warren's. At Chagford, alſo, flouriſhed the noble family of Prouz (anciently Probus) and before they ſettled here, of Gidleigh Caſtle. Here they reſided for many generations, ſupporting their dignity by alliances with the families of de Ponte, de Wadecote, Bampfylde, Southcote, Arſcot. In Whyddon-park, a fine old ſeat in this pariſh, is ſtill preſerved the memory of the Whyddon family. This place came from the Northmores to the Seymours; and by the marriage of a Seymour to Bayley. The houſe is in Chagford, and the park in the pariſh of Moreton. It is a truly romantic ſpot. The ſituation of the houſe, like that of many other old buildings in this county, was very injudiciouſly choſen. In the front of it, the proſpect has nothing remarkable; yet, behind the houſe, we are preſented, at a little diſtance, with a diſtinct view of rock and wood, the moſt beautiful I have yet obſerved i nthe vicinity of the Teign. It may be called a cliff, that ſeems divided into bare and ſolid rock, and wood of deep rich

§ John Wibbery, whoſe daughter Leva, was married to John Gorges of Warleigh.

foliage.

foliage. By the ſide of the mill behind the houſe, this ſcenery is viewed to great advantage. The park (and many other parts of the eſtate) was overſhadowed by noble trees, that were condemned to the axe. Venerable beech and aſh, indeed, were already proſtrate—and a few ſolitary deer, that yet remained, appeared to ſpeak the approaching ruin of this diſmantled place. The murmurs of the Teign, from this ſpot, inſpired an unuſual melancholy: and the following lines from Warton's *Newmarket* could not but recur to memory—

Behold the Youth with new-felt rapture mark
Each pleaſing proſpect of the ſpacious park;
In ſimple ſtate where genuine Nature wears
Her venerable dreſs of ancient years!
And ſee the good old ſeat, whoſe gothic towers
Awful emerge from yonder tufted bowers;
Whoſe rafter'd hall the crouding tenants fed,
And dealt to age and want their daily bread!
The pariſh wonders at the unopening door—
Such are thy triumphs, *Taafe*, thy palms, *Portmore!*

Feelings of a ſimilar nature were excited on approaching the old manſion-houſe at Ruſhford, that lay, alſo, deſerted, and in ruins. The barton of Ruſhford was purchaſed from the family of Hoare by the late Mr. Fellows, and is now the property of Mr. Fellows of Eggesford. The grounds are delightfully ſpread with waving woods, and beautiful trees, ſingle and in clumps. And, in the midſt of the woods riſes a rocky eminence of a conical ſhape, around whoſe baſe roar the waters of the Teign. In this pariſh, the tything of South-Teign, (ſays Riſdon) is ancient demeſne land, not unaptly termed *terra regis*, where they are all free-tenants, one mill excepted. Holy-Street belonged to the Rolles, now to the Southmeads by marriage.

The church of Chagford, dedicated to St. Michael, is an ancient ſtructure, but certainly built ſince the conqueſt. It conſiſts of a body and two aiſles. It is large and handſomely pewed, but ſomewhat low. Sir John Whyddon the Judge, was buried in this church: and a monument is here erected to his memory, with this ſhort epitaph:

Here lieth Sir John Whyddon, knight, one of the Juſtices of the King's-bench, who ended his life the 27th of January, 1575.

The firſt-fruits of this rectory are 39l. 10d.—yearly tenths 3l. 18s. 1d. Patr. William Hunt, this turn, 1701—Thomas Worth, clerk, 1729—Thomas Hayter, eſq. 1742—George Hayter, eſq. 1779. The advowſon is ſtill in the family of the Hayters—the preſent rector, Rev. John Hayter, youngeſt ſon of the Rev. Joſhua Hayter his predeceſſor, whoſe elder brother was biſhop of Norwich, and died biſhop of London. The parſonage-houſe ſtands near the church. A chapel at Ruſhford in this pariſh, was pulled down by Major Hoare, owner of the place, becauſe it obſtructed the proſpect of his houſe. He uſed the ſtones in repairing the houſe and garden walls. There are ſaid to have been three other chapels in this pariſh; one of which was at Wyke

St. Mary's, or St. Mary-Week.—"The font-ſtone of this chapel (ſays a ſuperſtitious commentator) was drawn away by Juſtice Whyddon of Whyddon, for his pound-houſe: hence the extinction of the Whyddon family."

CHRISTOW has been written *Chriſtian-ſtow*, *Chriſten-ſtow*, and *Chriſt-teignſtow*, and is ſaid to mean, *the place dedicated to Chriſt*, or *the place dedicated to Chriſt on the river Teign*. We ſhall ſee, that it was anciently poſſeſt by the family of *Chriſtow*. The pariſh of Chriſtow, the eaſtern-ſide of which is waſhed by the Teign, is well watered, abounding with ſprings, and rills that fall into this fine river. And the granite is ſcattered over this pariſh profuſely. Chriſtow-bridge on the Teign, is a timber-bridge, forty feet long, repaired by the county. There are ſeveral villages in this pariſh, and the cottages are neat and pleaſantly ſituated. An old cauſeway goes from Stratton village to a fordable paſſage over the river Teign. *Chriſtow*, anciently the poſſeſſion of the *Chriſtowes*, belonged firſt to the abbey of *Becco* or *Beck* in Normandy, and was appropriated to the priory of Cowick. After the diſſolution, it was purchaſed by John lord Ruſſel, earl of Bedford, and was the inheritance of Francis earl of Bedford, in 1659. The manor of Chriſtow (anciently Chriſtan-ſtow) had heretofore owners of that name, ſays Prince, whoſe deſcendant in the female line was married to Weeks. It belongs, at preſent, to William Helyar, eſq. *Canonteign*, in this pariſh, is a fine old manſion-houſe, falling into decay. Its quadrangle and its large hall remind us of feſtal days that are no more. This houſe belonged to the priory of Merton in Surry, which Henry the 1ſt founded for Black Canons. And it derives its name from its lords the Black *Canons*, and from its ſituation near the *Teign*. Canonteign in Domeſday book is called ſimply *Taigne*, as it received not the adjunct of *Canon* till a conſiderable time after that ſurvey was taken. For Merton priory in Surry (to which I have ſaid it was an appendage) was not founded till the reign of Henry 1ſt, 1117. Canonteign belongs, alſo, to William Helyar, eſq. who is the patron of the living, and has the principal property in the pariſh. And the preſent, I am told, is the fourth generation of the Helyars, ſince Canonteign, together with the manor of Chriſtow, came into the family. Helyar's arms—*az. a croſs flory ar. betw. four mullets pierced or;* creſt, *a cock ſa. beaked, legged, combed and wattled, gu. ſtanding againſt a croſs flory fitchee or.** There was formerly a great quantity of timber on this barton, which has been lately diſmantled of its woods. I have already noticed the rock and caſcade at Canonteign. This waterfall, ſupplied by ſprings from the downs above, was peculiarly magnificent in the September of 1789, as it had been ſwelled by the extraordinary rains in the beginning of that month. Daſhing down the perpendicular rock and foaming along the valley, amidſt huge maſſes of moorſtone, it ruſhed towards the Teign with a wildneſs that could only be rendered more romantic by the chaſmy precipice from which it fell, the profuſion of ivy on one ſide of the rock, and the branches of oaks and other foreſt trees acroſs the torrent. At preſent no gentleman reſides in this pariſh.

* Edmondſon.

The

The church is dedicated to St. James; and a revel is held in this pariſh on the Sunday after St. James's day. It is a decent church, ſtanding nearly in the middle of the pariſh. The length of it is about 49 feet, and the width 36. Here are no monuments except in the Chancel, on the roof of which are painted a ſky and clouds in colors not ill expreſſing them. On the north-ſide of the Chancel are two monuments, and two on the ſouth. Thoſe on the north are to the memory of the Davyes; one *memoriæ ſacrum Johannis Davyes de Canonteign armigeri;* the other, in memory of a Davyes who died in 1652. A flat ſtone before the communion-table has, alſo, an inſcription to the memory of the Davyes, who died in 1675 and 1682. On the ſouth-ſide of the communion-table are two monuments to the Gibbons who ſucceeded the Davyes in Canonteign, and who were ſucceeded by the Helyars. An inſcription on one of theſe monuments informs us, that "Thomas Gibbon *juris conſultus intactæ fidei et illibatæ*," here reſts with his two chaſte and pious wives Elizabeth and Margaret "*quas ut dum inter vivos ſine labe polygamiæ peramavit, jam mortuus non deſinit amplecti.*" The tower, which is a handſome venerable fabrick, about 70 feet high, contains ſix good bells, that were lately caſt. Directly before the church-porch, is an inſcription on a flat moorſtone, commemorating the death of a pariſh-clerk, who, on the 19th of February, 1631, was ſhot by the rebels as he was coming out of church, and dropped on this very ſpot. A few trees, regularly planted, form a boundary between the church-yard and a ſporting-place for the pariſh, near which ſtands the poorhouſe of ſtrong ſtone walls. There is a well in the church-yard called the Holy-well. Chriſtow is valued in the king's books at 8l. 6s. 8d.—the certified value 43l. 16s. Abb. Taviſtock propr. "The patronage of the vicarage of Chriſtenſtowe" was "therle's of Bedford."* It belongs, at preſent, to Mr. Helyar—the incumbent Evan Morgan, who ſucceeded Mr. Robert Walker. The vicarage-houſe, left in a dilapidated ſtate, was rebuilding on Mr. Morgan's ſucceſſion to the living. A ruinous chapel in this pariſh is ſaid "to have been ſometime uſed as an outhouſe, and afterwards reſtored to decency."

BRIDFORD is in Domeſday *terra Baldwini Vicecomitis, Brigeford.* This name occurs, ſeveral times, in Domeſday. And we have *terra Baldwini Vicecomitis, Bredeford.* Bridford, anciently *Bridgeford*, ſignifying *the ford near the bridge*, "lies (as Riſdon expreſſes himſelf) in the trend of Teign river," waſhed by the Teign on the north-eaſt ſide. This pariſh runs about three miles weſt, and from ſouth to north about two miles. It is a hilly pariſh—having on the weſt, commons and coarſe grounds, and on the north-eaſt, extenſive woods. Here too, as in the neighbouring pariſhes, is a great deal of moorſtone rock. The pariſh-roads are narrow, and ill made; and they are troubleſome, alſo, on account of their hilline ſs. But the romantic woodlands on each ſide, in ſome meaſure compenſate for this inconvenience. In a ride from Chriſtow to Bridford church, after paſſing through narrow lanes overhung with wood, that entirely excluded

* Sir W. Pole.

the

the proſpect, I entered into a defile, where ſuddenly I ſaw myſelf on a precipice to the right, with a deep vale at the bottom, in which a ſtream gurgled among moſſy ſtones, and which was terminated by a mill amidſt a cluſter of cottages. Beyond the vale, vaſt ledges of rock were piled up on the oppoſite hill. My left was ſkirted with bold woods impending over an abrupt declivity, in which were ſeveral openings, whence from charcoal pits light wreaths of ſmoak ſlowly aſcended through the trees. On Coldſtone-down (in the way from Bridford to Dunsford) is a remarkable ſtone, called Coldſtone-rock, juſt before we approach Bridford-wood, which is a fine coppice cloathing a very extenſive and precipitous hill. The path winds beautifully through the woods. I obſerved the looſe clouds hanging on the oppoſite heights, and the ſun gilding the hills beneath them. Deſcending through this path to the bottom of the wood, we croſs the river Teign at Steps-bridge, which is in Dunsford pariſh, and divides Bridford from Dunsford. Bridford-bridge, on the Teign, has three arches. It is repaired by the county. There is a hamlet near the church, where cyder and other refreſhments are largely diſpenſed: but, what is an unuſual thing in our villages, no licenſed houſe of public entertainment exiſts in Bridford. Bridford was taken from Brithrick and given to the Lady Baldwin, Baroneſs of Okehampton, who held the ſame after two hides. In the time of Henry 3d, this manor belonged to the Vaultorts or Valetorts. Since, Sir Alexander Okeſton was lord of it; whoſe ſon, Sir James Okeſton, granted it to Richard Champernowne, as appears by a deed bearing date the 8th year of Edw. *fil Edward.* It continued in the family of Champernowne, of Modbury, till Sir Richard Champernowne ſold it to Sir Simon Leach. From Sir Simon Leach it (probably) came to Hall, and from Hall, it came to Taylor—of whom it was purchaſed by Sir Robert Palk. From *Lapflode* in this pariſh the family of *Lapflode* derived its name. Richard Lapflode was lord of it in King John's days. John Lapflode the laſt, left his inheritance to his three daughters, married to Halſe, Stavely, and Luppincot. Lapflode was lately poſſeſt by Cove, of whom Sir Robert Palk purchaſed it. "Theire dwelled in Bridford, in Kinge Edw. 2 tyme, on Martyn le Ken, wch was maior of Exceter in the ſaid king's tyme, and King Edw. 3 tyme."* Thus the old villas in Bridford and the neighbourhood, are ſunk into farm-houſes: no gentleman reſides in this pariſh—not even its miniſter. From a farm called *Helter* in this pariſh, and not far from Moretonhampſtead, *Helter-rock* takes its name; as it is ſituated on Helter farm. It is, alſo, called *Whitſtone*, and with its companion *Blackſtone*, has been already deſcribed from Riſdon. *Helter* is ſuppoſed to be *Heletorr—Healthy hill.* Placed as they are on an eminence, theſe rocks are ſufficiently aſpiring: and the Poets generally invoke Health upon the mountain-top!

The church of Bridford, about two miles diſtant from that of Chriſtow, is dedicated to St. Thomas a Becket. It is conveniently ſituated about the centre of the pariſh, on the ſide of a hill. The ſouth-aiſle meaſures about 66 feet,

* Sir W. Pole.

and

and the north 54: and the width of the church is about 30 feet. It is a damp church—the walls green through mouldineſs, and the ſeats old and rotten. The windows are venerable from their painted glaſs. The fretwork of the ſcreen and the pulpit is rich; as alſo that of the clergyman's pew, all evidently coeval. On the ſouth-ſide of the Chancel is a cavity in the wall, with a ſquare baſon—ſuch as I have obſerved in many of our pariſh churches. The only monument in the church is againſt the ſouth-wall, near the entrance, in memory of Thomas Hall, third ſon of Emanuel Hall, of this pariſh, who died the 4th of July, 1703, aged 51, and is mentioned as a benefactor to the poor of Bridford, Drewſteignton, and Cheriton-Biſhop's. The tower contains four bells. The firſt-fruits of the rectory are 13l. 15s.—yearly tenths 1l. 7s. 6d. * Patr. John Smith, ſen. 1694—Walter Hewgoe, clerk, h. v. 1722—William Hall, 1738—Dorothy Hall, 1759—The king, p. h. v. 1773. Taylor is the preſent patron, and the Rev. Hugh Ellicombe is the preſent incumbent. The clergyman's houſe lies at the head of a valley below the church. In a MS. almoſt illegible, I find a chapel mentioned at the barton of *Lapplywood*, which was kept in repair about 70 years ago by Thomas Ford, eſq. then owner of the barton. This is *Lapſlode* chapel, which is called *Lapſlote* in the epiſcopal regiſters, and there ſaid to be dedicated to St. Katharine. "The chapel of All-Saints at Bridford," occurs, alſo, in the epiſcopal regiſters.

DUNSFORD (in Domeſday *terra Walterii de Dowai—Dvnesford)* ſeems to imply "*the hill at the ford.*" Dunsford is about four miles from weſt to eaſt, and nearly the ſame from north to ſouth. The river Teign waſhes the ſouth-weſt of this pariſh—which is the moſt fertile part: on the north-eaſt is coarſe furze ground. In a clayey country (ſuch as Dunsford) orchards generally thrive: and the cyder in this pariſh, a great part of which is planted to orchards, is particularly fine; and (as the farmers expreſs themſelves) *ſtrong-bodied*. Near the church is a large village conſiſting of low-built ordinary houſes. In this pariſh the houſes are chiefly built of ſtone, as ſtone-quarries, here, are frequent.

"By the Teign-ſide (ſays Riſdon) is Dunsford, the lands of Wm. Bacon, the Norman, which King John, upon the ſeparation of the Normans from England, took into his own hands, and gave unto Robert Sachville, from whom it came to Philip Cauſbeuf his nephew, whoſe daughter Amicia, by her marriage, brought it unto Robert de Blackford." 27 Henry 3d, Sir Robert Blackford held Dunsford. His ſon Sir John granted it to Peter Biſhop of Exeter, who at the requeſt of Lady Matilda de Clare, Counteſs of Glouceſter and Hereford, granted the ſame to the priory of Canonleigh. After the diſſolution Sir John Fulford purchaſed this manor. Fulford-houſe lies about two miles and half from the church towards Cheriton. Here Tedburne, Cheriton, and Dunsford meet to the north-weſt of the houſe, within a quarter of a mile of it. The approach to the houſe from the lodge is about a mile, through the park. The houſe ſtands on a riſing ground near a ſheet of water. It conſiſts of a quadrangle. The entrance is

* Sir Simon Leache, patron—ſays Sir W. Pole.

through a gateway, in which is a door leading into a ſmall but neat chapel. There are two good eating-rooms, and a very handſome drawing-room, 42 feet in length, and of proportionable height and breadth, containing ſeveral good paintings. There are a great number of convenient bed-chambers. "Great Fulford houſe, as Weſtcote and Prince deſcribe it, is a large and ſtately pile, ſtanding pleaſantly on a gentle aſcent, in an open but ſomewhat coarſe country. It ſuffered much in the grand rebellion; when it was garriſoned on behalf of Charles the 1ſt. It was, however, completely repaired at the expence of Col. Francis Fulford. Without, it is well accommodated with gardens, fiſhponds, and a park; within, with a beautiful oratory neatly wainſcotted and ſeated, and richly paved with white poliſhed marble; as is the great hall checquerwiſe with white and black marble. The ſtaircaſe, a piece of exquiſite workmanſhip, diverſified with various kinds of wood, artificially inlaid, the carved cieling of which is exceedingly well executed, conducts us to a noble dining-room, *or drawing-room, very handſomely furniſhed. In this drawing-room is to be ſeen a portrait of Charles the 1ſt, ſeated in his royal robes. This picture was painted by Vandyke, after his Majeſty's condemnation, and given to Sir Francis Fulford, knight, as a teſtimony of royal approbation. Here, too, is a very large picture, repreſenting the battle of Graveline in 1558." The variety, indeed, of fine paintings and carvings throughout the rooms, are too numerous to be deſcribed. Over the gateway at the entrance at Great-Fulford, is *a bear's head eraſed muzzled, with nine quarterings* of the arms of Fulford, Fitzurſe, Mourton, Belſton, Bozom, St. George, Dennis, St. Aubyn, Shallons. Dean Milles tells us, that "he carefully examined the Herald's-office, where there is a coat of nine quarterings, the ſame as that over the door of Great-Fulford houſe." The family of Fulford, deſcended from the Saxons, were denominated from their houſe; "as *Fulford* or *Foulford* took its name from a neighbouring brook or *ford*, which was wont to be *foul* or muddy after rain, or from the feet of cattle." Thus is the name written in an ancient deed—*De turpi vado.* The Fulfords have held this place from the days of Richard the 1ſt, —how long before is uncertain. During this long tract of time, the heirs of this houſe have matched with the daughters of many noble families, as of Courtenay, Bourchier Earl of Bath, Lord Bonville, Lord Pawlet of Hinton St. George, and with ſeveral daughters and heireſſes, as Fitz-Urſe, Moreton, Langdon, Belſtone, Bozom, St. George, Dennis, St. Albans, Challons, Samois, Cantalupe, Tuckfield, Chicheſter. Though ſeveral of the Fulford family have been ſo illuſtrious as to be introduced into the general hiſtory, yet the following account of them may not be ſuperfluous. Leland ſpeaks of Sir Edmund de Fulford and others in very early days. The firſt we find upon record is Sir Baldwin de Fulford, knight, who accompanied Richard the firſt to the Holy war in 1190, and was a Knight of the Sepulchre. Sir Will. de Fulford, knight, his ſon, was likewiſe in the Holy wars, and a Knight of the Sepulchre, in the

* Weſtcote.

time

time of Henry the 3d. He married Alicia Fitzurſe. Sir Amis de Fulford, Knight of the Sepulchre, accompanied Edw. the 1ſt to the Holy war. Sir Henry Fulford, knight, one of the Juſtices of the King's-bench in the time of Richard the 2d, married Willimina Moreton. His ſecond wife was Nicola, daughter of William Dumford. Sir Baldwin Fulford, knight, 1428, married Wilmot, daughter and heireſs of Philip Brian. Sir Baldwin Fulford, knight, (the hero of Chatterton) who was beheaded at Briſtol in the 2d year of Edw. 4th, married firſt the daughter and heireſs of Bozom, and afterwards the daughter of Dumford. Sir Thomas de Fulford, knight, beheaded in the time of Henry the 7th, married Phillis, daughter of Sir Philip Courtenay, knight, of Powderham. Sir John de Fulford, knight, in the reign of Henry the 8th, married Joanna, the daughter and heireſs of Henry St. George. There was a Sir John de Fulford, knight, and ſea-officer, in the time of Philip and Mary. Sir Francis Fulford, high ſheriff 2d of Elizabeth, married Jane, daughter and heireſs of John Bonville of Combraleigh. Sir John Fulford, knight, married Dorothea, daughter of John Bourchier, Earl of Bath. Sir John Fulford, knight, married Anné, daughter of Sir Thomas Dennis, knight, of Holcomb Burnell. Sir Thomas Fulford, knight, 1610, married Urſula, daughter of Richard Bampfylde of Poltimore. Sir Francis Fulford, knight, that firm friend of Charles the 1ſt, married Samoies. His eldeſt ſon Thomas Fulford, was killed in the civil war during the lifetime of his father, in 1642. Sir Francis himſelf died in 1664. His grandſon, the Honorable Col. Francis Fulford, eſq. married firſt the daughter of John Lord Pawlet of Hinton St. George, and for his ſecond wife, Mary the daughter of John Tuckfield of Little Fulford. He died young in 1700. Francis * Fulford, eſq. married Anne, daughter of Sir Arthur Chicheſter of Youlſton, bart. He died in 1737, leaving three ſons and a daughter. John Fulford, eſq. captain of dragoons, married Elizabeth, the daughter of John Laroche, eſq. M. P. He died in 1780. Benjamin Fulford, eſq. captain of the Light horſe, married Anna Galpin. He died in 1786; and his ſon Baldwin Fulford, eſq. is, at preſent, a minor. The arms of Fulford are, *gules a chevron argent*, creſt, *a bear's head eraz'd arg. muſled or*. *The Saracens*, uſed by the Fulfords for ſupporters, were handed down, it is ſaid, by a knight of the Saracen order, whoſe name was Baldwin. *Gules a chevron argent*, belongs to *Dulford* or Fulford of Devonſhire, ſays Guillim.† Fulford, *gu. a chev. ar.* creſt, *a bear's head erazed ar. muzzled ſa.*‡ At the ſouthern extremity of the pariſh is *Sowton*, or *Little-Dunsford*. "§Little Dunsford (alſo called Souton) Will^a^m Cervynton held anno 24 of Kinge Edw. 1, in wch name it contynewed divers diſcents. . . . . Sparke lately held it, & it deſcended unto . . . . his daughter, wief of Henry Tothill, of Peaumore y^t^ now is." It was lately the lands of Charles Coxe, eſq. of Peamore, and now of Sir Robert Palk, bart. The large barton of Clifford, at the weſtern ſide of the pariſh, came from Rowe of Holyſtreet in Chagford, by marriage, to Southmead of Wrey, Eſq. in Moreton-Hampſtead. This barton gives its name to a bridge over the Teign, called Clifford-bridge.

* He came from London, a diſtant branch of the Fulfords of Fulford.——† P. 42.——‡ Edmondſon.——§ Sir W. Pole, p. 248.

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The church of Dunsford is dedicated to St. Mary. The church and tower are, without, very mean in appearance; nor, on entering the church, are our ſentiments much altered in favor of the building. It is large—the body and chancel being 78 feet in length, and the north-aiſle 65. The breadth of the church is about 30 feet. The communion-table and the chancel windows are not to be remarked for elegance. On the north-ſide of the chancel is a cavity in the wall. On the north-ſide wall in an aiſle belonging to the Fulford family, is a very ſtately monument erected to the memory of Sir Thomas Fulford, knight, and his Lady Urſula, the daughter of Sir Richard Bampfylde of Poltimore. This momument is handſomely ſet off with curious carving. The canopy is ſupported by four pillars of freeſtone, finely fluted, painted and adorned with ſeveral coats of arms relative to the family; where, upon a tomb about five feet from the ground, lie Sir Thomas and his lady ſide by ſide, cut in ſtone in full proportion. Sir Thomas is dreſt in armour (except the head and hands) his lady in the dreſs of thoſe times. On one ſide under this canopy are their ſeven children kneeling, having a deſk before them. Over the whole, are ſuſpended an iron caſque, gauntlets, and a large ſabre and banner. In the front is this inſcription:

Here lyethe Thomas Fulford *Miles*, who died the laſt day of July, anno dom. 1610.
This monument doth repreſent
Him that was worthy by diſcent.
O grant, Lord! his may live and dye,
Myrrors of like true pietye.
And when their days ſhall ende as his,
Send them that glory, where he is;
Faithful to King he was, and true
Unto all kind but Popiſh Crewe.
Lovinge his Mate in all his life,
For being true and virtuous wife,
On Chriſt alone his ancre caſt,
Requiring helpe of him at laſt.
Death was the doore through which he went,
Into that happieſt Firmament.
Then if we think to gain hereby,
So lett us learn to live and dye.

There is another monument of fine poliſhed marble, fixed againſt the north-wall, in memory of Francis Fulford of Great-Fulford, eſq. who died in 1700. Here, alſo, is an inſcription to the memory of Margaret, daughter of Lord Pawlet, his firſt wife, who lieth underneath. On one ſide of the Chancel is a rich monument of variouſly coloured marble, in memory of John Fulford of Great-Fulford, eſq. who died (as I have already mentioned) in 1780. I ſhall take the liberty of inſerting the whole of the inſcription (which is engraved on a table of white marble) as it ſeems to be the effuſion of a good and affectionate heart.

Near this marble are interred the remains of John Fulford, eſq. of Great-Fulford in this pariſh: deſcended from a very ancient and honourable family—whoſe noble ſpirit he inherited, and whoſe reputation

reputation he maintained and augmented by the practice of every virtue. He was brave, affable, generous, and charitable; never oppreſt any one—Gentle in his manner, true to his word, ſincere in his friendſhip, he poſſeſt a heart ſuſceptible of the niceſt feelings; for his humanity extended to every living thing about him. In the early part of his life he diſcharged his duty, in the military line, with alacrity and bravery; in the civil, with impartiality and integrity; in the domeſtic, with conjugal affection and fidelity; and with parental generoſity towards his family. He bore a long and painful illneſs, with that fortitude and reſignation to the will of the Supreme Diſpoſer of all events, as could only be ſupported by true Chriſtian principles, and the teſtimony of a good conſcience. He reſigned in peace and ſerenity a life of pain for the hopes of a reſurrection to one of endleſs bliſs, on the 17th of Jan. in the year of our Lord, 1780, aged 43, and died without iſſue. He married Eliza the daughter of John La Roche, eſq. M. P. who conſecrates this marble to the memory of a much-beloved huſband.

Firſt-fruits of Dunsford are charged at 19l. 10s.—yearly tenths 1l. 19s. Dunsford, Prior. Canonleigh, propr. Patr. Henry Trenchard and his wife, 1716—Margaret Hewgoe and others, 1748—John Fulford, 1753, 1767—Edward Cove, clerk, 1772, upon his own petition.* The patronage of this living is now in the Fulford family; and Edward Cove is the preſent incumbent.

Holcombe-Burnell has been ſpelt *Holeſcombe*, *Hollacombe*, and *Holcombe-Bernard*. In Domeſday we have *terra regis*, *Holecvmbe*—*terra Walterii de Dowai*, *Holecombe*; and *terra Radulfi de Pomerei Holecome*.—It may ſignify, the *Hollow-vale*. This is a ſmall pariſh; one half of which conſiſts of furze and woodland. Beſides the houſes near the church, there is a ſmall village called Longdown-End in this pariſh. At no great diſtance from this place, is the appearance of an entrenchment in the midſt of a furze-brake, where tradition tells us, the ancient Britons begun to build a city; but after having ſunk the foſs, of which we ſee the veſtiges, they abandoned this ſpot and removed, as the village-hiſtorians inform us, to the banks of the Exe. In elder days Leviger was ſeized of Holcombe-Burnell. Here Theobald Fitz-Burnard ſeated himſelf at the Conqueſt, whence it got the addition of Bernard, whoſe heir was married to Humphry Kawell. In the time of Henry the 4th, Thomas de Brooke was lord of it. Lady Jane Brooke and Sir Thomas, the 9th of Henry the 5th, conveyed this land to Sir Thomas Dennis of Bradford, knight. Here his deſcendant, Sir Thomas Dennis (a favourite of Henry the 8th) built a good houſe. The *Dennis* family derived their name from the *Danes*; in token of which, they bear, for their arms, three Dane-axes. Their name was anciently written *Le Dan Dennis*—by which the Corniſh call the *Danes* unto this day. The laſt Sir Thomas married one of the daughters of the Marquis of Wincheſter, his father Blunt and Godolphin, his grandſire, Wood and Dunne. He left two daughters, his co-heirs, married into the families of Rolle and Manwaring.† The family of Fitz-Bernard flouriſhed (ſays Sir W. Pole) at their ancient ſeat at Holcomb-Burnel, formerly Holcomb-Bernard, for ſeveral generations, from the Norman conqueſt. This eſtate (ſays Prince) came into the family of Dennis, through Thomas Dennis of Bradford, who exchanged for it his eſtate of Wicroft in Axminſter, with Sir Thomas Brooke, 9th Henry 6. Thomas Dennis of Brad-

* Bacon's Lib. Regis.——† Riſdon.

ford-Dabernon had two wives—the firſt was Alice, daughter of Thomas *Baanfeild* (anciently ſo written) of Poltimore, by whom he had iſſue Gilbert Dennis of Bradford. His ſecond wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Hatch of Woolley, by whom he had Thomas Dennis* of Holcomb-Burnell. Thus far Prince. And, if we turn to Weſtcote, "the riveret of Kenn (ſays he) is firſt ſeen at or near Holcombe, known from another of the ſame name by the adjunct of Burnell, an ancient and generous inhabitant there, and of good account and large poſſeſſions both here and in Shropſhire. Afterwards Humphry and Sir Gilbert de Kayle, knight, enjoyed it. But in theſe latter days divers deſcents of Denys have poſſeſſed it. And Sir Thomas Denys, knight, built a very fair houſe upon it." Here too was a "fair park." In the Harleian collection we read: *Radulfus Fitzbernard miles fuit dominus manerii de Holcombe Bernard vulgo Holcombe Burnell in hundredo de Wonford*, 27 *H.* 3. *Humfredus de Kaull fuit dominus ibidem.* 24 *E.* 1. *Thomas Kaull fuit dominus ibidem tempore R.* 2. *et nominabatur Kaile cui ſucceſſit Johannes Kaul alias Kail. Poſt deceſſum dicti Johannis Kaull alias Kail, Thomas Brooke miles et Johanna uxor ejus tenuerunt dictum manerium et habuerunt exitum. Thomas Brooke miles cum Johanna matre ejus anno* 9 *H.* 5. *vendid. manerium prædictum, Thomæ Dennys armigero.* In regard to the manſion-houſe at Holcombe, we are aſſured from Riſdon, Weſtcote, and others, as well as the tradition of the preſent poſſeſſors and the ſtyle of the building, that it was erected by Sir Thomas Dennis, who poſſeſt the barton in the time of Henry the 8th. But the houſe has been modernized by later poſſeſſors, chiefly in its court-walls and gardens and the avenue to it. Still it ſhews the venerable remains of a good old manſion-houſe, and retains, within doors (though now occupied by a farmer) ſome marks of former grandeur. Over a chimney-piece in one of the under rooms, are the arms of Champernowne and Drake. The manor of Holcombe-Burnell belongs, at preſent, to James Pitman, eſq. Holcombe barton was the property of Champernowne in 1628. About the year 1746, it was ſhared by Thomas Heath, eſq. then alderman of Exeter, and others. But the whole of the barton in 1776, was the fee of Mr. Nath. Dewdney of Exeter. The following are freeholds, which hold of the manor of Holcombe-Burnell: Culver-Houſe, Rughouſe, Ford, Cleave, Pitt, Leytown, Downhouſe, Billſdon, Kingsford, Cann's, Froggſland, and Maddridge.

The church of Holcombe-Burnell is diſtant from that of Dunsford about three miles. It is dedicated to St. John the Baptiſt. It is a ſmall fabrick, though large enough for the inhabitants—meaſuring in the clear about 41 feet by 26. The tower, containing four bells, is ſomewhat low, but not ill-proportioned to the church. On the north-wall of the Chancel near the altar, is a curious piece of imagery in *alto relievo*, repreſenting the Reſurrection of our Saviour and the Terror of the Roman Soldiers who guarded the ſepulchre. In this wall is an opening, through which the people in the north-aiſle of the nave might ſee the elevation of the Hoſt. Here, on a graveſtone, we read the following

* The arms of Dennis, *ermin. three Danes-axes gules.* creſt, *a griffin's head eraz'd ermin.*

lowing words: *Orate pro anima domini Roberti Hanke monaſtary de Taviſtoke.* "Mr. Thomas Dennis, who died in 1602, aged about 80 years, lies interred in this church; where is a monument erected to his memory—"though greatly mutilated at preſent, yet bearing the marks of its former ſplendor," ſays Prince. The woodwork of this monument was taken down and burnt about fifty years ago, to make more room for the communicants at the altar. Part of the ſtone-work is yet exiſting. Firſt-fruits of this vicarage are 8l. 9s. 2d.—yearly tenths 16s. 11d. The Dennys's were formerly patrons. The preſent proprietor and patron is the prebendary of Holcombe-Burnell, in the church of Wells—the vicar, Rev. Henry Brindley. The father of the preſent Lord Hood was vicar of this pariſh. In a meadow adjoining to the manſion-houſe of Holcombe barton, ſtood a chapel which was pulled down by one of the Champernownes. With a part of the materials, an upping-ſtock was built near the barton-houſe; one large ſtone of which, the common people ſay, could never be kept firm in its place.

DODDESCOMBLEIGH, *the place of Dodo in the valley*, is a ſmall pariſh, in general hilly, and abounding with furze. Doddeſcombleigh was the inheritance and dwelling of Sir Ralph Doddeſcombe, knight, in the days of Henry the 3d. This patrimony ended, in the time of Edw. 3d, in John Doddeſcombe, §"wch by Cecily, his wief had iſſue Alis, wief of Sr William Bigbiry, Cecily, wief of Symon de Newenham, Emma, wief of John Pollard, of Horwoode, Eliſabeth, wief of John Prall, & Agnes, wief of Adam Branſcomb. From Alis, the Lo. Brooke, & Edgcomb ar diſcended; from Cecily, Sr Will^{a}m Strode is diſcended; from Emma, Pollard, of Horwoode, is iſſued; from Eliſabeth, is Carſwell; and from Agnes, by Brit, Thomas Wiſe, eſq. is diſcended." "Not any of their lineage at this time enjoy it, ſays Sir W. Pole. The greater part of it belongs to Dowdenhay, who received the ſame by deſcent from his father and grandfather." A large old manſion-houſe, adjoining to the church-yard, has a venerable air, though at preſent a farm-houſe only. It belongs to the barton of Doddeſcombleigh; and was the property of the Duck family for many years. The manor belongs to Ambroſe Rhodes, eſq.

The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is ſituated near the eaſt-corner of the pariſh. It meaſures, in the clear, 46 feet by 30, and has a decent altar-piece. There is a large nich on the ſouth-ſide of the chancel; and a great deal of the painted glaſs remains, particularly in the north windows, which are richly coloured from top to bottom. At the north-eaſt end of the church is a monument, with a Latin inſcription, in memory of John Babb of this pariſh, gentleman, who died in 1697. Half a mile from the church, to the north-weſt, lies the parſonage-houſe. The firſt-fruits of this rectory are *16l. 6s. 5½d.—yearly tenths 1l. 12s. 7¾d. Patr. Copleſtone, Dowdenhay, Catharine Clarke, widow, 1694—Richard Duke, eſq. p. h. v. 1742. Richard Hole, clerk, 1773. Rector, Rev. Thomas Hole.

§ Sir W. Pole, p. 256.——* Sir W. Pole—16l. 8s.

ASHTON occurs in Domeſday under the name of *Eſſetone, terra Harvei de Helion.* In old writings, it is called *Aſſeriſton* and *Aſheriſton.* Aſhton, ſituate on the eaſt-ſide of the Teign, was by the Saxons called *Aſheriſton*—"*a* † *town by the wood of aſhes.*" Aſhton is remarkable for the quantity of fine timber it has produced, from time immemorial. It is a ſmall pariſh, full of hills and deep dells, where cottages with little gardens are ſcattered in a pictoreſque manner. And, on every ſide, flouriſhing orchards meet the eye. In this pariſh is *Spara-bridge* upon the Teign, built of ſtone, with three arches. It is a county-bridge. Aſhton (and indeed all the neighbouring pariſhes) is well watered. The roads are ſufficiently wide in general, but are covered with looſe ſtone; and from the luxuriance of the hedges, they are, in ſome places, quite overhung by thick foliage. Some old fantaſtic trees have thrown ſuch branches acroſs the road, as we would willingly indulge in their growth, though they ſomewhat impede the traveller. There is, generally, very fine corn in this pariſh, and ſo forward, that it has often been ripe a full month before the harveſt at Kenton. There are hamlets in Aſhton, called Lower-Town and France, and a few ſcattered farms; and near the church, ſix cottages and a poor-houſe. Of Aſhton, "that noble knight, * Sir Hervius de Helion, was lord, by the Conqueror's gift; from whom deſcended Sir Alan and Sir Robert Helion, knights: the heir general of which family brought this with a fair eſtate, to Sir Fulk Ferrers, knight; from whom, by an heir of Prouz, thoſe poſſeſſions came to that great lineage of the Chudleighs, who derive their deſcent from an ancient ſtem of anceſtors; and have been allied to many noble houſes, as Stourton, Beamont, Beachamp. Sir George Chudleigh, knight and baronet, married the daughter of Sir William Stroud, of Newnham, knight; his father (a man of rare eminence) the daughter of Speke; his grandſire the daughter and heireſs of Stretchleigh." From Helion (ſays Sir William Pole) this property came to the family of le Pruz or Prowſe. And Thomaſin, a daughter of Richard, the ſecond ſon of Sir William Prouſe, brought it with other lands to her huſband John, the ſon of John Chudleigh of Chudleigh, about the year 1320. The Chudleighs, who flouriſhed at Chudleigh, Aſhton, and Broadclyſt, for many deſcents, married into the noble houſes of Beauchamp, Pomeroy, Beaumont, Champernowne, Pawlet, Sturton, and others. In Sir W. Pole's great MS. of charters, we have this upon record: "*by covenant of marriage, James Chudleigh ſhall marry Margaret, daughter to Will. Lord Sturton, who giveth him an hundred marcs,* 15 *Edw.* 4, 1476." With Stretchleigh a very conſiderable inheritance came into this family, called by the name of Stretchleigh, in the pariſh of Ermington. John Chudleigh, ſon of Chriſtopher and Chriſtiana his wife, daughter and heireſs of Will. Stretchleigh of Stretchleigh, was a man of

† Riſdon.

In the Harleian collection we find the following: * *Harveius de Hillion tempore Willielmi conqueſtoris tenuit manerium de Aſheriſton vulgo Aſheton ut patet in libro Domeſday. Willielmus Prowſe miles cognatus et unus heredum Roberti Hillion militis dedit dictum manerium Ricardo Prowſe filio ſuo per chartam. Johannes Prowſe circa an.* 13 *E.* 3. *protulit breve de cui in vita ad communem legem verſus Johannem Chudleigh et uxorem pro manerio prædicto. Johannes Chudleigh miles in jure Thomazinæ uxoris ejus tenuit dictum manerium,* 13 *E.* 3.

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an heroic ſpirit, who rivalled Drake and Cavendiſh, and planned many noble deſigns. But he did not live long enough to accompliſh them, though he ſacrificed to his enterprizes a conſiderable part of his fortune; and, to uſe Sir W. Pole's expreſſion, "hazarded all his great eſtate to ruin." Among other things, he diſpoſed of the noble manor of Broadcliſt: one part he ſold to Sir Matthew Arundel, which became the inheritance of Lord Arundel of Wardour; the other part he mortgaged to John Davie of Exeter, an anceſtor to the Davies of Creedy. By Elizabeth his wife, daughter of George Speke, eſq. of White-Lackington in Somerſet, he left iſſue two very worthy men, Sir Geo. Chudleigh of Aſhton, bart. and Sir John Chudleigh his brother. Aſhton remained in the family of Chudleigh, till the late Sir Geo. Chudleigh, who married the daughter of Richard Lee of Winſlade. Sir George dying without male iſſue, one of his daughters was married to Chicheſter, who thus became poſſeſt of Aſhton. And Sir John Chicheſter his ſon is at preſent the lord of the manor, poſſeſſing the whole pariſh, except one eſtate which belongs to Lord Clifford. On this ſmall eſtate, called Lower Brimble, which lies at the extremity of Aſhton towards Chudleigh, there is a vaſt quantity of timber. On the manor of Aſhton Sir John Chicheſter has lately cut down a great number of noble trees. *Place*, the ancient ſeat of the Chudleighs, is moſtly in ruins. A part of this venerable manſion, chiefly the kitchens, is converted into two farmhouſes. On the barton of Place is a good park, well ſtocked with deer, and rented of Sir John Chicheſter by Sir Robert Palk. Aſhton revel is held on the firſt Monday in September. Directly acroſs the fields we have a mile only between the churches of Aſhton and Doddeſcombleigh.

Aſhton church is about a mile and a half diſtant from Lawrence-tower or caſtle. It lies under the hill, though raiſed conſiderably above the village; the road on the north-weſt running at leaſt twenty feet below the church-yard. This church has a decent tower, containing ſix good bells. It meaſures in the clear about 60 feet by 30. It is neat, and well-ſeated. In the north-windows is preſerved a great quantity of painted glaſs. One of theſe windows is beautifully coloured throughout: but the walls are damp from the church-yard trees that are ſuffered to overhang the roof. This gives a gloominеſs to the church; which would, indeed, be ſufficiently dark and venerable, from the

> Storied windows richly dight,
> Caſting a dim religious light.

Near the eaſt-window is a monument of wood, decorated with armorial bearings to the memory of Sir George Chudleigh, bart. who died in 1657; and, alſo, of the Lady Mary Chudleigh, his wife, the eldeſt daughter of Sir William Strode.

Here is but a ſmall congregation, and ſervice, every Sunday, once a day only. Aſhton has not the advantage of a reſident clergyman. The firſt-fruits of this rectory are 11l. 10s. 2½d—the yearly tenths, 1l. 3s. 0¼d. Patr. Sir George Chudleigh, bart. 1717—Sir John Chicheſter, bart. 1773.—rector, Rev. Henry Marker. The parſonage-houſe lies at ſome diſtance from the church.

ARCHDEACONRY OF EXETER.

DEANRY of KENNE.

THE Deanry of Kenne includes the pariſhes of Crediton, St. Thomas, Ide, Alphington, Exminſter, Shillingford, Dunchideock, Truſham, Chudleigh, Eaſt-Ogwell, Weſt-Ogwell, Haccombe, Stokeinteignhead, Combinteignhead, St. Nicholas, Eaſt-Teignmouth, Weſt-Teignmouth, Biſhop's-Teignton, Dawliſh, Aſhcombe, Mamhead, Kenton, Powderham, Kenne. This is a large and populous diſtrict; exhibiting a great diverſity of objects both natural and artificial. In one part, we may mix with the buſieſt multitude; in another, we may retire to the moſt pleaſing ſcenes of ſtill-life. Whilſt the town of Crediton and the ſuburbs of St. Thomas diſplay their ſtreets and various buildings, Mamhead and Powderham attract our notice by the extenſive beauties of "the Engliſh garden."

CREDITON (in Domeſday, *terra Epiſcopi Exon, Critetone)* has been variouſly ſpelt. In Gibſon's Camden it is *Cridiantum*, in ſome old writings *Credenton*, and not unfrequently *Kyrton*—at preſent the vulgar abbreviaton. The true name of the vale of Crediton and of the river, is *Eden*—the town *Caer-Eden* or *caſtrum apud Eden*, by abbreviation in ſpeech *Creden* and *Creden-Town*, ſince *Crediton*. The Saxons called it *Credianton*. *Crediton* gives name to a hundred which includes the ſeveral pariſhes of Crediton, Colebrook, Biſhop's-Morchard, Kennerleigh, Sandford, and Newton-St. Cyres. And the hundred of Crediton is bounded on the north by the hundreds of North-Tawton and Witheridge—on the eaſt, by the hundred of Weſt-Budleigh—on the ſouth, by the hundred of Wonford—and on the weſt, by North-Tawton. The pariſh of Crediton runs from eaſt to weſt about ſeven miles, and from north to ſouth about three miles. It was originally much more extenſive, including Sandford and Kennerleigh, which are now reputed pariſhes of themſelves. This tract of ground is incloſed with hedges and well-wooded, and watered by ſeveral rivers and brooks—the principal of which is the Creedy. In William of Worceſter's Itinerary, the following notice is taken of this river—*Aqua quæ currit per Kyrton, incipit apud Orford per 5 miliaria ex parte occidentali de Kyrton, et currit per Orford et Old Kyrton, necnon ad Newton per 3 miliaria de Kyrton, et per Brampford-pyne per unum miliare de Newton, et tunc cadit in aquam Exceſtriæ prope villam in pontem, & tunc currit cum aqua Exceſtriæ uſque portum Hamons de Upſon per 3 miliaria de Exceſtre.* "*Cridewater* (ſays Leland) riſeth about a 2. miles by north-weſt above Crideton, & ſo deſcendith to Crideton. And 3. miles dim. lower goith under Newton bridg of 4. arches. And thens about a 2. miles dim. lower rennith under a ſtone bridge

bridge of 2. arches cawllid . . . . . and ſcant half a mile lower goith flat ſouth with Ex river a little above Cowley-bridge." A fanciful etymologiſt tells us, that *Creedy* comes from *Cryd-y*, the *trembling* or *dimpling water*—or from *Crwydr wandering*. Creedy-bridge upon the Creedy (where ſtands a village) is a two-arched bridge of ſtone on the turnpike-road between Crediton and Tiverton—repaired by the county. The *Yew*, *Yewford* or *Fordton* river, riſes on a hill in the pariſh of Spreyton, where are the ſources of ſeveral other rivers, and runs to Yewford village (which gives name to a tything) thence to the village of Neopardy; thence to Gunſton-village; thence to Yewton; thence to Fordton; and thence to Codſhead; when, about a mile lower, it falls into the Creedy. A ſmall ſtream, which runs from Hittiſleigh through Colebrook, called the Troney, diſcharges itſelf into the Yew at *Gunſtone* or *Gunnerſtone*. The *Culverly* falls into the Yew a little above Fordton-bridge. This word is, probably, derived from the Saxon *Culfre* a *dove* or *pigeon*, (which the country people in Devon ſtill retain) with the addition of *hel*, Corniſh, a *river*, and *uy* water. Thus *Culverly* might be originally *Culfre-hel-uy*, the *dove-like river* of *water*; and be ſo called (as is the *Dove* in Staffordſhire) from the ſwiftneſs of its ſtream reſembling the flight of a dove. The woods above this river are much frequented by the *Wood-pigeon*; to which circumſtance we are referred by ſome etymologiſts for the derivation of this word. Tedburn-brook (which riſes in the pariſh of Cheriton-Biſhop, and takes its courſe through Tedburn-St. Mary) diſcharges itſelf, alſo, into Fordton-river between Yewton and Fordton. There are ſeveral other tributary ſtreams; and the rich watered meadows, where they flow, produce the moſt luxuriant herbage. But in a rainy winter, the lowlands are often inundated by the ſwelling of the rivers and various rills: ſo that ſeveral of the bridges are rendered impaſſable. The bridges on the Yew, are Yewford, conſiſting of two arches; Neopardy, of three; Gunſton of three arches alſo; Yewton, a timber-bridge, ſaid to be forty feet long; Fordton, a four-arched bridge, and Codſhead of two arches. On the Culverly is a timber-bridge, of one arch, paved with pebble-ſtone. The pariſh of Crediton is divided into eight tythings, as follows: *Canon-fee*, *The Borough*, *Town-Tything*, *Yewford*, *Yewton*, *Woodland*, *Knowle*, *Rudge*. In the tything of *Canon-fee* lies the eaſt part of Crediton, called the Eaſtern-Town, and in the *Borough*, the weſt part, called the Weſtern-Town. Leland thus ſpeaks of Crediton: "From Newton to Crideton 2 miles. The ground betwixt Exceſter & Crideton exceeding fair corn, graſſe & wood. Crideton ſtandith on the weſt ripe of Cride water." "* Creedy-Towne may be ſaid to be two townes, or rather one made of two joyned, yet diſtinguiſhed by the names of the Eaſt and Weſt-Townes, the Biſhop's See and the Borough." The ſituation of Crediton has every thing to recommend it. This town lies nearly in the centre of Devonſhire, about eight miles north-weſt of the city of Exeter, on the ſide of a hill, upon a fine red gravelly ſoil, and is nearly a mile in length, extending from eaſt to weſt.

* Weſtcote.

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The air of this place is moſt ſalubrious. With reſpect to the lords and proprietors of this town, "the Biſhop of Exceſter (ſays Leland) hath a manor-place or palace by the chirch-yarde, & to this manor-place there longith a parke." "The land belonging to the pariſh of Crediton (as Riſdon tells us) contains divers tythings, which, together with the chapel, make a hundred—which, in times paſt, were, for the moſt part, church-lands. The Biſhops of Exeter had the view of frankpledge in the hundred of Crediton. They held pleas of *Withernham*, and had redreſs of bread and ale within this manor, as part of their barony." * "Crediton (ſays Sir W. Pole) was not long ſince paſſed by fine and recovery by Biſhop Babington for the benefit of Sir Wm. Killigrew; whoſe ſon Sir Robert Killigrew hath now the manor and hundred of Crediton." And thus Biſhop Gibſon: † "Upon the river Creden lies Kirton, now no more famous for the Biſhop of Exeter's houſe, than it was in Camden's time for the College of Prebendaries. For the houſe, together with the *manor*, was alienated to the *Killigrews*; ſo that there are not, at preſent, the leaſt footſteps of the biſhop's having any thing there—except the name of a great meadow, called My Lord's Meadow." The following is an abſtract of the grant by charter (15. May 37. Eliz.) of the manor of Crediton to William Killigrewe, eſq.

Queen Elizabeth, in conſideration of the good, true, and faithful ſervice of her beloved ſervant William Killigrewe, eſq. one of the grooms of the private chamber, *(unum Gromell. private camere noſtre)* gave and granted to him all the lordſhip and manor and borough of Credyton otherwiſe Kyrton, and all thoſe parks of Credyton orwiſe Kyrton, with all their rights, members, and appurts in the county of Devon, late parcel of the land, poſſeſſions, and hereditaments of the Biſhoprick of Exon. And alſo all thoſe two gardens in the pariſh of Credyton, formerly in the tenure of Robert Gale and John Weare, or their aſſigns; lately parcel of the poſſeſſions of the ſaid Biſhoprick. And all thoſe 112 hens & rents yearly to the lord of manor aforeſaid, belonging, in Crediton Eaſt, otherwiſe called le Eaſt Towne of Kyrton, to be paid and rendered. And alſo all thoſe 60 hens annually belonging, in Crediton Weſt, orwiſe called le Weſt Towne of Credyton, to be rendered and paid, and late parcel of the poſſeſſions of the ſaid B^p^rick of Exon. And all thoſe dominical lands *(terras dominicales)* of Knowle, otherwiſe Knoll, in the ſaid pariſh of Credyton, late parcel of the lands and poſſeſſions of the ſaid Biſhoprick of Exon. And alſo all and ſingular meſſuages, mills, houſes, edifices, barns, ſtables, dovecotes, &c. &c. knight fees, wardſhips, marriages, eſcheats, &c. &c. &c. advowſons, rights of patronage, of churches, courts leet, view of frank pledge, &c. &c. tolls of fairs and markets, &c. (in ſhort all manerial rights are here ſpecified) in Credyton alias Kyrton aforeſaid, or elſewhere, to the ſaid lordſhip, manor, borough, and parks, belonging or appertaining, which are called or known by the name or names of Credyton, Eaſt Credyton, Weſt Credyton, Canon Credyton, Saint Lawrence and Credyton Borough, for which the late King and Queen, Philip and Mary, anſwered to the Exchequer for the rents and profits thereof at Michaelmas-day, the annual ſum of 140l. 19¼d. beyond the ſum of 11l. 16s. 10d. Which ſaid manor, &c. were once parcel of the lands, poſſeſſions, and hereditaments of Thomas Darcye, Knight of the Garter, Lord Darcye of Chyche, deceaſed, and late parcel of the lands and poſſeſſions of the ſaid Biſhoprick of Exon, and into our (Elizabeth's) poſſeſſion lately taken by virtue and authority, and according to the form of a certain act of parliament in the firſt year of our reign (—Elizabeth then "gives it as fully and freely as any one had ever before enjoyed the ſame, and as they had come into the hands of Edward the ſixth, or to the hands of Queen Mary, late Queen of England, by reaſon or pretext of any exchange between

* "*Arwinike* near Falmouth, is the chief manſion (ſays Halſe) of that ancient and famous family ſurnamed *de Killigrewe* or *Killigrue*, from a place in St. Erme, called *Killigrewe*-Barton, Downs and Hill." For a further account of this family, ſee Halſe's Parochial Hiſtory of Cornwall, p. 126, 127, 128, 129; and Carew's Survey of Cornwall, p. 44, 150.

† Gibſon's Camden.

the

DOWNES.



the ſaid Edward the ſixth, and the ſaid Lord Darcye, lately made, or by reaſon or pretext of the ſaid act of parliament")—To have and to hold, and to enjoy, all the ſaid manor and premiſes, with all the rights, privileges, and appurtenances, &c. &c. to the ſaid William Killigrewe, his heirs and aſſigns, for ever, to the only proper uſe of him, his heirs and aſſigns, forevermore.—To hold of the Queen Elizabeth and her heirs and ſucceſſors, as of the manor of Eaſt Grenewitch in the county of Kent, in free ſoccage and not in capite, by fealty only for all ſervices w^tſoever.—And rendering yearly to the Queen, her heirs and ſucceſſors, 146l. 8s. 3¼d. of lawful money of England, at the receipt of the Exchequer, at the Feaſt of St. Michael and the Annunciation of the Bleſſed Virgin; or within a month after either of the ſaid feaſts, to be paid in equal portions. And the Queen wills that Killigrewe ſhall hold the manor, &c. &c. free of all charges and incumbrances w^tſoever, except the aforeſaid rent and ſervices to the crown, and except 10s. iſſuing out of the premiſes, and for the fee of the Portreeve *(præpoſitus)* of the ſaid manor of Crediton annnally; and except 52s. for the fee of the Bailiff of the ſaid manor yearly; and except 40s. for the fee of the Head Steward there yearly. Dated 15. May in the 37th year of the reign of Elizabeth.

The rent of 146l. 8s. 3¼d. was granted on the 11th Nov. 22d Charles 2d, in purſuance of an act of parliament, to Francis Lord Stawley, Sir Charles Harbord, Sir William Hayward, Sir John Talbot, Sir Robert Steward, and William Harbord: then it came to Sir John Bennett of Dowley, then to Lord Oſſulſtone, then to Mr. Yarde. Samuel Strode of Peamore, eſq. is the preſent lord of the manor and hundred of Crediton.

In Town-Tything, Newcombe's lodge is a good brick houſe, built by the late Mr. Stone, and the property of Mr. Harris of Keneggy in Cornwall. Downes and Little Fulford are both included in Town-Tything. Downes, the reſidence of James Buller, eſq. adjoins the turnpike road, one mile eaſt of Crediton—heretofore the property of the Goulds. Mr. Buller's grandmother brought the ſame to Buller.* The houſe is ſituated on an eminence, commanding extenſive and beautiful proſpects. The farm and gardens are about 190 acres of very rich ground—arable, paſture, and meadow. The rivers Creedy and Fordton run through the meadows, by which they may be watered in the drieſt ſeaſons. Fulford-houſe, the ſeat of the Tuckfields, ſituated partly in Shobrooke, and partly in Crediton, has been already introduced, in the former pariſh. Bradley in *Town-Tything*, is detached from this pariſh, lying between Shobrooke and Upton-Hilion. It is divided into two parts, Great-Bradley and Little-Bradley.† In *Yewton-Tything*, Yewton-Arundel, Yew, and Venny-Tedburn, deſerve to be noticed. The village of Yewton-Arundel ſtands about a mile ſouth from the

* *Buller* (Cornwall and Somerſet) *ſa. on a croſs ar. pierced of the field, four eagles of the firſt*; creſt, *a moor's head full faced couped proper, wreathed about the temples ar. & az.* Another creſt, *an old man's head full-faced proper.* Edmondſon.

† In ſeveral old MSS. Crediton and Sandford are accounted one and the ſame pariſh—Sandford being conſidered as a hamlet in Crediton. Hence ſeveral eſtates are miſplaced. Combe-Lancelles is ſuppoſed to be in *town-tything*, in Crediton, though it lies in Sandford pariſh. This place is ſituated about a mile north from the town of Crediton. It is commonly known by the name of *Combe-Lancey*, and is the property of Sir John Davie, bart. "Comb-Lancelles—the inheritance of *Joce* de Lancelles in H. 3. from whom this place took the addition of Lancelles. 24 E. 1, *Joceus* de Lancelles held Combe and Sakington by 8 part of a knight's fee of the Honor of Bradnidge: and in 8 E. 2. Joceus de Lancelles held Sakamenton, Combe, Dowrich, Aſhridge, and Blakanneſcomb, by 4. part of a knight's fee of the Honor of Bradnidge; and 19 E. 3. Hugh Lancelles held Combe. It was lately purchaſed by Mr. John Davy from the feeoffees of Robert."—Sir W. Pole.

Bremridge, poſſeſt by the *Bremridges* in very early times (a curious deed belonging to which family I have noticed in the general hiſtory) I ſhould have placed, alſo, in Sandford. We find by an inquiſition taken at Okehampton in the forty-firſt year of Elizabeth, that "John Bremridge, lately deceaſed, died ſeized in his demeſne as fee, of one capital meſſuage or tenement, called Bremridge, with three orchards, two gardens, ſeventy acres of land, four acres of meadow, and half an acre of wood, lying within the pariſh and hundred of Crediton." It appears, alſo, that the aforeſaid tenement and other the premiſes, with their appurtenances, in Bremridge, were held of Richard Pollard, eſq. and John Heale, ſerjeant at law, as of their manor of Poſtburge-Bradleigh, by the eighth part of one knight's fee, and by the annual rent of ſeven ſhillings and fivepence, and were worth, by the year, in all iſſues beyond repriſals, forty ſhillings. This John was ſucceeded by his ſon and heir William Bremridge. The eſtate of Bremridge belongs, at preſent, to Mr. Melhuiſh, who married a daughter of Bremridge.

town of Crediton. *"Yewton Arondell was thauncient inheritanc of the famyly of Arondell (ſays Sir W. Pole) whoſe diſcent is moſt properly to bee ſett downe in this place, for y^t this land hath had longeſt continuanc in y^t name w^thin this county. It is a noble famyly; from whenc arre iſſued many great howſes, & from whence (by my mother) I myſelf am diſcended, & therefore I may not, w^thout wrong, omytt the ſame. Raph Arondell lived anno 15 of Kinge Stephan. Hee had iſſue Renfry, wch had iſſue Sr Raph Arondell, wch had iſſue Sr Renfry, wch by Alis, daughter & heire of John la Hern, had iſſue Sr Raph, wch by Eva, eldeſt daughter & coheire of Richard de Rupe, had iſſue Sr John, wch by Jone, daughter of John le Soore, of Talvarn, had iſſue Sr John, wch by Eliſabeth, ſiſter, & on of ye heirs of Roger, ſonne of Sr Oliver Carmyno, of Carmyno, had iſſue Sr John, wch by Jone, daughter & heire of John Luſcot, of Luſcot, had iſſue Sr John, wch by Annora, daughter & heire of Will^am Lamborn, of Talvarn, had iſſue Sr John, Sr Thomas, of Talvarn, & Sr Renfry. Sr John, by Margaret, ye daughter, & on of the heires of Sr John Burgheirs, had iſſue Sr John, wch by Katerin, daughter & heire of Sr John Chideok, of Chideok, had iſſue Sir Thomas, wch by Katerin, ſiſter, & on of the heires of John Lord Dinham, had iſſue Sr John, Roger, Alis, wief of John Speke, Kateryn, ye wief of Sr Edward Stradling (my great grandmother), & Elinor, wief of Sr Will^am St Lowe. Sr John, by Eliſabeth, daughter of Thomas Gray, Marques of Dorcet, had iſſue Sr John, & Sr Thomas, of Shafteſbiry. Sr John, by Eliſabeth, daughter of Gerard Dannet, of Dannetſhall, had iſſue Sr John, Thomas, George, Humfry, & Edward. Sr John, by Anne, daughter of Edward Stanley, Erle of Derby, had iſſue John & George. John Arondell y^t nowe ys, by Anne, daughter of Henry Jernegan, of Suffolk, eſq^r, hath iſſue John, Thomas, & George. John, ſonne & heir apparent of John Arondell, eſq^r, hath iſſue by Elizabeth, daughter & heire of Will^am Brock, of Hampſhire, John. It is lately ſold unto John Northcot, eſq^r. I have thought fitt in this diſcent to name the daughters of Sr Thomas, becauſe I have expreſſed myſelf to be diſcended out of this howſe." Yewton Arundell ſtill belongs to the Northcotes. "* The barons of Okehampton held in Yew one knight's fee of the Biſhop of Exon, for which they were to be ſtewards to the biſhop at the time of his inthronization: and, as the perquiſites of their ſtewardſhip, they were to have all the veſſels of the firſt ſervice, wherewith the biſhop was ſerved at dinner, as it appears in the compoſition made betwixt Walter Stapleton, Biſhop of Exon, and the Lord Hugh Courtenay the ſecond." Yew barton, the principal eſtate in the hamlet of Yew, belongs to Mr. John Pidſley. Tedbourn or Venny Tedburn, is a village and manor in that part of the pariſh of Crediton, which adjoins Tedburn-St. Mary, on the ſouth-weſt. This place was the ancient reſidence of the Tuckfields, who came thither, as woollen manufacturers, from London, and were the firſt clothiers who ever traded abroad. Their firſt ſettle-

* Sir W. Pole.

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ment in Devonſhire was at this village. Having acquired fortunes here, ſeveral of the family returned to London; and one of the Tuckfields flouriſhed at Great Raddon, in the pariſh of Thorverton. In *Yewton-Tything*, alſo, are lands called by the name of Poſbury, ſtanding upon a high hill about two miles from the town of Crediton. This hill, on the ſummit of which is a plantation of fir, commands a very extenſive proſpect of the ſurrounding country. Poſbery (ſays Riſdon) was lord of a manor bearing his name; which, by Eleanor the heireſs of that family, deſcended to the Pollards. It is now Mr. Tuckfield's property. In *Knowle-Tything*, I ſhould not omit the village of Knowle and the eſtates belonging to Robert Lydſtone Newcombe and Henry Tuckfield, eſqrs. In this tything, Spencer-Combe adjoins Colebrook pariſh, lying about two miles north-weſt from the town of Crediton. It is commonly known by the name of Spencecombe. * Spencer-Combe anciently belonged to the Lancels; after that family it became Hoddy's inheritance in the time of Richard the 2d. Alice the daughter of William Hoddy, brought it by her marriage to Richard Spencer: hence the addition of *Spencer-Combe*. The laſt Spencer's daughter, Joan, was the wife of Stephen Gifford: and Alice, their daughter, brought this and Theoborow, with herſelf, to William Prideaux of Adeſton, eſq. And Richard Prideaux of Theoborow, eſq. gave it to Humphry Prideaux, his youngeſt ſon, "whoſe ſon Bevil Prideaux ſold it to Sir Simon Leache." According to Weſtcote, "the laſt male of the houſe of the Spencers, Sir Robert Spencer married Elioner, eldeſt daughter to Edmund Beafort, Earle of Moriton in Normandie; Lord of Clarke and Crickland in the Marches of Wales; Marquis Dorſet; and Duke of Somerſet; for ſuch were his titles and dignities in the tyme of King Henry the 6th, for in him he put his chiefeſt confidence. By her he had two coheyrs. The eldeſt, Katherine, married to Henry Lord Percie; Poynings; Fitz-payn, and Bryan, a fifth Earle of Northumberland. Margaret the ſecond, was wief to Thomas Cary of Chilton-foliat, ſecond ſonn to Sir William Carye of Cockington, knight, (by a daughter of Sir Baldwine Fulford) of whom is the Baron of Huntſdon, Viſcount Rochford, and Earle of Dover; and the Lord of Lepington Earle of Monmouth, with many other honorable perſonages. It was lately the inherytance of Prydeaux; now diſmembered." Spencer-Combe afterwards belonged to the Perriams. It is, now, the property and reſidence of William Rowe, eſq. in whoſe family it hath been for ſeveral generations. Near Spencer-Combe is Priſcombe, in *Knowle-Tything*, Robert Lydſtone Newcombe's, eſq. In the *Tything* of *Rudge*, Dunſcombe, Fordton-Barton, and Trowbridge, are moſt worthy attention. Dunſcombe, ſituated on the Crediton turnpike leading to Exeter, and ſix miles from the city, was once the property of the Bodleys. † John, the eldeſt ſon of John Bodley, eſq. married the daughter of Copleſtone, and had iſſue George, who married the daughter

* Riſdon and Sir W. Pole.

† The arms of Bodley, *arg. five martlets in ſaltire ſab. on a chief azure three crowns proper.* In relation to theſe three periſhable crowns, the motto was, *Quarta perennis erit.*—Prince.

and

and heireſs of Hurſt of Exeter, eſq. who had iſſue William; who by a daughter of Dowrich of Dowrich, had iſſue Thomas; who by a daughter of Arſcot, of Tetcote, eſq. had iſſue John and others—one of whom in the laſt age, parted with Dunſcombe, the inheritance of Moſes Gould, eſq. Dunſcombe belongs, at preſent, to James Buller, eſq. Fordton-barton, ſituated on the ſouth-weſt ſide of the river Fordton, is about a mile from the town of Crediton; and was lately the reſidence of the Prowſes or Prowzes, but now of the Rev. William Stacey the owner of it. *Thoroughbridge* or *Trowbridge* (which lies about two miles ſouth from the town of Crediton) hath given name (as Sir W. Pole tells us) to a family, and was firſt the Peverels of Sandford, of whom Peter de *Trowbridge* held this land 24 Edw. 1, by the fourth part of a knight's fee. Peter de Trowbridge held this land the 8th of Edw. 2; and in the 19th of Edw. 3, Peter de Trowbridge held it. "And it continues in the name and family to this day," ſays Sir William. Their coat of arms is now in Crediton church. Trowbridge paſſed by ſale from that family in 1720 to Samuel Strode, eſq. In 1759, Giles Yarde, eſq. purchaſed the ſame of Mr. Strode's ſon: and the ſame is now Yarde's; as is alſo Oldridge, which adjoins Trowbridge, though in the pariſh of St. Thomas.

It is now time to advert to the church of Crediton. William of Worceſter gives us a meaſurement of the collegiate-church of Kyrton, which he viſited *in viagio de Briſtolie ad montem S. Michaelis in ann. Chriſti* 1478. *Latitudo Eccleſiæ Collegii de Kyrton, per 7 miliaria ex parte boriæ Exceſtræ cum capella Beatæ Mariæ, (videlicet) continet* 120 *de ſteppys meis. Latitudo Eccleſiæ cum elys et brachiis dictæ Eccleſiæ continet* 50 *ſteppys de mea menſura. Latitudo navis Eccleſiæ cum duabus elys continet* 32 *ſteppys. Item ſunt archus in navi Eccleſiæ cum pulchra ovyrſtorye. Item navis Eccleſiæ continet circa* 14 *de ſteppis meis.* "The place wher the old cathedrale chirch of Crideton ſtoode, was occupied (in Leland's time) with buildinges of houſes by the new chirch yarde ſide. The olde chirch was dedicate to S. Gregory. The chirch ther now ſtanding, ſays Leland, hath no maner or token of antiquitie."* Crediton church is built in the form of a croſs, and is dedicated to the Holy Croſs—in length about 177 feet, in breadth about 56 feet. It conſiſts of a nave and two aiſles. At the eaſtern-end behind the altar is the grammar-ſchool, formerly a chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary; the arches and pillars in which, different from the reſt of the church, ſeem to be of Saxon architecture. In the ſouth-eaſt part of the church is the veſtry; above which, on the firſt ſtory, is a workſhop for the uſe of the church; and above the workſhop, on the ſecond ſtory, a room, in which the twelve governors meet to tranſact the buſineſs of the church and pariſh. The tower is in the middle of the church. On each ſide of the tower is a receſs or chapel. The entrances to the church are five; the principal one on the weſt, two on the north, and two on the ſouth ſides. Adjoining the church, in the ſouth-weſt part, is the library, of private foundation, in which were once about 1000 volumes. A great number

* Some part of the old tower and a nich over the door, and the biſhop's throne of three fine Gothic ſeats, and a nich behind it, are ſtill exiſting, the venerable relics of Cathedral ſplendor.

of

of theſe books were loſt at a time when the goods of ſome clergyman, who poſſeſſed them, were taken in execution. The whole of the building is in high preſervation, and is very handſome. The altar-piece is a perſpective view of a continuation of the church, ſomewhat like that in Exeter cathedral, with the figures of Moſes and Aaron in front, ſupporting the two tables of the ten commandments. In one compartment are the arms of the dioceſe of Exeter, and in another, the device on the ſeal of the 12 governors—the figure of Chriſt encircled with theſe words: "*Sig. Guber. Bonor. Ecle. S. Crucis. de Crediton.*" On the ſouth-ſide of the altar are three large ſtone ſeats, with canopies over them. They are much mutilated; yet the workmanſhip appears to have been very neatly executed. Theſe ſeats muſt have ſerved the ſame purpoſe with thoſe which I have noticed in my account of the cathedral of Exeter. The font appears to be of extreme antiquity: it is a large ſquare ſtone cheſt, rudely wrought, ſupported by a thick round block of ſtone in the middle, and four ſmall wooden pillars at the corners. The old cieling, which has been lately taken down, was ornamented with a profuſion of carved work, repreſenting birds, beaſts, and figures of angels, ſome of which laſt were ſupporting the armorial bearings of Walter Stapelton, biſhop of Exeter.* On the north-wall of the Chancel is a coſtly monument of alabaſter, in which is repreſented a Judge at full length, in a recumbent poſture, with a collar of SS. about his ſhoulders. Upon a table is this inſcription:

Here lieth th.e body of S.r William Peryam, knight. who in A.o D. 1579, was made one of the Juſtices of th.e court of Comon Pleas, and from thence in A.o D. 1592, was calle.d to bee Lord Cheefe Baron of th.e Exchequer. Hee married firſt Margery, daughter and heir of Jo: Holcott of Berk: eſq.r widow of Richadr Hutchenſon of Yorkſheire, eſq.r ſecondly of Anne, daughter of John Parker of Devon, eſq.r laſtly Elizabeth, daughter of S.r Nic. Bacon, knig: Lord Keeper of th.e great ſeale. Hee hadd only yſſue by his ſecond wife 4 daughters and heires, viz. Mary theldeſt marr.d to S.r Will: Pole of Devon, knig: Elizabeth th.e 2 married to S.r Ro: Baſſett of Devon, knig: Jane th.e 3 firſt married to Thomas Poyntz, eſq.r ſon and heir of S.r Gabriell Poyntz of Eſſ: knig: afterward to Tho: Docwra of Herte: eſq.r Anne th.e youges.t married to Will: Williams, eſq.r ſon and heir of S.r Jo: Williams of Dorſett, knig: all w.th his daughters and heirs have yſſu now lyvinge by their ſeverall huſbands. He dyed 9. Octo: A.o D.o 1605, in th.e 70.the yeere of his age, much and worthely reverenced for his religeous zeale, integrity, and profound knowledge in th.e lawes of this realme.

Dormit non eſt mortuus.

Beneath are the figures of ſeven females kneeling. The arms are, quarterly; firſt and fourth, *gules a chevron engrailed between three leopards' heads or;* ſecond,

* "The fabrick of the church is fair (ſays Riſdon) wherein ſome of the biſhops have been interred; about one of whoſe monuments as yet was engraven in braſs, ſome time to be ſeen, theſe verſes were circumſcribed:

Quiſquis es, qui tranſieris, ſta, perlege, plora,
Sum quod eris, fueramque quod es, pro me precor, ora."

Weſtcote is more particular: "On a large ſtone in the Quier (ſays he) was the picture of a biſhop, inlayed in braſſe, with ſcutcheons; but all is now taken away with the epitaph alſo, which was thus rymed:

Sis teſtis Chriſte quod jacet hic lapis iſte;
Corpus ut ornetur ſed ſpiritus ut memoretur:
Quiſquis eris, qui tranſiris ſta, perlege, plora;
Sum quod eris fueramque quod es; pro me, precor, ora."

"This coat ſtandeth in Kirton church in Devonſhire (ſays Guillim) *a field ſable, two long bows bent in pale, the ſtrings counterpoſed or, between as many ſheaves of arrows banded, argent.* This ſort of bearing may ſignify a man reſolved to abide the uttermoſt hazard of battle, who, to that end, hath furniſhed himſelf to the full, as well with inſtruments of ejaculation, as alſo of retention. The bow and arms in former ages, have won more glory to this kingdom than any other ſort of ſoldiery whatſoever, as the renowned victories obtained in France do well teſtify."

argent a chevron ſable between three pears gules; third, *argent two barrulets wavy between three billets ſable.*†

Next to the laſt-mentioned monument is another; very large, and compoſed of marble and freeſtone. In the centre of it, is a full length figure of a female, ſitting; her head reclined upon her left arm; which is ſupported by a deſk: On the deſk is a book, and in her right hand is a ſkull. Over this figure is a tablet thus inſcribed:

To the memorie of Elizabeth, the wife of Thomas Tuckfeild of Fulford, eſq.r by whom ſhe had 3 ſonnes, John, Thomas, and Walter; 2 daughter of Richard Reynel of Credye, eſq.r by Marye, daughter & heire of John Peryam, eſq.r

Nature & Grace agreed in both to make this perfect one
Whoſe choyce of Nature's gyfte were poliſh'd by Grace lovely to looke upon.
She fought the ſacred fight, sh'ath finiſhed her race
Sh' is rapt in glorie to behold the Almightie's lovely face.

On the eaſtern-ſide of this figure, is the buſt of a man in *bas relief*; and under it, is this inſcription:

Digniſſimo patri, chariſſime que conjugi, hoc poſui indigniſſimus Thomas Tuckfield de Fullford XII Marcii 1630.

Why doe I live? In life a thrall of joy & al bereafte
Yo.r winges were growen to Heaven are flone; cauſe I had none am leaft.

On the weſtern-ſide is a ſimilar buſt with a tablet underneath, thus inſcribed:

To the memory of John Tuckfeild of Teadbourne & Fullford, eſq.r whoſe pietie towards God, fidelitie to his friend, bounty to his tenants, charitie to the poore, honeſtie & courteſie to all men, made his lyfe venerable, his death peaceable, Æta LXXV Aō Dō 1630.

The whole of this monument is moſt miſerably executed. The arms are obliterated.

† "In this fayr church (according to Weſtcote) many ancient armoryes were to be ſeen (ſeveral of them now defaced) & ſom monuments alſo. Ther is alſo (ſays Weſtcote) a worthy memoryall of Sir William Periam, knight, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, beautified with his armories and his ſonnes in lawe with his true repreſentation in his robes." The following is Prince's deſcription of the monument: In the upper end of the ancient cathedral church of Crediton, is a noble monument erected to the memory of Sir William Peryam, knight, where he lieth in effigy in his ſcarlet robes, cut in ſtone and well-adorned, under which is this motto: *Dormit, non eſt mortuus.* The whole is embelliſhed with divers coats of arms relating to his own and his daughters matches; in the midſt whereof, on a fair marble table, is found this large inſcription—which is thus given us by Weſtcote: Here lieth the bodye of Sir William Periam, knight, who in An. Do. 1579, was made one of the Juſtices of the courte of Common Pleas. And from thence in An. Do. 1592, was called to be Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer. He married firſt, Margery daughter heyer of Rychard Hutchinſon of Yorkſhyre, eſq. Secondly, Anna daughter of John Parker of Devon, eſq. Laſtly, Elizabeth daughter of Sir Nicholas Bacon, knight, Lord Keeper of the great ſeale. He had only iſſue by the ſecond wife, four daughters; Mary the eldeſt, married to Sir William Poole of Devon, knight; Elizabeth the ſecond, married to Sir Robert Baſſet of Devon, knight; Joane the third, firſt married to Thomas Points, eſq. ſonn and heyr to Sir Roberts Poynts of Eſſex, knight, afterwards to Thomas Docura of Hert, eſq. Ann the youngeſt, married to William Williams, eſq. ſonn and heyr to Sir John Williams of Dorſet, knight. All which his daughters and heyrs have iſſue now livinge, by their ſeverall huſbands. He died the 9th of October, 1604, the 70th year of his agge, much and worthely reverenced for his religeous zeale, integritie, and profound knowledge in the laweſ of this realme."——Dr. Thomas Smith has publiſhed at the end of Camden's Letters, ſeveral epitaphs; among which is a mutilated epitaph in memory of Lord Chief Baron Peryam, very different from the inſcription juſt given. It is as follows: "*Gulielmo Pyriam viro equeſtri dignitate, ſummâ virtute, et plurimo rerum uſu, qui publicè in Communium Placitorum tribunali annos - - - - - - et in Fiſco Regio Primarius Baro annos - - - - - - juſtitiam deliberate et æquabiliter et in capitalibus clementiſſimè adminiſtravit; privatim vero ſummâ benignitate, placidiſſimis moribus, et modeſtiâ omnibus gratus, ubique chriſtianæ veritatis acerrimus propugnator, et divini numinis cultor aſſiduus, Deo. Opt. Max. plenus dierum, plenus honorum, ſpe certâ reſurgendi, ſupremum vitæ ſpiritum die IX Octob. 1604. reddidit.*

I. filia, uxor - - - - - Pate, et - - - - -
optimo patri filiæ mæſtiſſimæ devotiſſimæ
obſervantiæ ergo poſuerunt.

I am not able to explain the cauſe of the variation between the two epitaphs of Chief Baron Peryam. It is not, however, very unuſual for eminent people to have memorials erected at two different places, which might be the caſe here. In the church of Crediton, no other inſcription to the memory of Peryam can be found.—Near Sir William Peryam's monument lie two of the Northcotes (ſays Weſtcote) under a plain ſtone, with this inſcription:

Edmond and Edward Northcott I intomb
Uncle & Coſen in my ſacred womb.
One Aprill intomb'd both; this did decay,
In his years Aprill: that in's ſecond May.

Againſt

Againſt a pillar at the north-end of the Chancel, is a ſmall plate of braſs thus inſcribed:

Candour, Juſtice, Charity
In this corſe did all agree
To pronounce the underneath
Elevated by her death.

Elizabetha Gettliffe, quæ obiit Junii 25. A. D. 1761. Ætat. 42.

Againſt a pillar at the ſouth-end of the Chancel, is a ſmall plain monument of marble thus inſcribed:

Underneath lie depoſited the remains of M.rs Honor Prowze, the laſt of a numerous and worthy family of this pariſh; who, after having compleated 73 years, in the practice of every Chriſtian virtue, in which ſhe ſhone thro' life ſuperior to moſt, inferiour to none, was ſuddenly ſummon'd to receive her reward the 1.st of July, 1773.

On a lozenge are theſe arms—*ermin three lioncels rampant gules.*

In the eaſtern extremity of the North-aiſle is a ſmall tablet of black marble, bearing this epitaph:

Conditur hâc urnâ Finchus, qui maximus arte
Maximus ingenio, maximus eloquio
Candidus et doctus, tu Thoma Finche fuiſti.
Tempora laeta Deus, tempora dura dedit.
Eſt tua conditio faelix qui faecibus aegri
Corporis abjectis, gaudia mentis habes.
Non mihi corpus erat, vivum fuit ante cadaver,
Mors veniens morbi ſuſtulit omne genus.
Terra tegit terram, mens ſummis mentibus haeret,
Optima mors ſalve, peſſima vita vale.
Qui obiit 26. die Januarii, An. Dom. 1674. Ætatis ſuæ 51.*

Juſt below the laſt, a monument, conſiſting of a plain tablet is thus inſcribed:

Here underneath lyeth the body of William Shilſton, gent. who died in the faith of Chriſt y.e 8.th of October, in his ninetieth yeare, 1684, whoſe father and other relations are intombe neare this church poarch.

Arms—*ermine a ſaltier between four croſſes fitchy.*

In the north receſs or chapel, is a very ancient monument in the North-wall, conſiſting of an altar-tomb; upon which lies the figure of a knight in complete armour, and a woman on his right ſide. Theſe figures are vulgarly called John and Joan, but they repreſent John de *Sully*, vulgarly *Sealy*, and his lady. The monument is much mutilated, and no inſcription or armorial bearings are now to be ſeen.*

In the South-aiſle there is a ſmall monument, with this inſcription:

In memory of Agnes the wife of William Venner of this pariſh, gent. who departed Auguſt 17.th 1658.

Preſſing afflictions in this pretious ſaint
Met an heroick fayth ſilenc'd complaint.
Believers are a myſtery: ſuffering
They conquer & their conqueſts glory bring.

* This monument Leland has noticed. "One Sir John Scylley, a knight, & his wife, ſumtyme dwelling in that paroche, be buried in the north part of the Tranſept." This is a curious piece of antiquity. The woman has on her head the ſquare coif.——Weſtcote, alſo, ſpeaks of the "fayr monument of a knight cladd in his armour, with his ladye lyinge by him; at his feet a lyon, at her's a lamb. It is ſaid to be the interment of Johannes de Sully, or Silly, and that y.t had ſomtym ſuch inſcription. He was Baron of Torrington, in the tyme of Edward the thirde. His ſeat Rookesford, latelye the land of Chycheſter, & aleniated to Davye."

In

In weakneſſe ſtrong, gold in affliction's fire
Refin'd: bruis'd ſpices fragrantly expire.
Lyving ſhe dy'd; dead lives; Death is her gaine,
And both begins her bliſſe & ends her paine.

Arms—*party per pale; baron, gules on a feſs or, three eſcalops ſable; feme, ſable three lioncels rampant argent.*

In the weſtern-end of the church, in the South-wall, is a monument with the following epitaph:

Memoriæ ſacrum (non ex more ſed ex debito) Thomæ Ley, A. M. hujus eccleſiæ vicarii, et Poltimorenſis Rectoris digniſſimi. Qui felicis memoriæ, judicii non minoris, et ingenii feraciſſimi; eruditione multiplici inſtructus, indigentibus maxime beneficus, in quamplurimos hoſpitalis, omnibus benevolus, et in concionibus ſtrenuus, optimum egit pietatis monitorem, exemplo ducem. Ut meritò audiret nuper, parochiarum par decus et deliciæ, nunc luctus et deſiderium. Piam clauſit et beatam vitam inchoavit tertio iduum Martii anno dom. 172⅞. Ætatis ſuæ 67.

Arms—*or, a chevron checky or and azure.*

The moſt remarkable of the many epitaphs on the graveſtones, are the following:

Dormitorium Elizabethæ Chariſſimæ conjugis Thomæ Tuckfeild armigeri et Thomæ filii ſui natu ſecundi qui obiit Maii ſecundo die, anno Chriſti MDCXLIX.

Dormitorium Thomæ Tuckfield de Fulford armigeri qui obiit viceſimo tertio Aprilis anno Æræ Chriſtianæ MDCXLII.

In memoriam Mariæ viduæ relictæ que Dionyſii filii hæredis que Thomæ Prydeaux de Nutwell equitis aurati filiæq. Johannis Tuckfield de Tedborne et Fulford generoſi quæ obiit decimo ſeptimo Junii Anno Dom. MDCLXIII. Et Johannis filii primogeniti Johannis Tuckfield de Fulford armigeri qui obiit decimo ſeptimo die Martii MDCLXI.

Here lyeth the body of Mary the wife of John Tuckfield of Fulford, eſq.r eldeſt ſiſter & coheire of Richard Pyncombe of Welſbeer, eſq.r who dyed the 7th day of January, 1667. Alſo of John and Pyncombe their ſons, who died y.e year following. Alſo here lyeth the body of John Tuckfield of Fulford, eſq.r who dyed the 20.th of Auguſt, Anno Dom. 1675.

Underneath lyeth the body of M.rs Elizabeth Tuckfield, daughter of John Tuckfield, eſq.r ſometime of Fulford, in this pariſh, who died the 27.th day of March, 1695.

Depoſitum Caroli Mundy, arm: in reſurrectione juſtorum olim reſumendum. Obiit Jan. 14. Anno ſalutis 1725, ætatis 39.

Hic jacet Franciſcus Prowze de Fordton, M. D. qui obiit 5.to die Octob. 1696.to Etiam Johannes Prowze ejus filius qui obiit 2. die Martii 1714.to Etiam Franciſcus Prowze ar. filius natu maximus prædicti Franciſci Prowze qui obiit 15.to die Martii 1716. Etiam Conſtantia Prowze uxor prædicti Franciſci Prowze ſen. quæ obiit 9.no die Julii A. D. 1741.

H. S. E. Robertus Ham, A. M. hujus Eccleſiæ Vicarius et Rector Eccleſiæ de Upton Hellions Digniſſimus, vir pius gravis Beneficus, pereleganti Ingenio necnon molliſſima concionandi dulcedine maxime memorabilis obiit 2.o die Januarii Anno Domini 1730, ætatis ſuæ 42.

Hic quieſcit corpus Thomæ Finch generoſi optime docti et hujus ſcholæ grammaticæ Creditonienſis adjunctæ annos viginti duos præceptoris qui placide dormit in Chriſto viceſimo ſexto die Januarii Anno Dom. 1674. Ætatis ſuæ 51.

It appears from the regiſter, that from the year 1720 to 1730, there were 464 marriages, 1452 baptiſms, and 1625 burials; and that from 1770 to 1780, there have been 378 marriages, 1336 baptiſms, and 1081 burials. The dignities of the church of Crediton, in the time of Henry the 8th, are thus ſhortly noticed by Leland: "Ther is a deane, & he is as the curate; but he is no prebendarie of

of courſe. Ther be XII good prebendes in Kirton, beſide certen burſaries, miniſters, & choriſtes." That the patronage of Crediton is veſted in twelve governors, firſt incorporated by a charter of Edw. 6th, and afterwards confirmed by Elizabeth, has been mentioned in the general hiſtory. It may not be amiſs, in this place, to be more particular. In the reign of Edw. the 6th, for the conſideration of one hundred pounds as a fine paid to the crown, and the ſum of one hundred pounds to be yearly paid for ever, as a high and chief rent, to be iſſuing and payable out of the tythes of Crediton or Kirton, Sandford and Exminſter, a charter was granted of all the tythes, oblations, and obventions, of what kind or nature ſoever, unto twelve governors and their ſucceſſors; of whom nine ſhould always be of the pariſh of Crediton, and three of the pariſh of Sandford—with full power immediately within one month after the death of a governor, or his removal out of the pariſh, for the ſurvivors to elect another, and ſo from time to time, for ever. And the ſaid twelve governors have free and full power to elect a vicar to the pariſh church of Crediton; for which they pay him a ſalary of one hundred pounds a year, providing him with a parſonage-houſe, garden, and field—repaired out of the truſt eſtate. They chuſe alſo an aſſiſtant to the vicar, whoſe ſalary is eighty pounds a year. The vicar of Exminſter has the like ſum of eighty pounds a year, and a decent houſe and garden repaired out of the truſt eſtate. And eighty pounds a year is paid, alſo, to the chaplain of Sandford. And the yearly ſum of eight pounds is allowed for the education of four boys of promiſing abilities, who are called by the name of Choriſters. The ſaid twelve governors elect the vicar of Exminſter; but in the choice of a chaplain for the pariſh of Sandford, the governors of Crediton have no vote. The governors of Crediton and Sandford have power to compound for the tythes as they pleaſe, or to take them in kind. And if any money remain after the yearly payment of the aforeſaid ſalaries, they divide it among the poor of Crediton, Sandford, and Exminſter, in proportion to the tythes of theſe pariſhes. The twelve governors have free and full power to plead and be impleaded, and to render an account yearly, to the ſeveral pariſhes, of the rents, iſſues, and profits of the truſt eſtate. Queen Elizabeth, on the inſpection of the ſaid charter, approved and confirmed it; and making very little, if any, alteration, ſtrictly enjoined the ſame to poſterity. For the vicars of this church, Richard Coles, B. D. Vicar of Crediton, died in 1649—John Dicks in 1679—Thomas Ley, M. A. in 1720—Robert Ham, M. A. in 1730—John Carwithen, M. A. 1742—and John Stacey in 1759. Samuel Hart, M. A. is the preſent vicar. In Biſhop Lacey's regiſter is mentioned a hermitage founded by William Biſhop of Exeter, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary; *juxta capellam S. Laurencii in novo Burgo de Crediton.* At the weſt-end of the town, is a decayed chapel (ſays Riſdon) founded in honor of St. Lawrence, on whoſe feaſt-day a fair is there yearly kept. At Yew was once a chapel. At Yewton-Arundel are the remains of a chapel on Yewton barton.

The pariſh of ST. THOMAS comes next to be deſcribed. * "The ſuburbe without Weſtgate is caulled S. Thomas Suburbe. In this ſuburbe is a greate ſtone bridge of 14. archis over Ex river." In 1775, the number of families in the town part, near the church, and within the turnpikes, were 300. Other families in detached farmhouſes, and without the turnpikes, excluſive of the tythings or hamlets of Exweek and Oldridge, and of the almſhouſes, priſon, and workhouſe, were 59. Perhaps the inhabitants were, then, about two thouſand.† The following places in the pariſh of St. Thomas merit our particular attention—Cowick, Frankland, Hayes, Bowhill, Barley, Cleave, Little Cleave, Floyers Hayes, Marſh, Exweek, Oldridge. "The priory of Cowick (ſays Sir W. Pole) is in the pariſh of St. Thomas over Exbridge weſtward and was a cell belonging to the abbey of Taviſtock. John Ruſſel, Earl of Bedford, after the Diſſolution, procured the ſame; and it is now the inheritance of Francis Lord Ruſſel and Earl of Bedford, great grandſon to the ſaid John." In this priory of Cowick, Hugh Courtenay Earl of Devon, lies buried. He died the 18th of Edward the firſt, according to the book of Newnham abbey. Cowick, ſome time ſince the property of Mrs. Speke of Tidwell, (with an eſtate called Fordland) belongs, at preſent, to James White, eſq. Frankland is pleaſantly ſituated to the ſouth-weſt, about a mile from Exeter. It is a ſmall neat houſe; in 1772 the reſidence of J. Otto, eſq. It was lately the property of John Seale, eſq.—its preſent owner, Anna Maria Seale. *Hayes*, anciently ‡ *Heighen*, is ſeated by the Exe. Its ſituation is weſterly. "*Hayes*, (as Sir W. Pole informs us) ſometime a prebend of the caſtle of Exon, was purchaſed by John Peter of Torbrian, and was the dwelling-houſe of William Peter, eſq. his ſon. The houſe, and moſt part of the land, were ſold by Sir George Peter, knight, the ſon of the ſaid William, to William Gould, who dwelleth there." It belongs, at preſent, to James Buller, eſq. "*Bowhill* (as Sir W. Pole deſcribes it) lies in St. Thomas, at the end of the ſtreet weſtward, and was the dwelling of *Richard* Holland, eſq. 8th of Henry the 6th; whoſe ſon Roger Holland had iſſue Thomaſin, wife of John Carew of Anthony, in Cornwall, in whoſe lineage and name it ſtill continues." "In the reign of Henry the 6th *Roger* Holland (according to Riſdon) had his dwelling at the foot of the hill, whence it took its name *Below the Hill*—at this day called *Bowhill*. The heir general of this name, Thomazin, brought this land to John Carew of Anthony, eſq." At Barley, adjoining to Bowhill, "inhabiteth (ſays Weſtcote) one of the ancient family of Berryes of Floyer Hayes." Not only *Bowhill*, or *Bowhay*, but Higher Barley and Cockelsford, was the property of the Carews. Carew of Bowhill had iſſue three daughters: one married Pinneck, another King, and the third Sawle. The firſt two died without iſſue. Sawle left iſſue two daughters; between whom a deed of partition of the Carew lands has taken

* Leland

† Chapple's MSS.

‡ Adjoining to *Heigben* the Champernownes held lands in the 11th year of Edward the ſon of King Edward. William Champernowne, knight, granted Ralph Tintiner one garden and an iſland adjoining, called Arundel's Haye, lying in the manor of Cowicke. Riſdon.

place.

place. The youngeſt is married to Capt. Graves of the navy, the eldeſt remains unmarried. She has lately ſold her lands; the greateſt part of which has been purchaſed by Graves—all, or nearly all, belonging to Bowhill, with ſuch lands as are ſituated on that ſide of the road near Barley houſe. Higher Barley, with Cockelsford, are purchaſed by Charles Collyns of Exeter, banker, who means to reſide at this place. It is ſituated on an eminence, commanding an extenſive view of Exeter, and the adjacent country. On this eſtate is a quarry of the granite ſtone, with white veins, of a very firm texture. The land round the houſe is computed to be forty-four acres: and the part called Cockelsford is ſuppoſed to be the beſt land near Exeter.* A part of the Carew family reſided at Bowhill, and another part at Higher Barley; as did Mr. Pinnock, till he built the large houſe called Barley houſe, in which John Graves, eſq. now lives. Cleave, belonging to Thomas Northmore, eſq. is a good houſe, well ſituated, to the weſt. And Little Cleave is an elegant villa, the property ofthe Northmores. Floyers-Hayes lies to the ſouth-eaſt. Its ſituation is low.† "Floyerhays, the contynewinge dwelling place of the name of Floier from the Conqueſt unto theſe tymes, as it may appeare by this deede following: *Robertus filius Henrici filius omnibus baronibz et hominibz ſuis t^m clericis q^ laicis ſal̄. Sciatis me conceſſ. et carta mea confirmaſſe Rico filio Nicoli tot^m t̄ram ultra Exa, q^ avus ſuus Ric̄us Floyer tenuit. Tenend' de me et heredibz meis ſibi et heredibz ſuis pacifice et q̄iete eod̄e ſervicio ſicut Ricus filius Floyer melius et liberius tenuit ut baronia mea teſtatur permonſtrac' unius militis et p ſervic. de uno Pichardo vini q^ ipſe Ric̄us fil. Nicholi debet dare quoties contigerit me vel heredes meos in inſula Ex prandere.* Reginald Courtenay, wth the conſent of Matild his wief, confirmed the ſame in as liberall manner as the ſaid Richard, Nichol his father, & Richard Floier his grandfather, held the ſame of Richard the ſonne of Baldwyn. It appeareth by two other deedes, y^t the ſonne of Richard, y^e ſonne of Nichol, the ſonne of Rich. Floier, was called in on of them Floier, the ſonne of Richard; & in the other, Floridus, y^e ſonne of Richard. And in on other deede, y^t Sabina, y^t was the wief of Floier over Ex, gave unto John her ſonne & heire, her land in Ernſcomb, & y^t ſhee was the daughter of Jeffery Dunſtanvill, unto whom Will^am de Toriton gave an hundred ſhillings land in the mannor of Ernſcombe, wth all the men y^t dwelt thereon. And anno 41 of Kinge Henry 3, Roger, the ſonne of Floier, gave unto Will^am Floer ij^s. of yeerly rent out of the prebend. John Floyer gave in mariage wth Ellen his daughter unto John, y^e ſonne of John Hereward, all his land in Ernſcomb in frank mariage, and fortie ſhillings land, wch John Hereward had given in mariage wth Fina his ſiſter

* From an advertiſement in 1774, it appears that the freehold eſtate, which conſiſts of the manor of Bowhill, the barton of *Great Barley*, and other eſtates and deſmeſne lands, ſituate in the pariſh of *St. Thomas the Apoſtle*, contains in the whole 375 acres of very rich land, except about 4 acres of coppice wood, and the like quantity of waſte; and that the rents might be increaſed to 1000l. per annum, excluſive of reverſions to fall in on the deaths of old lives.

† *Floyers-Hayes*, ſo called from the lords thereof (ſays Riſdon) lieth low; which land was held by *Floerius* in the Conqueror's time, whoſe ſon wrote *Nicholas Filius Floerii*, and his ſon, *Richardus Filius Nicholai Filii Floerii*. They have lords of this land, even to theſe our days; of which land thus much touching this tenure. This *Floer* holdeth his lands of the Earl of Devonſhire, by half a knight's fee; and whenſoever this Lord the Earl of Devonſhire cometh into Ex-Iſland, the tenant, for the time being, is to come ſeemly apparelled, with a napkin about his neck or upon his ſhoulder, and a pitcher of wine and a ſilver cup in his hand, and ſhall offer his lord thereof to drink.

unto

unto Will^a^m Floyer his ſonne. This deede is alſo wi^th^out date. I find Roger, ſonne of Floer, gave land unto Will^a^m, ſonne of Floer, anno 41 of Kinge Henry 3. I will therefore ſett downe this diſcent lineally, as I find it in ye evidences. *Richard filius Floier* had iſſue Nicholl, wch had iſſue Richard, wch had iſſue Floer, called alſo *Floridus, fil. Rīci*, wch by Sabina, daughter & heire of Galfride de Dunſtanvill, had iſſue John, Roger, & Will^a^m. John Floier, by Mariot his wief, had iſſue Will^a^m & John. Will^a^m, by Fina, daughter of John Hereward thelder, had iſſue John, wch had iſſue John, wch by Jone his wief had iſſue John, wch by Marg'et, daughter & heire of Richard Clive, had iſſue John, wch by Alis, daughter & heire of Thomas Baſſe, of Ottery St Mary, had iſſue John & Will^a^m, wch by ..... daughter of John Hache, of Woolley, had iſſue Will^a^m, wch by Phillip, daughter & coheire of John Crooke, of Box, in Wiltſhire, had iſſue John, wch by Jone, daughter of John Carew, of Antone, had iſſue William, Thomas, & Antony. Will^a^m, by Eliſabeth, daughter & heire of Gilbert Kirke, had iſſue Antony, Charles, & Will^a^m. Antony Floier, of Floierhays, eſquier, by Ann, on of the daughters & heres of Nicolas Martyn, of Athelamſton, eſquier, & of Margaret his wief, on of the three ſiſters & heires of Nicās Wadham, of Merifild, eſquier, hath iſſue Antony, Will^a^m, & John. Antony Floier, nowe livinge, hath by Elinor, daughter of mee Sr Will'm Pole, of Colcombe, k^t^, iſſue William, John, and others. The ſaid Antony hath alſoe diverſe tenements in the pariſh of St Thomas."* William had iſſue Anthony, a Juſtice of the Peace for the county of Dorſet, in Prince's time; when the Floyers had removed from Floyers-Hayes into Dorſetſhire. Weſtcote, in his quaint manner exclaims: "Here an object for your ſight, not unworth the noting: yonder ſtands Floyers-Hayes, the ſeat by a long deſcent of the generous name of Floyer, who, if the Earl of Devon were here preſent, would not fail to tender his ſervice (by himſelf or his tenant) decently apparelled with a fair ſweet towel on his ſhoulder, a flaggon of wine in the one hand, and a ſilver bowl in the other; and ſo offer to ſerve his lordſhip with drink. For by that tenure he is ſaid to hold his land." This place continued (if I am not miſinformed) till very lately in the name of Floyer.‡ It is, now, the property of Thomas Templar, eſq. Marſh lyeth, alſo, in St. Thomas's, to the ſouth-eaſt—the inheritance of Coffin of Portlege, eſq. (ſays Sir W. Pole) by deſcent from his anceſtors. It is called Marſh-Barton—the property of James Buller, eſq. Exweek, lying to the north-weſt, is divided (I underſtand) among ſeveral proprietors. The hamlet of Oldridge, ſix miles diſtant from the pariſh-church, and about two miles from Crediton, belongs to St. Thomas. The manor of Oldridge, ſituate in the hamlet of Oldridge, conſiſts of the eſtate of Cleave, 121½ acres, Coombe, 80 acres, Woodhay, 60, Oldridge Barton, 110, and

* Sir W. Pole, p. 238, 239.

‡ Arms of Floier—*ſable a chevron between three arrows argent*; creſt, *a hart's head erazed or, horns argent, holding in his mouth a broad arrow of the ſecond. Sable, a chevron between three arrows argent*, was the coat of William Floyer of Floyer-Hayes, who married Elizabeth, daughter and heireſs of Gilbert Kirk of the city of Exeter, and had iſſue Anthony, Charles, William, Mary, Margaret, Elizabeth, and Anne. This William Floyer was ſon of John, the ſon of William, who was ſon of John the ſon of John the ſon of William, who was ſon of John, whoſe father was William Floyer, which William was ſon of John, the ſon of John, the ſon of Roger, the ſon of John, the ſon of Richard, whoſe father was Nicholas, the ſon of Richard Floyer of Floyer-Hayes aforeſaid. Guillim, p. 332. From Grafton, fol. 11.

Oldridge

Oldridge Woods and Frankfort Meadow, 82 acres. The woods are remarkable for their quick growth of oak coppice; and there are ſeveral thouſands of fine growing timber trees in the woods and on the eſtates. Mr. Trowbridge ſold the manor of Oldridge to the Yardes.

The church was originally dedicated to St. Thomas *the Martyr* or *a Beckett*. But, after its removal to a more convenient place, it was dedicated to St. Thomas *the Apoſtle*. The ancient church was ſituated in a ſwampy place, and ſo near the Exe, by the road towards Whitſtone, and was ſo ſubject to inundations, that the pariſhioners petitioned the biſhop for a removal of it. It was pulled down ſoon after the Reformation; when the preſent was built in its ſtead, in a more eligible ſituation. In Biſhop Stafford's * regiſter is an account of the firſt founding of this pariſh-church—"The pariſh-church before was the ſame with the priory-church of Cowick: but the inhabitants reſorted to the chapel of St. Thomas the Martyr, ſtanding by Exe-bridge, but lately deſtroyed by floods" —ſays the regiſter. The church of St. Thomas the Apoſtle is a large and firm ſtructure. It conſiſts of a nave and an aiſle on the ſouth-ſide, and a ſmall chapel on the north, juſt without the ſcreen of the chancel. The pews are handſome and regularly diſpoſed. Upon the walls hang many memorials of charitable donations, and ſeveral banners and atchievements, chiefly of the families of Northmore, Gould, and Buller. The moſt remarkable of the monumental inſcriptions are the following. Upon the ſouth-wall of the Chancel is fixed a marble monument thus inſcribed:

Sacred to the memory of M.rs Elizabeth Williams, (relict of W.m Williams of the city of Exeter, M. D.) who departed this life the 25.th of June, 1776, aged 77 years. She was the daughter of Joſeph Oliver of Exweek, eſq. and the laſt of that reſpectable family. In her were united the Chriſtian and the ſocial virtues; the beſt of parents, a ſincere friend, a chearful companion, and a liberal benefactreſs to the poor. In the ſame vault are interred John Oliver, William, Benjamin, William, Bridget, ſons and daughter of the above William Williams and Elizabeth his wife.——Anne, relict of Samuel Newte of Tidcombe, clerk, Eliza, relict of David Hamilton of Briſtol, merchant, William, ſon of David Hamilton, eſq. and Bridget his wife, in dutiful reſpect and affectionate regard, cauſed this monument to be erected in the year 1781.

On the north-wall of the Nave is a large monument, with this epitaph:

H. S. E. Gulielmus Williams, M.D. vir artis ſuæ ſingulari ſcientiâ præditus. Quid præſtitit, ſi quæras, eorum teſtentur lachrimæ quorum valetudini dum nimis ſtudioſè inſerviebat ipſe ſuam perdidit, Mortemq. acceleravit. Obiit v. Kalend: Maii, anno MDCCXL. Ætatis ſuæ 59. Mærens filius natu maximus pro pietate quâ patrem clariſſimum coluit, hoc marmor memoriæ ſacrum eſſe voluit.

On the ſouth-wall of the Aiſle is a very elegant monument by Fiſher of York, bearing this epitaph:

Sacred to the memory of James Buller, eſq. of Shillingham in the county of Cornwall, & Downes in the county of Devon, who departed this life February 11.th 1772, aged 31. And Huſey his wife, who died September 26, 1768, aged 31.

The cherub Charity in their hearts enſhrin'd
Breath'd faith in God, and love to all mankind,

* Dated 1412.

Taught them to ſooth the pangs of deep diſtreſs,
To melt at others grief, to pity & to bleſs.
Lov'd and lamented, in life's ſmiling bloom
They ſunk reſign'd, & found an early tomb!
Their days benevolence & peace endear'd
Their nights congratulating conſcience cheer'd;
And all their proſpects brightening to the laſt
Their heaven commenc'd ere this vain world was paſt.

A large clumſy monument by Weſton of Exeter, againſt the ſouth-wall of the Aiſle, is thus inſcribed:

M. S. Hic jacet corpus Thomæ Northmore, armigeri, Johannis Northmore (de Well in parochiâ South-tawton in hoc comitatu generoſi ſemper fidelis) filii, legis conſiliarii et Senatûs Britanici nuper decoris; qui tres duxit uxores, videlicet D.nam Pridham, D.nam Andrews, & D.nam Saint Aubyn; ex primâ genuit binas filias quarum altera moritur tenella, altera ſuperſtes hoc mauſolæum poſuit, ut gratitudinis officiiq pignus in mortuum chariſſimumq. patrem; qui obiit die 25. Julii, annoq. domini 1713. En veterem ſenatorem eccleſiæ, patriæ et coronæ fidelem qui nunquam ſuffragium vendidit nec male tulit ſuum; ad auguſtiorem fælicioremq: ſenatum migraſſe ſperamus; ubi deus ipſe (plaudentibus cælicolis) omnipotenti manû ſceptrum tenet.

Arms—*party per pale*, firſt, *ſeme, azure, three lions' heads erazed or, langued gules;* ſecond, *ſeme, in baſe, ſable a ſaltier argent between four croſslets or, baron, gules a lion rampant or, a creſcent argent for difference;* third, *ſeme, ermine a croſs gules charged with three beſants.*

A ſmall marble monument on the ſouth-wall of the Aiſle, thus inſcribed:

Sacred to the memory of M.rs Fanſhawe, whoſe excellent underſtanding, unfeigned piety, and exemplary virtue, happily blended with the moſt amiable and endearing domeſtick endowments, rendered her loſs a ſore affliction to her ſurviving friends. She was the wife of Charles Fanſhawe, eſq. barriſter at law; and the daughter of John Seale, eſq. of Mount-Boone in the county of Devon, by Eliz. daughter of John Fownes, eſq. of Nethway in the ſame county, and with two of her children, viz. Eliz. Maria, aged two years; Robert Henley, aged ſix months, lies interred in the vault beneath.

Arms—*party per pale, baron*, quarterly, firſt and fourth, *argent a chevron ſable between three fleurs de lis gules;* ſecond and third, *checky or and gules a croſs argent, ſeme, or, a feſs azure between three gryphons' heads erazed gules.*—Motto, *Dux vitæ ratio' in cruce victoria.*

The following is an extract from the regiſter of St. Thomas. "On the 31ſt March, 1657, were married Richard Hooper of this pariſh, woolcomber, and Elizabeth Baker, ſervant to Richard Bulford, of the pariſh of Alfington, ſpinſter, by the Right Worſhipful John Quick, eſq. and Juſtice of the Peace for this county." There appear to have been nine ſuch marriages from the 31ſt of March aforeſaid, to the 12th of September following. The firſt-fruits of the vicarage of St. Thomas the Apoſtle are 11l. 2s. 8½d.—yearly tenths 1l. 2s. 3¾d. The patron of the vicarage of St. Thomas, near Cowick, was the Earl of Bedford, in Sir W. Pole's time. "St. Thomas Martyr v. *juxta civitatem Exon.* Abb. Taviſtock, propr. Patr. Moſes Gould, eſq. 1705—Dorothy Quick, widow—p. h. v. 1749.*" James Buller, eſq. is the preſent patron—the vicar, Chriſtopher Churchill. For the chapels in St. Thomas's, that of Cowick is demoliſhed.

* Liber Regis.

demoliſhed. Cowick *cur. olim.* a priory. (St. Thomas a Becket.) Mr. Gould.* At Marſh-Barton (part of which lies in this pariſh, the reſt in Alphington) was a chapel belonging to the priory of Black Canons, already noticed. Part of the timber and ſtones of this chapel were given by Mr. Coffin (the proprietor of the barton) towards the rebuilding of St. Paul's church in Exeter. The remainder of this chapel was pulled down a few years ſince. Bacon mentions, alſo, Oldridge, chapel to St. Thomas Apoſtle. Abb. Taviſtock, propr. This old chapel was pulled down by George Trowbridge of Trowbridge, eſq. lord of the manor of Oldridge. A man, who aſſiſted in the demolition of the chapel, had the chapel-bell (ſays our commentator upon theſe tranſactions) as the reward of his ſacrilege: the ſtones were carried to Trowbridge to repair a kitchen; and the communion-table became part of the furniture of a neighbouring alehouſe. In this detached part of St. Thomas's pariſh the expediency of a chapel was ſo evident, that the plan of re-edifying it was long projected: and, at length, a very handſome chapel has been built on Oldridge, at the joint expence of James Buller and the late Giles Yarde, eſqrs.

IDE, in Domeſday *terra epiſcopi Exon, Ide*—commonly called *Ede* or *Eed*, is about three miles in length and two in breadth, ſituated in a very fertile vale. There is ſome remarkably rich meadow ground in this pariſh, watered by fine ſprings. The principal ſtream in this pariſh, is the Alphin. Here, as in this neighbourhood, the moſt flouriſhing tree is the elm. As to the roads, Ide ſeems to have the advantage over the neighbouring pariſhes. The village of Ide, that runs to a conſiderable length, conſiſts of mean thatched houſes. On an eſtate called Fordland, belonging to James White, eſq. are ſome very pictoreſque views.

The church and tower of Ide, like many others in the neighbourhood, have a very diſagreeable glare, from the whiteneſs of the rough-caſt. This church is dedicated to *St. Ida.* Its length is about 60 feet, and the breadth 27. The ſcreen, blue and gold, ſhines in freſh colors; and the coats of arms, in the front of the gallery, chiefly of the biſhops and deans of Exeter, were much defaced, till by Mr. Carrington's care they were reſtored to their priſtine honors. This church is well ſeated, and lighted by plain new windows. A Mr. Portbury, who preſented this church with ſome very handſome plate, lies buried under the communion-table. He died in 1763. Ide is a perpetual cure, and a peculiar of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter. The Dean and Chapter of Exeter have been long its proprietors and patrons. The curate has been ſometimes called *Vicarius ſancti Idæ.* William Henry Carrington is the preſent curate.

ALPHINGTON (in Domeſday, *terra regis, Alfintone*) is ſaid to mean the *town of Ælfing*—the ſuppoſed reſidence of a Saxon chief of that name: but it certainly implies, *the town upon the river Alphin.* The Alphin is a very pleaſant ſtream. Between the Exe and the village called Long-Down-End, in the way from Whitſtone towards Exweek, this rill deſcends from Whitſtone or its neigh-

* Bacon.

bourhood;

bourhood; and croſſing the Okehampton road at a place called Nadder-Water, receives, afterwards, in its courſe, another ſmall brook. Then, croſſing the Moretonhampſtead road at Pocombe-bridge, not far from Frankland, it flows on to Ide, and, about a mile lower down, waters Alphington. It empties itſelf into the Exe at Counteſs-wear-bridge. *Matford*-brook, which ſeparates Alphington from Exminſter, may ſignify *Fair-Ford*, from *mat* or *mad* in Britiſh *fair*, and *ford* denoting the way or paſſage through it, where now a ſtone-bridge is erected. The pariſh-roads of Alphington have been repaired from time immemorial, not by the pariſh at large under the inſpection of proper officers, but by each individual through whoſe grounds they run, or whoſe eſtate may lie contiguous to them. Hence they are ſhamefully neglected. Warlepen-hill a pleaſing object, in ſeveral points of view, is part of an eſtate which takes its name from Pocombe-bridge in this pariſh—the farm-houſe being cloſe to the bridge. *Warlepen* ſeems compounded of the Britiſh *Wrlys*, which ſignifies the bordure or fringe of a garment, and *Pen*, the head or top; as the ſummit of Warlepen-hill is fringed with brake and coppice. In the village of Alphington, about two miles to the ſouth, from Exeter, are ſeveral good buildings amidſt a number of mean cottages. The inhabitants have not been remarked for longevity. Riſdon, however, gives us an anecdote of "one Stone of Alphington, who was of ſo hard a greete, that he lived to the age of 120 years: he ſerved King Henry the 8, in his chapel, K. Edw. 6, Queen Mary and Queen Elizabeth; for whom was made this epitaph on his tombſtone:

Grand Salem's curſe ſhall never light on thee,
Since here a *ſtone* upon a *Stone* I ſee!"

Alphington (ſays Riſdon) was the ancient inheritance of the Barons of Okehampton, which, in the time of King Edward the firſt, John de Neville held. According to Weſtcote, John de Neville held Alphington under Henry the 3d, and Theobald Neville, in the time of Edw. 2d; ſince, the Courtenays. In the 5th of Richard the ſecond, Sir Hugh Segrave, knight, was lord of Alphington, and exchanged this manor (ſays Cleaveland) with Sir Philip Courtenay for the manor of Newnham-Courtenay in Oxfordſhire. Alphington ſtill remains in the Courtenay-family. "Mattford, formerly belonging to the Dinhams, was afterwards the ſeat of Sir George Smith, and of a branch of the family of Norley. Norley married a coheireſs of Tothill." Mattford is now the property of Henry Hippeſley Coxe, eſq. St. James's priory, (that belongs to King's College, Cambridge) is not wholly in the pariſh of Heavitree—Part of it is in this pariſh; another part in St. Leonard's; and a ſmall ſpot of it is ſaid to be in the pariſh of Topſham.

The church of Alphington is a large handſome ſtructure, ſtanding above a great part of the village. The glare of its whited walls by no means recommends it as a pictoreſque object. It has a good tower, containing eight muſical bells. It meaſures in the clear about 66 feet by 39. The chancel, the ſcreen that divides it from the body of the church, and the gallery at the weſt-end,

ſaid

ſaid to have been erected in 1632, are remarkably neat. The font has been already deſcribed, at ſome length, as a very curious piece of antiquity. The arms of Courtenay, with the Dolphin and Boar for their ſupporters, are to be ſeen in the church-porch, cut in ſtone. Riſdon tells us, that in an alley of this church (Alphington if I underſtand him right) lies buried one *Crown* between his two wives; that, on the oppoſite wall, he is figured in the form of an anatomy; and that theſe verſes, compoſed by himſelf, are underneath:

Thy thread outſpun, Death digg'd the pit,
And laid me in the grave,
Nought have I won—loſt every whit,
Save only that I gave.

No ſuch thing, however, is to be found in this church. Riſdon's confuſed arrangement muſt lead the careleſs reader of his chorography into numberleſs miſtakes. In the North-aiſle:

Here lyeth the bodie of Maſter Robert Northleigh, of Mattford Dinham, in this pariſh of Alphington. hee marryed Joan the daughter of Henry Tothill of Peamont, eſq. by whome hee had yſſue eight ſonnes and three daughters; Henry, George, Jeffry, Robert, John, Robert, Thomas, James, Mary, Joan, Margaret.—He died in the 56th yeare of his age, Jan. 18, 1638-9.

Sic fatus moreris de morte in morte triumphans
Dum tibi fit Xtus vita ſaluſque tuus
O quam te plangit gens Alphingtonia! quantus
In populo luctus pauperibuſque dolor.
Ejulat et plorat regio ac vicinia tota
Pacificoque carens munificoque viro.
Nam patriæ pater unus eras inopumque patronus
I bone! ſed ſimilem ſecula nulla dabunt.

Sacred to the worthy and reſpected memory of Henry Northleigh of Peamore, eſq. He was borne at Dean Prior in this county, 4 Martii, 1642; and dyed at London a member of parliament, 31 January, 1693.

Pſal. the 41.—"*Bleſſed is hee that remembereth the poor and needy.*"

Joſephus Martyn, LL.D.

Dum jura valuerunt exercitatiſſimus ſilentibus mox inter arma legibus illibata fide multa paſſus. multum et pace jactatus regi patriæque ſemper fidelis hic tandem requiem invenit. Obiit 17 Martii anno dom̄. 1676. Ætatis ſuæ 79.

In the South-aiſle:

In memoria Georgii Leach de civit. Exon, gen̄. qui obiit decimo die Decembris, anno domini. 1684. Ac etiam Joannæ uxoris ſuæ quæ obiit ſecundo die Aprilis, anno domini, 1662. Alſo Rebecka Leach, widow of the ſaid George Leach, who departed this life the 14 day of December, 1716, in the 92 year of her age.

In memory of Joſeph Somaſter, eſq. collector of the exciſe; and of Julian his wife. He died June 30, 1733, aged 64. She Feb. 13, 1749, aged 76. And alſo of Frances their daughter, who departed this life Feb. 25, 1762, aged 51. J. L. Rect' de Widworthy fils et frar H. P. 1766.

In the Veſtry:

In memory of Elizabeth the daughter of John Hurding, of Long-Briddie in the county of Dorſet, eſq. who departed this life the firſt day of April, 1680.

The firſt-fruits of this rectory are 34l. 6s. 8d.—yearly tenths, 3l. 8s. 8d. "In 1389, the king granted to Sir Peter Courtenay and his heirs, a certain parcel of land in Alphington, with the *advowſon of the church* thereunto belonging; as alſo divers other lands for his life." In the Liber Regis: patrons, Richard Carew, eſq. 1712—John Pitman, eſq. 1739—Samuel Walkey, p. h. v. 1742—Mary Pitman, widow, 1773, 1776—Jane Ellicombe, widow, 1780.* The Rev. William Ellicombe is the preſent patron and rector of Alphington: his parſonage houſe is, perhaps, the neateſt in Devonſhire. In the Epiſcopal regiſters a chapel is mentioned in Alphington.—St. James's chapel was pulled down (it is ſaid) by Counſellor Radford.

EXMINSTER, in Domeſday, *terra Willelmi Chievre, Eſſeminſtre*, is ſo called from the river Exe, on the weſt-ſide of which it lies, and from its ancient *minſter* or monaſtery: it gives name to the hundred. It is a large pariſh, extending from eaſt to weſt about ſeven miles. Part of the pariſh of Exminſter lies quite aſunder from it, and at a conſiderable diſtance. It is ſituated under Haldon-hill, about a mile from Sir Robert Palk's houſe, and formerly belonged to the pariſh of Aſhton. It conſiſts of five farms, two called Blemmels, and three called Kiddons, the property of Sir Robert Palk. Tradition ſays, that during the time of a great plague, the miniſter of Aſhton refuſing to bury the dead, the vicar of Exminſter ſupplied his place; and hence acquired ſufficient intereſt to get theſe eſtates annexed to the pariſh of Exminſter. Several ſmall rivulets run through Exminſter. That part of the pariſh which lies towards Topſham is low ground, producing, in ſome places, great quantities of hay, in others ſerving as ſalt-marſhes. The other parts of Exminſter conſiſt of a light ſandy, and a deep red ſoil. The white ſand prevails about the town. It is chiefly an incloſed and a corn-pariſh: and it is remarkable for its fine crops of peas. The hedges are very high, and full of ſhrubs: elms grow to a great height in the hedgerows. And trees, of different kinds, flouriſh in the fields and around the farms and vallies: but there is no continued wood of foreſt trees worth notice. Cyder is made in this pariſh, though not to be remarked for its quality. The principal villages in this pariſh, are Exminſter, and Lower-Shillingford. There are ſeveral good farmhouſes ſcattered through the pariſh, the reſidence of reſpectable yeomen. The pariſh-revel or fair is held on the 29th of May. The village of Exminſter "lieth ſo low (ſays Riſdon) that the inhabitants are much ſubject to agues, through the ill vapors and fogs." However true this obſervation may be, Mr. Riſdon's authority in natural philoſophy will have no great weight. For the manor of Exminſter, Riſdon informs us, "that, in elder ages, Alfred, King of the Weſt Saxons, bequeathed lands in this tything to his younger ſon: and Wichen was ſeized of an eſtate in Eſſeminſter in the time of Edward the Confeſſor: and William le Brewer (ſays Stowe) who as a worthy captain had borne himſelf under King Richard the 1ſt, was lord of this manor." Sir W. Pole does not confirm this account. He obſerves only, "that this manor

* Bacon.

of

of Exminſter continued in the Earls of Devon (except upon attainders) unto Edward Courtenay, Earl of Devon, who died at Padua in Italy, without iſſue: and ſo this manor came to the heirs general." According to Cleaveland, *"Iſabella de Fortibus and many of her anceſtors, poſſeſt the manor of Exminſter. Here was a great manor-houſe, where the Earls of Devon reſided, and where William Courtenay, Arch-biſhop of Canterbury, was born. This was a ſeat of the Earls of Devon; till the laſt Earl died in Padua." In the time of Henry the 8th the manor-houſe was in ruins. For thus ſaith Leland: "Exminſtre is a praty townlet, wher be ruins of a manor place embatelid in the front. I trow it longid to the Marquiſe of Exceſter." Tradition tells us, that this ancient ſeat of the Courtenays, Earls of Devon, was a very extenſive and magnificent building. There is a walled garden on the waſte belonging to the poor of Exminſter; oppoſite to which ſtands an ordinary dwelling-houſe with a blackſmith's ſhop. This tenement is called *Court-houſe* and *gardens*: and here we have an old ſemicircular arch over a doorway to a courtlage or garden—the only apparent relic of the manor-houſe. Court-houſe is at preſent the freehold of John Ley, eſq. ſubject to a chief rent payable to Lord Courtenay, as lord of the hundred and manor of Exminſter—which again came into the poſſeſſion of the Courtenays, by purchaſe, in 1752. "*Lower-Shillingford*, *North-Shillingford*, or *Shillingford-Abbot*, ſituated beyond Alphington, † belonged to the Abbey of Torr founded by William Lord Brewer, who purchaſed this land of Drewe, Mountgernon, and William Tracy, ſons of Gerways de Courtenay, who by that title granted the ſame to that abbey, the tenth year of King Richard the firſt. This grant was made at Wilton, the Sunday after the Holy Trinity, the ſame year, in the preſence of Gilbert Winton, Biſhop, Wm. Brewer and Thomas de Huſſeborne. But ſome part of North-Shillingford the ſaid Tracy reſerved—which deſcended to the Bourchiers, Earls of Bath. John Southcote, eſq. purchaſed North or Abbot-Shillingford, after the Suppreſſion: and Thomas his ſon conveyed it to Sir George Southcote, eſq. his ſon by his third wife." Henry Southcote, eſq. ſold North-Shillingford, a few years ſince, to Sir Robert Palk. Pengelly, belonging to the manor of Shillingford, and the property of Sir Robert Palk, is at preſent a farm let at rack-rent. But the farmhouſe on this place has the reſpectable appearance of an old family manſion fallen into decay. On Barton (Sir Robert Palk's property) the farm-houſe has ſome old fretwork cieling that ſpeaks better days. "Here ſtands *Peamoore*, which Will. de Eſpeke poſſeſt under Edw. 2d, in the minority of Thomas Fitz-Ralph, now the ſeat of Tottle, who was lately high ſheriff of this county,"—ſays Weſtcote. "*Peanmore* (ſays Sir W. Pole) lieth in this pariſh, & was thancient enheritance of ye name of Bolhay, of Blackburgh Bolhay, & by Amiſia, daughter of James de Bolhay, wief of Sr John Cobh^a^m, contynewed in James Cobh^a^m, John, John, & Sr John Cobh^a^m, the laſt, wch had iſſue Eliſabeth, wch died w^th^out iſſue; and thereuppon queſtion aroſe betweene Sr Will^a^m Bonvill, & the heires generall of Cobham, wch were

* Cleaveland.——† Riſdon.

the

the Lord Hungerford, Hille, of Spaxton, & Bamfild, of Poltymore; but Bonvill carried away this & the greateſt part of the land; ſoe this land, uppon the attainder of Henry Gray, Duke of Suffolk, fell unto ye crowne, & was purchaſed by Jeffrey Tothill, ſonne of William Tothill, alderman of the cytye of Exon, & it is nowe the dwellinge place of Henry Tothill, eſq. the ſonne of the ſaid Jeffrey."* "Henry Tothill, eſq. married the daughter of Sparke, his ‡ father the daughter of Dillon, his grandfather the daughter of Matthew." Peamore was, of late years, poſſeſt by the Northleighs. Margaret Northleigh, one of the two daughters and coheireſſes of Stephen Northleigh, of Peamore, eſq. died 12th Dec. 1773, aged 58.† Peamore is now the property of Henry Hippeſley Coxe, eſq. and the reſidence of Samuel Strode, eſq. It is one of the moſt pleaſant ſeats in the neighbourhood of Exeter. The boldneſs of a romantic rock, which, at a little diſtance from the villa ſuddenly breaks upon the ſight, incruſted with white moſs, and ſhaded with a long ſweeping veſt of ivy; the venerable foreſt-trees, particularly beech, in many of the grounds, and the park, ſo beautiful in itſelf from its little undulating hills and dales, and ſo delightful from its command of proſpect at one time the moſt variegated and extenſive, at another, the moſt diſtinct and pictoreſque—ſuch charms are, doubtleſs, ſufficient to recommend Peamore to the obſervation of every traveller of taſte. *Kenbury-houſe* in this pariſh, the ſeat of Philip Stowey, eſq. and formerly called *Kembury* and *Kenburye*, is ſituated nearly in the centre of the eſtate of the ſame name, which now conſiſts of about one hundred acres of rich land, well wooded, and, from many parts of it, commands a beautiful and extenſive proſpect of the ſurrounding country. The houſe itſelf is ſeated upon low ground, and, in the time of the laſt poſſeſſor, was in a decayed and ruinous ſtate; but by the improvements lately made, it has been rendered pleaſant and commodious. In the reign of Charles 2d, this eſtate (with other lands of conſiderable extent in Exminſter) was the joint property of Elizabeth Trevelyan of Yarneſcombe, John Hale of Boweringſleigh, John Hore of Chagford, and Henry Northleigh, eſqrs. by ſome of whom it was conveyed to John Cooke, a merchant of Exeter, in 1668: from him it devolved to his ſon Samuel, and from Samuel to his ſon John Cooke of Exeter, eſq. barriſter at law; and upon the death of Robert the ſon of John, in 1788, it was purchaſed by Mr. Stowey the preſent owner. Great and Little Bowhay are ſituated in the pariſh of Exminſter; formerly belonging to the abbey of Torr. The Petres of Bowhay flouriſhed at the ſame time with a family of this name at Torrnewton—deſcended from John Petre, ſome time mayor of Exeter; who, by Wilmot his wife, the ſiſter of Secretary Petre, had iſſue Otho; who by his wife Frances, the daughter of Thomas Southcote, eſq. of Shillingford and Bovey Tracey, had iſſue two ſons —"one of whom (ſays Prince) came unfortunately to his end by a fall from his horſe I ſuppoſe." And Riſdon tells us, "that his picture falling down a little before his death, was hurt in the face by the fall, in that very place where

* Sir W. Pole, p. 253.——‡ Riſdon.——† Chapple's MSS.

afterwards

afterwards in his own face, he received his death's wound." This part of the family was extinct in Prince's time. Great-Bowhay belongs at preſent to Sir Robert Palk; and Little-Bowhay to Richard Croſs, eſq. Roger *de Breynton* held *Breynton* in the manor of Exminſter, 27 Henry 3d; and ſucceſſively Walter and Adam de Breynton, 19 Edw. 3; and in Richard the 2d's time, Sir John Tichborn. It is the inheritance of .... Waltham, eſq." (ſays Sir W. Pole) at preſent Mr. Coxe's.

The church of Exminſter is dedicated to St. Martin. It is a very neat building, ſituated cloſe by the village of Exminſter; ſomewhat more than three miles and a half from Exeter. The tower is about 70 feet high, handſomely battlemented and containing ſix bells. It ſeems rather too high for the church. They are both whited according to the faſhion of the country. The inſide of the church is neat, particularly the altar-piece. The ſcreen is rather plain; but the ſeats are decent and regular, and the gallery commodious, under which is a handſome marble font. * In the Chancel, on the ſouth-ſide of the altar, is a large monument, with the figures of three men and four women kneeling, in full relief. The following epitaph is inſcribed on a plate of braſs.

In ſempiterna memoriā Othonis Peter, armigeri, mæſtiſſimus ejus filius paterni amoris et funebris mæroris ergo hoc monumentū P. P. P.

Conditur hac petra pietatis petra petræus
Omen habet nomen nam petra vera fuit
Vicinis pacis ſponſæ conſtantiæ amoris
Natis pauperibus petra patrocinii
Indole tam propria quā ſtēmate fulſit avito
Marte ſuo claris conjuge prole patre
Fama fideſq: viri nobiſcum in ſæcula perſtat
Mens generoſa Deū cælitus orta petit
Sic petra petrā operit corpus petra nempe petræi hæc
At Chriſto fruitur mens meliore petra.
Obiit die Junii, 1607.

Over the monument is an eſcutcheon charged with, *party per pale, baron, a bend charged with a martlet between two cinquefoils, between two eſcalops, feme; a chevron between three ſheldrakes.*

* The Devonſhire antiquarians ſeem to have been doubtful where to place this monument. "In this church (ſays Riſdon, in his confuſed equivocal manner) Otho Peter hath a monument to his memory, on which he is pourtrayed with his ſons." And thus Weſtcote: "Ther ſtands near the rivulet Kenne, the farm-houſe of Bowhay, the ancient ſeat of the generous famelye of Bowhay (not long ſince extinct) of good ſtate and reputation in ther tyme—now the ſeat of Peter, of whoes ſonn (which as yt ſeems died young) on a ſtone is left this remembrance—"John Peter, the ſonn of John Peter, of Bowhay, eſquier—

Lyes under this ſtone
A blyſſed lyttle one.
Who clean by grace; he drew undaynted breath,
And erre made badd by lyſe, made good by death."

It ſhould ſeem from Weſtcote, that this ſtone was found in the church of Shillingford; and Prince, from Riſdon's Deſcription of Devon, ſays: "In the little church of Shillingford is erected a very fair monument in commemoration of Otho Petre, eſq, and his two ſons, whoſe portraictures are there ſeen. On a ſtone hard by (continues Prince) is found this remembrance of John the ſon of John Petre, who died young: "John Peter, the ſon of Peter, of Boway, eſquire—

Lies underneath this ſtone
A bleſſed little one!
Who clean by grace he drew untainted breath,
And e're made bad by life, made good by death."

The turn of the firſt lines reminds me of a curious epitaph in a church-yard in Cornwall:

Here ſleep two little ones,
Whoſe years were tender as their bones!

On the eaſt-wall in the South-aiſle of the church is a ſmall monument, inſcribed as follows:

This monument is erected to the memorye of Grace, wife of William Tothill, of the Middle Temple, eſq.r who having iſſue Henry, dyed the 24. day of Februarye, 1623, in the 18.th yere of her age, and lieth buried in this ile; ſhe beinge the daughter of Henry Tothill of Peamount, then Sherife of Devon, and Mary his wife.

Et deeſt et ſupereſt.

If grace could lengthe of dayes thee give,
Or vertue coulde have made thee live;
If goodneſſe coulde thee heere have kept,
Or teares of frindes which for thee wept;
Then hadſt thou liv'd amongſt us heere,
To whom thy vertues made thee deer.
But thou a ſainte didſt Heaven aſpire,
Whiles heere on earthe wee thee admire.
Then reſt, deere corps, in mantle claye,
Till Chriſt thee raiſe the latter daye.
Thy yeares were fewe, thy glaſſe beinge runn,
When Death did ende, thy lyfe begunn.

Under the effigy, which is reclined on a pedeſtal—

Speake ſtatue, tell her ſtory,
* Its grace inherits glory.

Againſt the north-wall, on the weſt-ſide of the Pulpit, is a heavy monument; the black marble pillars of which, and the feſtoons green and gilded, and other work deſigned for ornament, ſerve only to betray the bad taſte of the ſculptor: this monument projects over the Kenbury ſeat, with inſcriptions in memory of the Cookes.

The following epitaph is inſcribed on a ſtone in Exminſter church-yard, on the eaſtern-ſide of the church. The letters are very much defaced, and ſome of the words wholly obliterated:

H. S. Nicolaus Burrington, S. T. B. hujus eccleſiæ annos 29 vicarius, humiliter ſepultus. Qui vivus (quanquam meruit) altitudinem non affectavit, ardorem vero ingenii, ſuavem manſuetudinem eloquii, politam feſtivam familiaritatis munditiem, aliaſq: humanitatis virtutes, imitari potius licet quam ſatis poſſe effari. Qui rite tanquam ovibus paſtor . . . . . Pater filio unico ſuperſtit . . . . . omnibus denique amicis ingemiſcentibus triſte relinquens deſiderium deceſſit. Die 21.mo menſis Maii anno dom. 1717. Ætatis ſuæ 67.mo Hic etiam ſitus eſt Joannes Burrington de Weſt-Sandford in hoc com̄. armiger Nicolai ſupra dicti frater natu maximus qui obiit die 23.tio menſis Junii anno dom̄. 1717. Ætatis ſuæ 69.no †

The regiſter of Exminſter pariſh commenced in 1562. Exminſter was formerly a rectory, valued at 33l. "The Corporation of Crediton (ſays Sir W. Pole) *claim the church of Exminſter*, annexed to Crediton—which is in *queſtion* betwixt the king and them—valued 33l." At preſent the Twelve Corporators of Crediton are, unqueſtionably, the proprietors and patrons of this church--the vicar, Rev. John Lee. The firſt-fruits of this vicarage are charged in king's books, at 12l.--yearly tenths, 1l. 4s.

* The Arms are—*party per pale, baron, azure on a bend argent cotized or; a lion paſſant guardant ſable, langued and armed gules, in chief a label of three points of the laſt, with a creſcent for difference; feme, azure on a bend argent cotized or, a lion paſſant guardant ſable, langued and armed gules.* Over the monument is a lozenged eſcutcheon charged with the arms of feme alone.

† Arms, *party per pale, baron, three greyhounds collared current, in pale; feme, a lion rampant.*

1l. 4s. The vicarage-houſe, though an ancient building, is ſufficiently commodious. It has a venerable monaſtic air, as we enter the old gateway hung with ivy.

SHILLINGFORD (in Domeſday, *terra Willelmi Chievre—Seling forde terra Fulcherii Eſſelingeforde)* ſignifies, perhaps, *the ford* on *the ſlaty ſtones* from *ſheala* a *ſhell* or *ſlate.** *Seal-ing-ford* would be, *the ford at the willows in the water.* It is called *South-Shillingford, Higher Shillingford,* and *Shillingford St. George,* to diſtinguiſh it from the hamlet of *North-Shillingford, Lower-Shillingford,* and *Shillingford-Abbot,* within the pariſh of Exminſter. This pariſh is about three miles in circumference. Its inhabitants are no more than ſixty in number—about eleven families. "Oſmond de Sillingford (ſays Sir W. Pole) held the ſame of Ralph *de Monte Giroldi*; after this, Ralph, the ſonne of Ralph; and anno 27 of Kinge Henry 3, Richard, the ſonne of Ralph."† The Harleian collection furniſhes us with the following particulars of the poſſeſſors of Shillingford: *Edmundus de Shillingforde dominus manerij de Shillingford in hundredo de Exmiſtercirca tempus R.* 1. *Ricardus de Shillingford, anno* 27 *H.* 3. *tenuit.*§ *Radulfus de Shillingford miles dominus ibm̄ anno* 1 *&* 18 *E.* 1. *Johannes de Shillingford filius nothus per chartam recepit hereditatem & fuit dominus inde. Willielmus de Shillingford conceſſit dictum manerium cum Withicomb & Farringdon Willo Huddesfeild militi attornato domini regis H.* 7. *cui Euſtatia & Chriſtiana* [*filiæ predicti Willi*] *relaxaverunt totum jus ſuum in manerio & tenis predictis. Johannes Southcott armiger perquiſivit manerium prædictum de Willielmo Carew. Thomas Southcott filius & heres aſſuravit premiſſa heredi maſculo tertiæ uxoris ſuæ nomine Elizabeth filiæ Georgij Fitzwilliams. Georgius Southcott nunc dominus inde.* ‡ "John Huddesfield lived at Honiton in the time of Edw. 3. whoſe grandſon, Sir William Huddesfield, knight, was Juſtice of Oyer and Terminer, under Henry the 7th. From his ſucceſs in the practice of the law, Sir William was enabled to add Widdecombe in the Moor, Faringdon and Shillingford, to his paternal inheritance. He ſettled at Shillingford, which, in the days of Henry the firſt, was the lands of Oſmond de Shillingford—in which name it remained, till William Shillingford ſold it to Sir W. Huddesfield. He had, ſucceſſively, two wives: his firſt was Elizabeth, daughter and heireſs of John Bozum of Bozum's Hele, widow of Sir Baldwin Fulford; by whom he had iſſue Catherine, wife of Sir Edmund Baron Carew. His ſecond wife was Margaret, daughter of Sir Philip Courtenay of Powderham-Caſtle, knight, relict of Thomas Rogers, ſerjeant at law; by whom he had

* *Sheals* and *Shealings* from the Saxon *Sheala* a *ſhell* are *huts* in the waſtes or marſhes, where the people in the north lodged among their cattle, from April to Auguſt.

† Pole's collections, p. 253.

§ "Whom ſucceeded, Sr Raph de Shillingford; & hym, Thomas, the ſonne of Sr Raph, & Raph, the ſonne of Thomas, wch had iſſue Richard, Raph, John, and Baldwin. Richard had iſſue Willm, wch dying w^thout iſſue, his three unkles, Raph, John, and Baldwyn, did ſucceſſively inherit this land, but died all three w^thout lawfull iſſue; but Baldwyn conveyed the ſame unto John Shillingford his naturall ſonne, whoſe ſonne Willm had two daughters, Anaſtaſia, wief of Edward Alleyn, & Criſtian, wief of Phillip Brooke. Willm, in his lief tyme, granted Shillingford, Withecombe in the Moore, and Faringdon, unto Sr Willm Huddesfilde, K^t, Attorney Generall unto Kinge Edw. 4, whoſe dwellinge howſe was at Shillingford; unto whom Anaſtaſia & Chriſtian did releaſe all their right. Sr Willm Huddesfield had two wiefes, ye firſt Eliſabeth, daughter and heire of John Boſum, of Boſumſhele, widowe of Sr Baldwyn Fulford, by whom hee had iſſue Katerin, wief of Sr Edmond, Baron of Carewe; his 2 wief was Marget, daughter of Sr Phillip Courtenay, of Powderham, beinge widowe of Thomas Rogers, ſerjeant at law (from whom is iſſued Sr Francis Rogers, of Canyngton), and had iſſue Eliſabeth, wief of Sr Anthony Poyntz, of Acton, in Gloceſterſhire. John Southcot, Eſq. purchaſed Shillingford of Carew and Poyntz, their heires, & left it unto Thomas Southcot his eldeſt ſonne, who gave it unto S. George Southcot his ſonne, by his 3 wief Eliſabeth, Fitz Williams.

‡ Sir W. Pole and Prince.

iſſue

iſſue Elizabeth, wife of Sir Anthony Pointz of Acton in Glouceſterſhire." John Southcote, eſq. purchaſed Shillingford of Carew and Pointz their heirs, and left it to Thomas Southcote his eldeſt ſon, who gave it to Sir George Southcote his eldeſt ſon by his third wife Eliza. Fitzwilliams; from which time the Southcotes continued lords of Shillingford, till Henry Southcote, eſq. ſold it to Sir Robert Palk.

As we approach the church, we are ſtruck with the venerable aſpect of ivy-veſted-walls—evidently the remains of ſome religious houſe: they have great marks of a peculiar ſtrength of building. This ruin lies on the north-ſide of the church. North-eaſt of the church, and about one hundred yards from it, are the remains of a well-built houſe of hewn ſtone. It is in a very ruinous condition, though inhabited by ſome poor perſons. This church, dedicated to St. George, though ſmall, is ſufficiently large for the congregation. Here are the following monuments, arms, and inſcriptions; beſides ſome other arms, and creſts on painted glaſs, in the eaſtern and weſtern windows. *On the north-ſide of the Chancel, at the eaſtern-end of it, is a tomb of black granite, which had an inſcription in braſs, let in on its ſurface; of which two ſmall pieces only are now left: and there were four coats of arms (alſo let in) on the ſide; but theſe are alſo gone: there is, however, on the weſtern-end, an eſcutcheon in braſs, with the arms of Huddesfield, impaled with thoſe of Courtenay, having *a label with three points, argent, a creſcent on a bar between three hogs (2 and 1) ſable*, for *Huddesfield*. *Or, three torteaux (2 and 1) in chief a label of three points azure.* On a braſs plate, ſomewhat more than a foot ſquare, fixed on the wall over the tomb, are engraved the effigies of Sir Wm. Huddesfield and his lady, each dreſt in ſurcoats with their reſpective arms on them; and behind her are three figures, which I take to be a ſon and two daughters. All theſe figures are kneeling, with their hands joined before them in a praying poſture; and as the plate is now placed, they are all looking towards the eaſt. Under them is this inſcription, engraven in the old Engliſh characters, with ſome abbreviations:

Conditor & redemptor corporis & anime
Sit mihi medicus & cuſtos utriuſqe.

Dame Kateryn, ye wife of Sr Willia̅ Huddesfeld, and daughter of Sr Phi̅l̅ Courtenay, knight.

Sir William is in armour, but his head and hands are bare; and his helmet and gauntlets are on the ground near him, on his right hand. His ſpurs are on, and

* Riſdon has noticed it: and Weſtcote, Prince, and Cleaveland, have given us the inſcriptions on it. "Sir William Huddesfield (ſays Cleaveland) with his Lady Catherine, was buried in the little church of Shillingford, which manor he purchaſed: and to their memory there is a fair monument erected, having the following inſcriptions:——Here lieth Sir William Huddesfield, Attorney-General to King Edward the IV. and of council to King Henry the VII. and Juſtice of Oyer and Terminer, which died the 20th day of March, A. D. MCCCCXCIX. On whoſe ſoul Jeſus have mercy. Amen."—*Honor Deo et Gloria.*——Above is this motto:

Conditor et Redemptor corporis et animæ,
Sit mihi medicus et cuſtos utriuſque.

In the window over his picture is this line:

Hi tres ſunt mea ſpes Ihеſus, Maria, Johannes.

Over his lady's picture:

Quæ peperit florem det nobis floris odorem.

Under both their pictures are theſe words:

Orate pro bono ſtatu Willielmi Huddesfield militis et Catharinæ uxoris ejus.

On another part of the tomb:

Dame Catherine, the wife of Sir William Huddesfield, knight, daughter to Sir William Courtenay, knight.

perhaps

perhaps his ſword; but this is to me doubtful.§ On the ſouth-ſide of the Communion-table is an old and much defaced monument, ſuppoſed to belong to the Southcotes.† Prince, in his Worthies * of Devon, ſays, that the arms of Southcote are, *argent, a chevron, gules, between three coots proper.* On the baſe of this monument are ſome coats of arms, but they are much defaced with often white-waſhing; and no colors are to be ſeen. 1ſt, one has, *three coots* (Southcote) *impaled with wings in lure* (Seymour). 2d, another, Southcote *impaled with three lions rampant*, two and one. 3d, another, Southcote *impaled with*, quarterly, 1ſt and 4th, *a chevron between three croſſes, flory.* The 2d and 3d, *two bars ingrailed.* On the font are three coats of arms, and an hieroglyphic—1ſt, Huddesfield *impaled with* Courtenay. 2d, Huddesfield *impaled with—a chevron between three roſes.* 3d, Huddesfield only. The hieroglyphic is a triangle, incircled by a ſerpent with its tail in its mouth, intended, I conceive, as an emblem of the Eternal Trinity. This font is an octagon; four ſides of which have only Gothic flouriſhes, alternately with the arms and hieroglyphic. Outſide the tower, at the weſt-end, are three arms—1ſt, Huddesfield only. 2d, Huddesfield *impaled with* Courtenay *with ſupporters:* his, *a* ‡ *hog (or boar)* her's, *a dolphin.* 3d, Huddesfield *and* Courtenay, *without ſupporters.* In endeavouring to dig a grave for the late Rev. Wm. Crowther, Rector of Shillingford, who died October 18th, 1791, it was found, that an arch was turned quite acroſs the chancel, under the communion-table, and that there are remains of coffins on both ſides; one of which, near the ſouth-wall, under Southcote's monument, was made of lead, very thick in ſubſtance, ſix feet eight inches long, and had ſix leaden handles fixed to the upper ſides; whence it appears that there was no wooden coffin outſide this. There were remains of two other coffins of wood, with bones, on the ſame ſide. And on the north-ſide, under Huddesfield, were three coffins, all of wood; but there was no inſcription-plate, arms, or date on either. Hence it appears that the two families buried their dead in the ſame vault. On an oval tablet, with cherubs around, and ſupported by a Death's head, placed on the rood-loft, between the church and chancel, is this inſcription in gold letters:

April ye 21, 1711. Underneath was buried Mrs Elizabeth Whiting, wife to the reverend Mr John Whiting, Rector of this pariſh. Septr 7th, 1711, was buryed y^e^ ſaid Mr John Whiting, the huſband.

As turtles dye, and can't ſurvive the fate,
Or ſad divorcement of each tender mate,
So ſhe firſt dead, he ſtaid awhile and try'd
To live without her, lik'd it not, and dy'd.

§ On a ſmall braſs plate nailed to the wall, to the weſtward of this monument, is engraved—Here lyeth the body of Mr. John Seaman, preacher of God's holy word in Shillingford St. George, who died the 25. of April, 1664.—I take this man to be one of Oliver's tub-thumpers, who lived until a few years after the Reſtoration.

† At Shillingford (ſays Weſtcote) the Southcotts lyeth buried. Upon the ſtone that covers him is this inſcription:—Here lyeth John Southcott, eſquier, ſometime lord and patron of this churche, who departed this preſent lyfe the 16th of September, anno dom: 1556. I ſaw alſo ther:—"Here lyeth the bodye of Nicholas Tottle, ſon of Henry Tottle, eſquier, who died 22d of December; anno. 1622"

* P. 562.

‡ May not this be the reaſon why *two boars* are now the ſupporters of Lord Courtenay's arms? The ſupporters of Peter Courtenay, Biſhop of Exeter, and afterwards of Wincheſter (whoſe arms are over the parlour-chimney in Lord Courtenay's houſe in Exeter) are two dolphins, without any creſt: His motto, *Quod verum tutum.*

On the wall on the north-weſt ſide of the Chancel, over a large ſeat, called the manour-ſeat, is a white marble tablet, with theſe arms engraved on a white marble ſhield over it—*three whitings in pale naiant.* The inſcription is this (in gold letters, firſt engraved, and then gilded)

Hic ſitus eſt Whiting * *a*neres gaudete ſepulti;
In tumulis tacitis ille dolore vacat.
O cruel fate, how fickle art to me,
Firſt ſmile, and then bring me to miſery;
So we are born, and preſently we die,
No hour given, no reaſon given why. †
Here under Whiting lays, troubles now ceaſe,
We hope he's gone to everlaſting peace.

The Rev. Mr John Whiting, rector of this pariſh, died ye 8th of June, 1726.

On a graveſtone in the body of the church is inſcribed:

Dormitorium lectiſſimæ Fæminæ Elizabethæ Uxoris chariſſimæ Thomæ Baker, Gen:^a unicæ Filiæ Gulielmi Sampſon hujus loci; obijt decimo tertio Novembris, Anno Redemptionis noſtræ MDCLXIIII. Ætatis ſuæ XXII.

Πισυω σαρκος αναστασιν και ζωην αἰωνιον αμην.

On another, is the following one, which is remarkable for the chronogram; and the word *City*;

Here lyeth the body of John Bowridge, ſonne of Mr Thomas Bowridge of this *City*, marchant, whoe dyed ye 29th daye of Iune, anno dm. 1648. ÆTATIS SUÆ. ‖IOHANNES BoVVREDGE MORTVVs TEVIXVRVs CHRISTO FESTO Divi PETRI, MDCXLVIII.

Shillingford is in the king's books 3l.—its clear yearly value ‡46l. 13s. This living was lately conſolidated with Dunchideock: and a gallery was ordered by the commiſſioners to be erected in Shillingford church for the convenience of the Dunchideock-congregation. The patrons of Shillingford, according to the Liber-regis—Joſiah Southcote, eſq.—Henry Southcote, eſq. 1744.—the Biſhop, by lapſe, 1759.—Sir Robert Palk, bart. is the preſent patron, and the rector, Thomas Hugo, who, in 1791, ſucceeded William Crowther (deceaſed) in conſequence of the conſolidation of Shillingford and Dunchideock.

DUNCHIDEOCK—poſſibly *Duncherdick*, ſays one conjecturiſt: another tells us, "that the name of this pariſh ſeems to imply, *Chideock's down*, perhaps from *Chideock*, one of its ancient owners." Sir Robert Atkins, in his pedigree of the Cliffords of Frampton in Glouceſterſhire, mentions ſeveral of the *Chideock* family. Dunchideock is in Domeſday—*terra Radvlfi Pagenel. Radvlfus Pagenel tenet de rege Dunſedoc.* In ſome MSS. the name is ſpelt *Dunchedioke*—in the old pariſh regiſter, *Donchydyock.* This little pariſh of Dunchideock is hilly, and for the moſt

* A miſtake of the ſtone-cutter, I ſuppoſe, *a*neres for *cine*res—unleſs *ανεις* from *ανη* be intended.

† This filly old fellow complains, it ſeems, becauſe God did not vouchſafe to give him the reaſon why, and the time when, he muſt die!

‖ Here I—ſignifies 1. VV—10. D—500. - - - - 511
M—1000. VV—10. V—5. I—1. X—10. V—5. V—5. 1036
C—100. I—1. - - - - - - - - - 101
1648

As there is no age mentioned, I conjecture that the three i's with *points* over them, *point* out the age; and that all this chronographic ſtuff is about a child of iii years old! I gueſs that this ſtone was firſt laid down in the *City* of Exeter, and, perhaps, in the church of St. Mary-Steps, which, as well as Shillingford, belonged to the Southcotes; and that, when St. Mary-Steps was new floored with Portland ſtone, the old floor, (grave ſtones and all) was removed to Shillingford. This, however, is mere ſpeculation.

‡ 48l. 10s. Theſ. Eccleſ. Provincial.

part

part incloſed with hedges. It has ſome coppice-wood: the reſt is chiefly corn-land. The roads in this pariſh are, in general, deep and wet, very narrow, rocky, and ſtrewed with looſe ſtones, full of pits, and almoſt every where perplexed by brambles or hazel-boughs. Where they lead to Haldon-houſe, they are kept in good repair. The villages or hamlets in this pariſh are Ideſtone, Thruſtle-Kennaford, and Webberton. Ideſtone conſiſts of four tenements; and in the whole pariſh are "ſeventeen foredoors," as a correſpondent expreſſes it. "*Dunchideock* or *Dunſidich* was, in times paſt, as Riſdon ſays, the land of Budockſhead, whoſe heritage by the heir general was tranſplanted into the name of Gorges." This account is confirmed by Sir W. Pole; who tells us, that Dunchideock, (anciently *Dunſideock*) was the inheritance of Budokeſide, from which family it came to Gorges, by Winifrede, ſiſter and heireſs of Philip Budokeſide, the laſt of that name." It appears that Arthur Lord Lumley had once ſome property in this pariſh. At preſent Mrs. Southmead of Holy-ſtreet, Chagforde—the Rev. Thomas Hugo—Thomas Hugo, ſurgeon, Crediton, and Mrs. Matthew, wife of Philip Matthew, attorney at law, Chudleigh, are in poſſeſſion of the manor.*

The church, ſituated about the middle of the pariſh, appears to be an ancient fabrick, as well as its tower, which contains three bells. It is dedicated to the Holy Trinity. It is a ſmall church; conſiſting of a body, a chancel, and one aiſle—on the north-ſide of the chancel. In the Chancel is a ſmall communion-table, with a plain window over it. But the ſcreen of this church is a fine piece of Gothic workmanſhip, the more curious, as preſerving the native hue of the wood. At the weſt-end of the church is the ſeat of Sir Robert Palk, made of plain wainſcot, and raiſed like a gallery; behind which, under the belfry, is the family-vault. At the eaſt-end of the aiſle near the Chancel, is a monument thus inſcribed:

In Honorem Dei omnipotentis et Beatæ Trinitatis hanc Eccleſiæ Partem ædificavit Aaron Baker de Bowhay in hoc Comitatu Mercator Anno Salutis noſtræ MDCLXIX.

On his monument at the north-eaſt corner of the aiſle is this inſcription:

Poſitum et ſacratum eſt hoc Monumentum piæ Memoriæ Aaronis Baker de Bowhay Armigeri infra conditi: Qui viginti Annorum Spacio Præſes fuit Bantum Indiis Orientalibus. Hujus Ædificii Partem Sumtu ſuo Proprio Generoſo erexit. Natus Alphinton hoc comitatu. Obiit Die 28 Octobris Anno Verbi incarnati 1683. Ætatis ſuæ 73.

Arms, *argent on a ſaltier engrailed ſable five eſcalop ſhells* of the 1ſt, *on a chief ſable a lion paſſant arg.* Baker impaled with, 1ſt, *or a bend between three catherine wheels ſable.* 2d, *gules on a chevron arg. a lion rampant ſable.* Creſt, *an armed dexter arm brandiſhing an arrow or.* There is, alſo, a curious old monument againſt the North-wall, gilt and decorated with cherubs heads on each ſide, and a death's head at the bottom, in memory of Martha Bryant of Thruſtle Kennaford, 1697. Directly oppoſite the door in the North-aiſle is erected a magnificent monument of black and white marble, at the expence of Sir Robert Palk, to the memory of General Stringer Lawrence. There is a medallion of

* Sir W. Pole places Bowhay in this pariſh. Riſdon, Weſtcote, and Prince fell into the ſame error.

the

the general in white marble—under which, on a black marble table, we have the following inſcription:

For diſcipline eſtabliſhed, fortreſſes protected, ſettlements extended, French and Indian armies defeated, and peace concluded in the Carnatic.

*Mon. by E. J. C. Weſtminſter-abbey.** Below, on a white marble table is inſcribed:

Major General Stringer Lawrence, who commanded in India from 1747 to 1767, died 10th Jan. 1775, aged 78. The deſperate ſtate of affairs in India becoming proſperous by a ſeries of victories, endeared him to his country; hiſtory has recorded his fame, the regrets of the worthy bear teſtimony to his virtues.

Cui Pudor et Juſtitiæ ſoror
Incorrupta fides nudaque veritas
Quando ullum invenient parem!

Under all, on a black marble table, we have theſe verſes:

Born to command, to conquer, and to ſpare,
As mercy mild, yet terrible as war,
Here Lawrence reſts: the trump of honeſt fame
From Thames to Ganges has proclaim'd his name.
In vain this frail memorial friendſhip rears;
His deareſt monument's an army's tears:
His deeds on fairer columns ſtand engrav'd,
In provinces preſerv'd and cities ſav'd.

† *A* More.

Here are General Lawrence's arms—*ermine a croſs ragulee gules.* Creſt, *a wreath* or *crown of laurel argent.* An atchievement—Sir Robert Palk *empaled with* Vanſittart. An atchievement—Mr. Palk, *with* Lady Mary Bligh. Her ſhield—compoſed of *Clifton, Hide, Obrien, Stewart, Bligh, Clifton.* In the church-yard, near the great church-door, is an altar-tomb belonging to the Leys of Trehill. It has no inſcription. The farm-houſe, whoſe ivy-veſted walls ſtand cloſe to the church, was formerly the reſidence of the Leys: they held it by a leaſe under Aaron Baker. In 1735, the Ley family were ſeven in number, five of whom died of a peſtilential diſeaſe from March the 1ſt to the 12th in that year. On March the 10th of the following year, William Ley, the head of the family, died. They were all buried under this tomb. The only remaining Ley, then at Exeter-ſchool, eſcaped the contagion; from whom—Ley of Trehill. The regiſter of this pariſh begins in 1538, the 30th of Henry the 8th. The firſt-fruits of Dunchideock are 14l. 17s. 1d.—yearly tenths, 1l. 9s. 8½d. According to Bacon, the patrons of Dunchideock were, Robert Snow, clerk, 1668—Thomas Ley, gent. 1748—Sarah and Margaret Byrdall, ſpinſters, 1754. Archdeacon Eſcott was rector of this pariſh; buried in the cathedral church of Exeter 30th

* See monument in Weſtminſter-abbey.—*Extract from the Annual Regiſter of* 1777.—March 22d. A handſome monument was this day opened in the north-aiſle of Weſtminſter-abbey, on the baſe of which are the following lines: "Erected by the Eaſt-India Company to the memory of Major-General Stringer Lawrence, in teſtimony of their gratitude for his eminent ſervices in the command of their forces on the Coaſt of Coromandel, from the year 1746 to the year 1766." The deſign ſeems partly explained by this epitaph. It is a figure with proper attributes, repreſenting the Eaſt-India Company pointing to a buſto of the general, and directing Fame to record thoſe actions which have induced her to honour his memory in this public manner. Fame receiving her commands, has engraved the following words on her ſhield—"Diſcipline eſtabliſhed, Fortreſſes protected, Settlements extended, French and Indian Armies defeated, and Peace concluded in the Carnatic." In the centre is a view of Tuckmopoly, in *baſſo relievo*, the principal ſeat of war at that period; and at the feet of the Company, trophies and ſtandards of the French Maratoes and Myſoreans.—The epitaph is written by Dr. Johnſon, and the ſculpture executed by Mr. Tyler.

† This ſhould have been *H.* More, the truly ingenious and accompliſhed Miſs Hannah More of Briſtol.

of

of March, 1668. He was ſucceeded in the rectory by Thomas Byrdall, who was ſucceeded by Thomas Byrdall his ſon, born 18th Jan. 1675 (the corrector of Sir Iſaac Newton's *Principia*) who was ſucceeded by John Byrdall his ſon; who was ſucceeded by Thomas Hugo his nephew, the preſent incumbent. Of the daughters of the laſt Byrdall, Sir Robert Palk purchaſed the perpetuity of Dunchideock. The parſonage-houſe is in good repair, with a rich glebe belonging to it.

TRUSHAM (or *Treſsham* anciently* *Treſine)* is written by a conjecturiſt *Treveſham*, and *(Treve* being Britiſh for a *village)* is ſuppoſed to ſignify the *village in the wood.* It is ſometimes ſpelt *Triſſam.* The Teign waſhes the ſouth-weſt ſide of Truſham. It is a ſmall pariſh—remarkably hilly and rough. The hills are rocky and almoſt perpendicular; the ſummits of which when we have reached with extreme danger, by narrow and rugged paths called pariſh-roads, we look down on the deep dells immediately below, aſtoniſhed at our raſhneſs in aſcending thoſe heights on horſeback. Low in a vale, a little to the north of the church, ſtands the village of Truſham, hoary through age: and its cottages, diſtinctly ſeen from the rock on which the church is ſituated, look extremely fantaſtic—ſome covered with moſs that ſeems to occupy the place of thatch, and others curtained with ivy; whilſt little gardens intervene, and trees of different kinds throw their branches over the chimney-tops. *Bramble-brook*-bridge in this pariſh, very happily conveys in its name a characteriſtic idea of Truſham. In this pariſh, *Staplehill* (ſays Riſdon) was the long poſſeſſed place of the *Staplehills*; which, from the reign of Henry the 3d, hath continued in that name, even to theſe our days; when it came to coheirs.

The church, as I have intimated, ſtands very high, on the top of a craggy eminence that riſes almoſt in the centre of the pariſh. It is a mean-looking fabrick, with a low tower containing four bells. It meaſures in the clear about 45 feet by 16. Its walls are greener from the damps than any I have ſeen elſewhere. On the ſouth-ſide of the chancel are two cavities in the wall. The communion-table is (as uſual) unworthy of its place. On each ſide of the chancel, is a curious monument. That on the ſouth-ſide, is in memory of John Stooke and Mary his wife, whoſe pictures are exhibited within gilded frames. Below, an inſcription in gold letters, recounts their benefactions to Truſham and ſeveral other pariſhes, in 1697. They lie buried on this ſide of the chancel. North of the communion-table is the other monument, where an inſcription on braſs memorizes the family of Staplehill of Bremell in the pariſh of Aſhton—among others, Hugh Staplehill, who died in 1583, and Thomas, ſon and heir of Hugh. The portraits of ſome of the family are painted on a board in the wall. In the middle, is repreſented a deſk with an open book on it; and, on each ſide of the deſk, four groteſque figures. The firſt-fruits of this rectory, are 9l. 4s. 9½d.—yearly tenths 18s. 5¾d. Patr. Sir W. Pole, bart. 1715—Sir

* Sir W. Pole.

John William Pole, bart. 1775—Sir John William de la Pole is, at preſent, the patron—John Templar, the rector.

CHUDLEIGH is in Domeſday, *terra Comitis Moritonienſis*, *Chiderleia*. The etymologiſts are very fanciful about the word. One tells us, that *Chidley* comes from *Cid*, *contention*, and *Ley* a *lock*; another, from *Ceadwalla*, a King of the Weſt Saxons; and a third, with more appearance of probability, from *Cudd*, a *hiding*, and *Leigh place*: ſo that *Chudleigh* ſignifies a *hiding-place*. Chudleigh extends about four miles from north to ſouth, and between three and four miles from eaſt to weſt. And it is bounded, about the north and north-eaſt, by the pariſh of Kenne and a detached part of Exminſter—then, about the north and north-weſt, by Truſham and Aſhton; from which pariſhes it is parted by Bramble-brook, till this brook falls into the Teign near a bridge over that river, called Crocombe-bridge. From thence, the weſt and ſouth-weſt of Chudleigh are parted from Hennock by the Teign. From Hennock, Chudleigh is bounded on the ſouth by Kingſteignton, and, farther round eaſtward, by Ideford, and to the north-eaſt by Aſhcombe and Kenton, where Kenton joins Kenne.* There is a brook that runs at a ſmall diſtance from the town on the eaſtern-ſide, called Kater-brook. "*Chiddeley*-bridge," as Leland calls it, is a county-bridge over the Teign. It conſiſts of two large arches and one very ſmall one to drain off the water. Not far from Chudleigh-bridge is Heightly-bridge, which has one ſmall arch—repaired by the county. Bridgeland-bridge, having one arch, is a county bridge. Bottle-bridge ſtands juſt at the bottom of the town towards Exeter. Caterbrook-bridge, about a quarter of a mile from Chudleigh town, and old Bottle-bridge, about half a mile from the town, are two ſmall pariſh-bridges. Chudleigh, in former ages, abounded much in wood and timber; the north-eaſt ſide of the pariſh ſtill retaining the name of Chudleigh-woods. For the pictoreſque views which this pariſh affords—they are really ſo romantic, as to beggar all deſcription. As we deſcend from Haldon by the way of Hams to the town of Chudleigh, the great marble quarry, in front, is pleaſingly contraſted with ſeveral little villas above it, as they gleam through tufts of trees, ſometimes on the brow and ſometimes on the ſides of the hills that wind round in the form of an amphitheatre: And we enter the town of Chudleigh through Calver-ſtreet. The town of Chudleigh is ſituated nine miles to the ſouth-weſt from Exeter, in the road to Aſhburton and Plymouth. In 1773, as Chapple was informed, it contained 318 houſes. At the diſtance of little more than a quarter of a mile ſouth of the town are the ruins of that ancient building called *Place*, formerly a palace of the Biſhops of Exeter. I have noticed in the firſt volume this ſeat of our biſhops at Chudleigh; part of which ſtructure yet exiſts, to remind us of their large poſſeſſions here, in former days; and to ſhew us, how little they at preſent enjoy, in a town for which they had purchaſed a weekly market, and two fairs; and which they had variouſly enriched by their munificence. "From

* This information was communicated by Mr. Paddon, Lord Courtenay's ſteward.

Chudleigh

Chudleigh (ſays Riſdon) the lineage of the Chudleighs draw their origin; and here inherit lands, on which their anceſtors once lived." The manor of Chudleigh belongs, at preſent, to Lord Clifford of Ugbrook.* *Ugbrook* gives name to the ſeat of Lord Clifford, probably ſays Chapple, from the Saxon *Wog*, *curvus*. Thus *Wogbroca*, may mean the *crooked*, *bending* or *ſerpentine brook*. The courſe of this ſtream was more crooked and winding, before a part of it was formed into a ſheet of water which adds ſo much to the beauty of the place. This ſeat of Lord Clifford is ſituated about one mile ſouth-eaſt of Chudleigh town. Ugbrook is "a pleaſant and noble ſeat, much enlarged by the addition of a curious chapel and very uſeful apartments, and accommodated with a fair park by the firſt Lord Clifford of Ugbrook. And his ſucceſſor Hugh Lord Clifford planted the ſpacious walks with horſe cheſnut, lime, and other trees, which in their ſeaſon yield a pleaſant and fragrant entertainment to the paſſenger." Nearly in theſe words Mr. Prince hath celebrated the beauties of Ugbrook. Of late years, very conſiderable plantations have been made at Ugbrook, as well as many other ſeats in this county. An excellent walk of ſome extent, there, runs through flouriſhing plantations of firs of all kinds, beech, poplar, cheſnut, and laurel: the width of the walk is 24 feet, and the breadth of the plantation on each ſide, 43. The late Lord Clifford made an addition to the park of ſome hundreds of acres. The approach to the houſe is about a quarter of a mile. This building has two fronts. In the main front are eleven windows, beſides the library and chapel, which are contiguous. In the ſide front are ten windows, which look into the park on the ſheet of water I have mentioned. The houſe is finiſhed with battlements, has three towers, and is rough-caſted. We enter the houſe by a hall plain ſtuccoed, 30 by 24, which leads into a dining parlour 36 by 24, ſtuccoed, and painted French gray. Here are ſome portraits by Sir Peter Lilly. This opens into the drawing room, about the ſame ſize, hung with blue damaſk. Here are a few good pictures, particularly "a child ſucking," and "the woman taken in adultery"—the latter by Titian, for which we were told that the preſent lord was offered 1500l. There are two handſome marble ſlabs from a rock in the park. We paſſed through a ſmall cloſet to the ſtate bed-room, about 24 ſquare, hung with bluſh-color ſilk damaſk—the curtains of the bed of the ſame color, beautifully wrought in needle-work, with birds, flowers, and fruits. The author of the poem entitled "Ugbrook-Park," not improperly remarks in reſpect to the manſion-houſe, that the ſtyle and plan of it, is well adapted to the place, and that taſte and manly elegance are diſplayed in this building.

—— So roſe the plan:
So *Adams* finiſh'd what *you* † firſt began.

* "Chidlegh was thauncient poſſeſſion of the Biſhops of Exceter, where they had a dwelling howſe & their park, alienated by Biſhop Voyſye, and came unto the famyly of Chidlegh, & diſperſed & ſold amongſt the tenᵗˢ & others, by John Chidley, father of Sʳ George. The name of the famyly of Chidlegh took their originall from this place, where they dwelled in their own land, wᶜʰ Sʳ George Chidlegh yeat hath." Sir W. Pole, p. 260.

† Lord Clifford.

After

After noticing the pictures within the houſe by the firſt artiſts, he deſcribes the ſtate bed, which was deſigned and wrought under the direction of the late Ducheſs of Norfolk, daughter of Edward Blount, eſq. of Blagdon in this county. This bed has been juſtly the ſubject of curioſity.—The ſcenery of Ugbrook is very different from that of Mamhead and Powderham. The romantic wildneſs of the former may be contraſted with the comparatively tame beauties of the latter. Ugbrook hath all within itſelf. Powderham and Mamhead, particularly the latter, derive half their charms from diſtant proſpect. Here, the woods ſweep wildly round, purſuing the courſe of the valley. Here, the park preſents to us the fineſt features of extenſive lawn, ſmooth and verdant, noble eminences, and magnificent maſſes of ſhadow. Here, the gigantic oaks and other foreſt trees, ſome throwing "their extravagant arms" acroſs the ſtream, others "wreathing high their old fantaſtic roots"—and the various windings of the brook, at one time almoſt hid within its rugged banks; at another, whitening as it ſtruggles amidſt fragments of rock; at another, gliding over its marble-bed—are points which cannot but attract admiration. "Ugbrook is the dwelling of Clifford (ſays Riſdon) D^r^ in Divinity, who married one of the coheirs of Staplehill. He is deſcended from R^d^ Burdon, on whom William I. beſtowed Kingſteignton." Hugh Lord Clifford, Baron of Chudleigh in Prince's time, married Anne, one of the daughters of Sir Thomas Preſton, bart. "He was the ſecond ſon of Thomas Lord Clifford, the firſt Baron of Chudleigh by one of the daughters and heireſſes of Martin of Lindrege, in the pariſh of Biſhop's-Teignton. Thomas Lord Clifford, Baron of Chudleigh and Lord High Treaſurer of England, was born Auguſt the firſt, 1630, at Ugbrook. He had been knighted by Charles the 2d; and in 1672, was created by letters patent from the ſame king, to him and his heirs male, Baron Clifford of Chudleigh. He was the ſon of Hugh Clifford, of Ugbrook, eſquire, colonel of a regiment of foot, in the firſt expedition againſt the Scots, in K. Char. 1ſt's time;* who was ſon of Thomas Clifford, (a juſtice of the peace for this county; an eminently pious and learned perſon, as may appear, were it not too tedious, from that large elegant Latin epigram, made, in his praiſe, by that celebrated poet, Charles Fitzgiffery; a copy whereof I have in Mſ. which thus begins:

Floſq; Lepoſq; virûm, Proavitæ nobile Germen
Stirpis, & Heroæ laudis non deneger Hæres, &c.)

by Amy his wife, daughter and heir of Hugh Staplehill of Bremble, in the adjoyning pariſh of Aſhton, eſq. which Thomas was a younger ſon of Anthony Clifford of Borſcombe, in Wilts, and Kings-Teignton in Devon, eſq. by Anne, daughter and one of the heirs of Sir Piers or Peter Courtenay of Ugbrook, kt. upon whom his father ſettled Ugbrook, which continueth in his noble poſterity. The elder ſon, whoſe name was William Clifford, eſq. poſſeſſed Borſcombe and Kings-Teignton aforeſaid; but is wholly omitted, with his iſſue, by Sir

* Ath. Oxon. vol. 2. p. 772.

Will.

Will. Dugdale, in his genealogy of this right honorable family,* for what reaſon, I do not know. The laſt of which name, in that place, James Clifford, eſq. (a very honeſt and worthy gentleman) left iſſue Mary, his only daughter and heir, married unto the honorable Colonel Hugh Bampfeild, the only ſon of Sir Copleſton Bampfeild of Poltimore, in this county, baronet: he died before his father, but left iſſue, by his lady, two ſons, the preſent Sir Copleſton Warwick Bampfeild, and John Bampfeild. Which Anthony Clifford of Borſcombe, was ſon of Henry, ſon of William, ſon of Thomas Clifford of Borſcombe, by Thomaſin, daughter of John Thorpe of Kings-Teignton;† the grand-mother of which Thomaſin, was Cicely, daughter and heir of John Burdon of Kings-Teignton (he died A. 8 K. Hen. 4.) an antient and knightly family, that had long floriſhed in that place, even from the days of K. Hen. 2. home unto that time; from whom the mannor of Kings-Teignton, aforeſaid, and half the hundred of Teign-bridg, by theſe ſteps came to this noble family; and by purchaſe from James Clifford, laſt mentioned, it is now the poſſeſſion of the preſent Lord Clifford of Chudleigh. Which Thomas Clifford was the ſon of John, by Florence his wife, daughter of John St. Leger, who was the ſon of William, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter and heir of Sir Arnold Savage, kt. ſon of Sir Lewis Clifford, knight of the moſt noble order of the garter, in the days of K. H. 4.‡ who was ſon of Sir Roger de Clifford, by Matilda, daughter of Thomas de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, the ſon of Robert, by Iſabel his wife, daughter of Maurice Lord Berkley of Berkley Caſtle, the ſon of Robert, by Matilda, the aunt and heir of Thomas de Clare, the ſon of Roger, by Iſabel, daughter and co-heir of Robert de Vipont, ſon of Roger, the ſon of another Roger, who was the ſon of Walter de Clifford, by his wife Agnes, the only daughter and heir of Roger *de Cundi*, the ſon of Walter, who firſt took to him the name of Clifford, from the place of his reſidence, in the county of Hereford; where Simon Fitz-Richard, Fitz-Ponce, founded a priory of Cluniac Monks, in the days of K. Hen. 1. of 65l. 11s. yearly value.§ Walter, the firſt of the name Clifford, was the ſon of Richard, the ſon of Ponce, or *Ponſius*, who came into England with William, ſirnamed, the Conqueror." Thus far Prince; in whoſe time, Hugh, the ſecond Lord Clifford, had "three ſons and as many daughters." Hugh,¶ the third Lord Clifford, died Oct. 13, 1730; whoſe ſeventh ſon Hugh, ſucceeded to the title. This Lord Clifford (the fourth lord) married, firſt, Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Blount, eſq. ſiſter to a

* Bar. of Eng. vol. 1. p. 334.
† Pole's Deſc. of Dev. in King's-Teign. Mſ.
‡ Dugd.
§ Tan. Notit. Monaſt. in Heref.——Prince, p. 217, 218.
¶ See Collins's Peerage.—Of the Courtenays of Ugbrook Cleaveland ſpeaks in the following manner: "Sir Peter Courtenay of Ugbrook was the ſecond ſon of Sir W. Courtenay of Powderham, by Margaret Edgecumbe his firſt wife. Sir Peter married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Robert Shilſton. Edward, the eldeſt ſon of Sir Peter, inherited his eſtate. He married a daughter of Thomas Moor of Taunton, who was afterwards the ſecond wife of Humphry Walrond of Bradfield, eſq. whoſe firſt wife was Mary, daughter of Thomas Willoughby, knight, Lord Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas." Sir W. Pole ſays, "that the ſaid Edward Courtenay had by his wife two daughters heireſſes. The firſt was Anne, married to Anthony Clifford of Borſcomb in Wiltſhire, and Kings-Teignton in this county; by whom he had two ſons, William Clifford, eſq. who poſſeſſed Borſcomb and Kings-Teignton, and Thomas, upon whom his father ſettled Ugbrook. From Thomas deſcended the preſent family of Clifford. The ſecond daughter of Edward Courtenay, eſq. was Catharine, who was married to Joſias Calmady, who was father to Sir Shilſton Calmady, knight."

late Dutcheſs of Norfolk, by Arabella, daughter of Sir John Guiſe of Rendcomb in Glouceſterſhire, by whom he had iſſue two daughters and four ſons—Elizabeth, who died an infant—Mary, born April 27, 1731, and married to Sir Edward Smyth of Acton-Burnell, in Shropſhire—Hugh (the late Lord Clifford) born Sept. 29, 1726—Edward, born Dec. 31ſt, 1727—Henry, who died an infant—and Thomas, a poſthumous ſon, born Aug. 22d, 1732, who on Feb. 2d, 1762, married Barbara, daughter and coheireſs of James Lord Aſhton, and by her (who died Aug. 1ſt, 1786) had iſſue, 1. Thomas-Hugh, born Dec. 4, 1762; 2. Edward-James, born June 14, 1766, and who died an infant; 3. Henry, born March 2d, 1768; 4. Walter, born March 13th, 1773; 5. James-Francis, born Aug. 16th, 1774; 6. Barbara-Elizabeth, born Nov. 11th, 1763; 7. Mary, born March 31ſt, 1765; 8. Anne, born April 28th, 1770; 9. Lucy-Bridget, born July 19th, 1771; 10. Conſtantia, born Feb. 24th, 1776. The above Hugh, fourth Lord Clifford, dying March 26th, 1732, was ſucceeded by Hugh his eldeſt ſon, the late lord, who married Dec. 17th, 1749, Anne, ſiſter of George-Henry, Earl of Litchfield, by whom he had iſſue, Hugh-Edward-Henry, the preſent lord—Charles, born Nov. 28th, 1759, who married Nov. 29th, 1786, Eleanor-Mary, youngeſt daughter of Lord Arundel—Robert, born Oct. 16th, 1767—Thomas, born Dec. 5th, 1774—Frances, born Oct. 7th, 1752—Anne-Elizabeth-Maria, born May 17th, 1754—Mary-Anne, born May 24th, 1755, who died 1767—Charlotte, born Feb. 1ſt, 1773. His Lordſhip, dying Sept. 1ſt, 1783, was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon, the preſent and ſixth lord. Hugh-Edward-Henry, the preſent Lord Clifford of Chudleigh, born July 2d, 1756, married, May 1780, Appolonia, daughter and coheireſs of the late Lord Langdale. Charles, brother of the preſent lord, is heir apparent.—At *Lewell*, a little ſouth of Chudleigh-town, the family of Eaſtchurch once reſided. This pleaſant place was the ſeat of the late James Sheppard, eſq. and belongs, at preſent, to Lord Clifford, whoſe father purchaſed it. A boarding-ſchool for young ladies is kept at this houſe: and I have already noticed it as a very eligible ſpot for ſuch a ſeminary.‖ There are noble ſcenes round Lewell-houſe. The manſion itſelf, indeed, is ſtripped of too many of thoſe majeſtic trees that ſheltered it from the winds, and overſhadowed the walks: but theſe fine appendages to a villa muſt neceſſarily yield to the axe, when that villa is no longer the reſidence of its proper owners. Such trees produce timber too valuable to be overlooked by the woodman. Still, however, there are fine hanging woods that run a conſiderable way from the houſe: and, when the late Lord Clifford bought Lewell, it was reported that there was timber enough growing on the eſtate to make good the purchaſe. Chudleigh-rock, on the barton of Lewell, was an object worthy of notice in the Natural hiſtory.‡ It is, perhaps, one of the moſt ſtriking inland rocks in the iſland. Viewed from the weſt, it is a bold and beautiful perpendicular rock, apparently one ſolid maſs of marble. From the ſouth-

‖ ‡ See volume the firſt.

eaſt,

eaſt, a hollow opens to the view, with a ſtream ruſhing impetuouſly at the bottom of it, and here and there checked in its progreſs by a great quantity of rude ſtones ſcattered around. And the ſcenery is in ſummer rendered more attractive by a luxuriant wood, that ſeems proudly to bear forward its burthen of variegated foliage on the oppoſite ſide.—*Hams* was formerly the ſeat of the family of Hunt, about three quarters of a mile north-eaſt of Chudleigh. "In this pariſh (ſays Riſdon) Eaſt-church, already mentioned, and Hunt, have their habitation, where they have inheritances, and ſometime a ſtem of the Wich-halſe's, now tranſplanted elſewhere." Hams was an eſtate of very conſiderable extent when in poſſeſſion of the Hunts. It afterwards belonged to the Inglett, now the Forteſcue family, of whom what remained, was purchaſed by one Beech, who ſold it to Sir Robert Palk.—*Whiteway*, the ſeat of Montague Parker, eſq. lies about two miles and half north of Chudleigh town. It is a brick-houſe, conſiſting of a centre and one wing: here the work was interrupted; and the correſponding wing yet remains to be added. Whiteway was the property of the late Lord Boringdon, at whoſe expence it was built, and who exchanged it for ſome lands belonging to his younger brother Montague Parker, eſq. its preſent poſſeſſor.

The church is ſituated at the ſouth-end of the town, almoſt cloſe to the eaſtern-ſide of the road to Aſhburton. It is dedicated to St. Martin. This ſtructure conſiſts of a body, a chancel, a ſouth-aiſle ſupported by eight pillars, and a north tranſept, commonly called Hunt's aiſle. It meaſures 109 feet in length; and in breadth, 36 feet. The ſouth-aiſle is 80 feet by 14; and the north-tranſept is 22 by 19. The tower, 22 feet by 15, contains ſix bells. The monumental inſcriptions in the church of Chudleigh are numerous. In the Chancel, on a plain black marble ſlab, now fixed in the wall on the ſouth-ſide:

To Godes glory.—In pious memory of the nobly virtuous, and charitably religious Fraunces, daughter to the Right Wor.ll S.r Thomas Reynell of Ogewells, knight, and the moſt deere and matchles wife of Charles Vaghan, eſq.r

Proverbs xxxi. 11. *The harte of her huſband truſted in her.*—28. *Who doth prayſe her, ſaying,* 29. *Many daughters have done vertuouſly, but thou excelleſt them all.*

On the north-ſide is a handſome monument, ornamented with pilaſters, coats of arms, &c. On the top are the arms of the Courtenay family, with a *creſcent* for difference, impaling thoſe of Shilſton. Above the pilaſter, on the right ſide, are the arms* of Clifford, with a *creſcent charged with a mullet*, impaling thoſe of Staplehill. Above the left pilaſter are the arms of Clifford, with a *creſcent charged with a mullet*, ſignifying that he was the third ſon of the ſecond houſe. Below the centre coat of arms is the following inſcription:

S.r Pierce Courtnay maried Elizabeth ye daughter of Robert Shilſton, who had iſſue VII children. Carew, Edward, and James, ſonns; alſo daughters Katharine, ma.r to Kempthorn; Dorothy, mar. to Cowlinge; Anne, ma.r to Clifford; and Joan, maried to Tremayne.

Μνημειον Θωμας τοδε . . . . οικοδόμησε Κλυφυξδος,
Σημειον της εις προγονες μνημης τε κλεος τε.

* Arms of Clifford—"*Chequy or & az. a feſſe gu.* creſt, *out of a ducal coronet, or, a Wivern riſing, gu.*—Motto, *Semper paratus.*" Edmond.

Below

Below the Greek:

Ecclus 4. *Strive for the truth unto death, and defend juſtice for thy life, and the Lord God ſhall fighte for thee.*

Beneath this inſcription is the figure of a man in armour, in a kneeling poſture at a deſk, with a book open before him. Over his head are the arms of Courtenay painted on the wall.

Pſal. 112. *She hath diſtributed, and given to the poore, her righteouſneſs remayneth for ever.*

Beneath this inſcription is the figure of a woman in a kneeling poſture at a deſk, with a book open before her. Over her head are the arms of Shilſton painted on the wall. Beneath, on an altar-ſtone, is the following inſcription;

Here lieth the body of S.r Pierce Courtney,* knight, ſonne to S.r Wil:m Courtney* of Powdr̄ knight, who died Ano: Do: 1552, May 20. Alſo the body of Dame Elizabeth his wife, ſole daughter and heire to Robert Shilſton of Bridſtowe, eſquire, who died the 8th No: Ano: Do: 1605.

On a floor-ſtone on the ſouth-ſide:

Intra Januam hanc marmoream (εως της αναστασεως των δικαιων) dormiunt reliquiæ Stephani Avant, Artium Baccalaurei nuper Evangelii apud Highweek in Hoc Agro Devon Concionatoris—Philippi Avant Vic. de Salcombe ac Gymnaſiarchæ Chudlienſis Filii unici, qui obiit 28 die Novemb. Anno Do.ni 1696.

Θνήσχεις ω τριποθητε, νεος, νεος, ηρανον ευρες
Ους εφιλησε Θεος πολλαχ' απεισι νεοι.

Nate vale dilecte vale, ſpes magna parentis
Deſeris in terris me, frueriſque Deo.

On the ſouth-ſide of the Communion-table, on a floor-ſtone:

Here lyeth the body of Elizabeth, the wife of John Woolcombe, gent. who died the 4th of September, A. D. 1641.

On a floor-ſtone on the north-ſide of the Communion-table:

Here lyeth the body of Thomas Bawdon of this pariſh, gent. who was buried the 25th day of March, 1668.

On a floor-ſtone on the north-ſide of the Communion-table:

Depoſitum Edvardi Northmors,† Artium Magiſtri Hujus Eccleſiæ Vicarii Egregiis qui Dotibus Inſtructiſſimus, ingenio Fæcundo Judicio ſubacto, ‖ Jnendibili in Studiis Patientia inſignis, Tandem prodiit Philoſophus et Theologus Concionator item mirandæ Eloquenties § et aſſiduus obiit in pace ſecundo die Octobris Aō 1687.

On a floor-ſtone on the north-ſide:

Hic jacet corpus viri clariſſimi Domini Thomæ Clifford, Baccalaurei et Theologiæ Doctoris cujus Proſapia a nobili familia Cliffordorum commitatu Cumbriæ qui obiit 1° Septem. Anno Dni 1634. Ætatis 64.

Aurea miraris Clifford ſupra aſtra migraſſe
Et terræ exoſos deſeruiſſe locos?
Deſine mirari: decorat quem numen Olympi
Mente pia et genio nobilitante genus.
Quem muſæ exornant cui inopes curare voluptas
Et Chriſte electis invigilare tuis,
Hic jure a lutea removetur ſede, ſuperna
Cælicolum et datus eſt in regione locus.

On a floor-ſtone on the ſouth-ſide:

Hic jacet Thomas Ball, clericus Franciſci Ball Generoſi filius. Qui obiit 27 Febru ..... 1694. Ætatis ſuæ. .....

* Spelt thus.——† Should be Northmore.——‖ § Thus.

On

On a floor-ſtone in the middle of the chancel:

Here lyeth the body of Amy Clifford, wife of Thomas Clifford, doctor in divinity, and daughter of Hugh Staplehill of Bremble, in the pariſh of Aſhton, eſquire, who died the 2d day of October, Ān̄o Dn̄i, 1663.

On a floor-ſtone on the north-ſide:

Here lieth the body of Hugh Clifford, eſq:r ſonne and heire to Thomas Clifford, doctor of divinity, and to Amye his wife, one of the coheire* of ..... Steplehill, eſq:r ..... of Aſhton, in the county of Devon, eſq:r who died the 11th of February, 1659, leaving iſſue Thomas, George, and Mary, which he had by Mary his wife, and ..... daughter to Sr George Chudleigh of Aſhton, in the county aforeſaid, baronett.

On a floor-ſtone in the middle of the chancel:

Beneath this altar lyeth the body of John Ellis, vicor* of this pariſh, who died the 2d of March, 1709, aged 63. At his right hand lyeth the body of Rebeckah his wife, who died the 30th of Auguſt, 1719, aged 79.†

On a floor-ſtone in the middle of the chancel:

Here lyeth interred the body of John, ſon of Robert and Elizabeth Wolcombe, who died the 2d of November, 1696.

On a floor-ſtone in the middle of the chancel:

Here lyeth‡ the bodies of John Wolcombe the younger, of this pariſh, gent. and Hanna his wife. He buried April the 20th, 1666; ſhee September 13, 1666. Both wayeting to meet their redeemer in the cloudes.

On a floor-ſtone in the middle of the chancel:

Here lyeth the body of Philip ....., wife of Robert Wolcombe, gent. late vicar of this piſh, who was baptiſed September 23, 1568, & buried June 6th, 1664. Reſteth under hope of reſurrection to eternal life.

Here end the inſcriptions in the chancel.

The ſtone on which the following inſcription is engraven, is the ſecond ſtep that leads from the middle aiſle to the chancel. From the inſcription being engraven with the head to the north, I conceive that it was originally an altar-tomb placed in the chancel, and thence removed to its preſent ſituation; and its thickneſs ſeems to confirm my conjecture.

Here lyeth the body of Amy Clifford, gentlewoman, daughter of the Right Worſhipll Thomas Clifford, & dr of divinitie; and Amy his wife. Who died the 30th of October, Anno Dom. 1634.

On a marble tablet fixed againſt the north-wall of the ſouth-aiſle:

M. P. S. Roberti Wolcombe, theologi, qui obiit Viceſimo nono die Aprilis, Ān̄o Dom. 1692. Ætatis ſuæ 63.

In the ſame aiſle is a monument in memory of James Eaſtchurch: his effigies as low as the waiſt, are fixed in a nich in the wall. He is repreſented in the act of praying, a velvet cuſhion before him; his hair ſtraightly combed on his

* Thus.

† On a floor-ſtone on the north-ſide:
Her .....
bod .....
Cliff .....
ter .....
Cliff .....
& .....
(A pew covers the reſt.)

‡ Thus.

his wife, who deceaſed the 13 day of November, 1667, aged 4 moneths.

forehead, a ſingle curl round his neck, and a large ruff; a black gown, full at the ſleeves, and a crimſon waiſtcoat. Under is the following inſcription:

Memoriæ ſacrum Jacobi Eaſtchurch parva corporis minore animi, imbecillitate, 85 feliciter complevit annos qui prolem habuit tres filios, Richardū Henr̄ & Rober̄. Ut autem inter Angelos feliciorem agat .... apud Prædium ſuum Lawell C° D ..... Decemb. A° D¹ 1631, libent' ob ....

Bleſt pilgrime Eaſtchurch, long thou'ſt travell'd, and
At length with joy attain'd the Holy Land.
Thou'ſt left this militant and ta'en thy way
To Heaven's triumphant church to live for aye;
(As thy forefathers did) reſt thou with them
For ever in the New Jeruſalem.*

On a black marble below:

Secus hoc marmor recumbit corpus Jacobi Eaſtchurch de Lawell generoſi die x Decembris ſepultum Anno Domini, 1662.

Alſo Shilſton the wife of James Eaſtechurch, gent. daughter of the Right Reverend & Worſhipfull Thomas Clifford, doctor in divinitie, was buried the firſt day of March, 1685.

On a monument againſt the wall in the ſouth-aiſle:

Near to this place lyeth the body of Rebekkah, wife of Richard Waſher of this pariſh, gent. who was buried the 12th day of June, Anno Dom: 1696, aged 33 years.

Alſo the body of Richard Waſher, gent. of this pariſh, who was buried the 25th day of December, 1718, aged 73 years.

On a ſmall black marble tablet † againſt a pillar in the ſouth-aiſle:

M. P. S. Egidii Inglett, generoſi, qui obiit 6to die Decembris, Anno Dom. 1732, ætatis 88.

On the wall in the pew in the ſouth-aiſle:

Beneath this place lieth the body of Elizabeth, the wife of Mr. Samuel Violl of this town, apothecary, who died the 20th day of May, 1732, aged 47 years. Alſo the body of the ſaid Samuel Viol, who was buried ye 26th day of Feb. 1738, aged 46 years.

On a ſmall white marble monument againſt the wall in the ſouth-aiſle:

Eliz. Rennel died May 15th 1773, aged 58. This is dedicated to her memory by her only ſurviving child. Alſo two of her daughters, Ann, aged 28, and Charity, aged 18.

On a floor-ſtone in the ſouth-aiſle:

Here lyeth the body of William ye ſonne of Andrew Cholwich, gent. who was borne June ye 2d, 1642, & buried Jūn 14th following.

On a floor-ſtone in the ſouth-aiſle:

Here lyeth the body of Giles Inglett, ye elder, of this piſh, gent. who was buried the 30th day of Octob', Ano Dom. 1682, aged 79 years. Alſo here lyeth Hellen, wife of the ſaid Giles Inglett, who was buried the 2d day of November, Ano Dom. 1676, aged 71 yeares. And alſo the body of Mary, wife of Giles Inglett the younger, of this piſh, gent. who was buried the 28th day of January, Ano Dom. 1681, aged 36 yeares. Alſo the body of Giles, ſon of ye ſaid Giles Inglett the younger, was buried ye 26 day of May, Anno Dom. 1693, aged 21 yeares.

On a floor-ſtone in the ſouth-aiſle:

Here was buried the body of Sarah Inglett, daughter of Giles Inglett, gentleman, and Sarah his wife, who died the ſixteenth day of September, Anno Domi, 1709, in the ſixteenth year of her age. Here alſo lyeth the body of Sarah Inglett, wife of the above named Giles Inglett, who died ——* day of Mar^h Ano. Do. 1 ——*, ætatis ſuæ 70. Here lyeth alſo the body of the ſaid Giles Inglett,

* Arms over the monument, *azure, a croſs*; in the firſt quarter, *the ſun in his glory proper, or.*——Motto, *Sta Cruce.*
† Under which are the arms of Inglett, viz. *ſable a bend ſiniſter, argent, between ſix eſcalop ſhells, or.*
* Covered by a pew.

who

who died the 6th day of ——*, Ano. Dom. 1732, in the 8 ——* year of his age. And near this ſtone on ——* north-ſide thereof, lyeth ——* body of Joſeph Inglett, ſ——* of the ſaid Giles Inglett, who died the 27th day of Sept. Ano. Dom. 1733, aged ——*.

On a floor-ſtone in the ſouth-aiſle:

Here lyeth ye body of Humphrey Reeve of Harco, who died ye 4 day June, 1610.

On a floor-ſtone in the ſouth-aiſle:

Here lyeth the body of Caleb Inglett, eſq.^r who died April 20th, 1752, aged 58 years. Alſo Rebeckah his wife, who died Decr 13th 1764, aged 66 y^rs Alſo near this place John Forteſcue Inglett their ſon, who died May 10th, 1743, aged 5 years.

On a floor-ſtone in the ſouth-aiſle:

Here lyeth the body of ——* Balle, youngeſt ſon of Hu——* Balle of Harcombe, gent——* the 8 day of Auguſt, 165——*.

The ſon inſhrined in his father's ——*
Lyes here theire ſoules are both with God.

Alſo the body of Sabina Balle, ye daughter of the ſaid John Balle the elde, gent. who was buried the 26 day of January, Anno 1669.

On a floor-ſtone in the middle aiſle:

Here lyeth the body of Mary Sarell, daughter of Richard and Elizabeth Sarell, who died May 1754, aged 15 months.

On a floor-ſtone in the middle aiſle:

Here lyeth the body of Robert Weſtcott, late of Sowton in Dunsford, who depd. this life the 3d day of July, 1739, in the 86th year of his age. Alſo Katharine his wife, who died the 28th day —— 1747, aged ——

On a floor-ſtone in the ſouth tranſept:

Here lyeth the body of Chriſtopher Hellyer of this piſh, who died the 12 of Septem^r 1694, & was buried the 18 day of the ſame, aged 67 years. Alſo here lyeth the body of Chriſtopher Hellyer, ſon of the above^d Chriſtopher Hellyer of this pſh, gent. who died Decr ye 22, Anno Domi. 1717, and buried the 25th, aged 54 y^rs. Alſo the body of Chriſtopher Hellyer, ye grandſon of the above^d Chriſtopher Hellyer of this pſh, gent. who was buried the 30th day of May, 1732.

On a floor-ſtone in the ſouth tranſept:

Here lyeth the body of Joan, the wife of Andrew Cholwich, of this pariſh, gent. and daughter of John Coyſh of the ſaid pſh, gent. who died the 11th day of Aug: 1702, in the 86th year of her age.

On a floor-ſtone in the ſouth tranſept:

Here lyeth the body of John Coyſh of this pſh, eſq.^r who married Sabina, ye daughter of Matthew Hals of Efford, eſq^r who died the 8 day of March, 1691, aged 79 yeares.†

On a floor-ſtone in the ſouth tranſept:

Memoriæ Sacrum Andreæ Cholwich, olim hujus parochiæ generoſi, qui vitæ ſcena pie ſobrie juſte peracta, et ex unico matrimonio quatuor acceptis filiis Andrea Johanne Gulielmo et Thoma decimo ſecundo die Septembris placide in Domino obdormivit, ætatis ſuæ anno quinquageſimo ſeptimo æræ autem Xtianæ, MDCLXVII.

Defunctus videor, vivo tamen, auſpice Chriſto;
Mors eſt in mundo vivere, vita mori.
Quod cor ſpiravit moriens, et in ore tenebam.
In cælos iter eſt. Terra deinde vale.

On a floor-ſtone in the middle aiſle:

Here lyeth the body of John Coyſh, of this pſh, gent. who died January ye 24th, 1661, and was buried the 28th day of the ſame. Here alſo lyeth the body of Anſtes his wife, who died the firſt of December, 1665, and was buried the 4th of the ſame moneth.

* Covered by a pew.——† Coat of arms, *Coyſh impaling Hals, but no lines to determine the blazoning.*

On

On a floor-ſtone in the middle aiſle:

Here lyeth the body of William Clogg, who died the 26 day of December, Anno Dom. 1635.

On a floor-ſtone in the middle aiſle:

Here lyeth the body of William Clogg of this pſh, who died the 25th of Decem.r 1662. Alſo the bodies of John, Joane, Mary, and Anne, the ſon and daughters of the ſaid William Clogg, who died the ſame yeare. And alſo Thomas his ſon, who died July ye 24th, 1670.

On a floor-ſtone in the middle aiſle:

Here lyeth the body of Alce, ye wife of William Clogg of this pſh, who died ye 18th of February, 1675. Alſo here lyeth the body of Joan Clogg, widdo of ye above ſaid William Clogg of Ruggaton, in this pſh, who died the 20th day of Decemr, Anō. Dom. 1701, aged 84 yeares.

On a floor-ſtone in the middle aiſle:

Here lyeth the body of Elizabeth, the daughter of Chriſtopher Hellyer of this pſh, who was born the 4 day of November, 1661, and was buried the 13 of January, 1686.

On a floor-ſtone in the middle aiſle:

Here lyeth the body of Peter Clarke of this pſh, who depted* this life the 27 of Decembr, 1685, aged 71 years. Alſo here lyeth ye body of Peter Clarke, ſon of the aboveſaid Peter Clarke, who was buried the 31 day of October, 1723, aged 81 years.

On a floor-ſtone in the middle aiſle:

Here lyeth Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas and Mary Luſcombe of this pariſh,† was buried January ye 26th, 1733, in the 3d year of her age.

On a monument on the eaſt wall of the north tranſept:

Here lyeth the body of Bennett Hunt of Hams, in this piſh, eſq.r who was buried ye firſt day of July, Anno Dom. 1643, aged 70 years. Alſo the body of Elizabeth Hunt, the wife of Bennett Hunt, was buried the 2d day of November, 1659. Alſo the body of Nicholas Hunt, ſon of Bennett Hunt, was buried the 19th day of October, 1639, aged 22 years. Alſo the body of Frances, ye wife of John Hunt of Hams, eſq.r was buried the 26th day of March, 1672.

On a floor-ſtone in the north tranſept:

Here lyeth Robert Eſtchurch§ of heightly, gentleman, who died the 19 day of ..... ch 15..‡ ...

On a floor-ſtone in the north tranſept:

Here lyeth the body of John Bennett of Whiteway, gent. who died the 31st day of October, 1670, aged 66 yeares.

On a floor-ſtone in the north tranſept:

Here lyeth the body of Henry Bennett, ſon of John Bennett of Whiteway, gent. who departed this life the 27th of March, 1683, aged 52 yeares.

On a floor-ſtone in the ſouth tranſept:

Here lyeth the body of John Bennett, gentleman, late of Whiteway, who was borne ye 7th of October, Ano 1573, and was buried ye 29th of November, Ano 1623.

Bleſſed are they that dye in the Lord.

On the north-ſide of the church is fixed, imbedded in the wall, a picture painted on wood, repreſenting an elderly man in a kneeling poſture; a book open on a deſk, at his left hand, and a high crowned hat on a table at his right. In the right hand corner of the tablet is painted

1601. ‡ Etat. 63. Da Gloria ‡ Deo.

* Thus.——† *Who* omitted.——§ Thus.——‡ Thus.

In

In the left hand corner are the arms of Hunt, and above the picture the ſame arms carved in ſtone. This perſonage is dreſſed in a gown with long ſleeves, guarded with velvet. Round his neck is a ruff, and depending from a ribbon is a golden badge, repreſenting a ſmall ſaw, chiſſel, and mallet. We have no further authority for ſuppoſing this picture to repreſent a branch of the Hunt-family, than from the coat of arms being ſimilar to that over the monument of the Hunts in the north tranſept. Tradition is ſilent as to the reaſon of the picture being placed here; and the pariſh regiſter makes no mention of any of that family being buried in the year 1601. Pictures of private perſons fixed in churches are not commonly ſeen; and for what purpoſe this was placed here we cannot determine. The arms of Hunt are, *azure on a bend ſiniſter or, three leopards' faces gules, between two water boudgets of the ſecond.* On the upper edge of the pulpit, in raiſed letters—"Elizabeth Gamſton paide for this pulpit." Over the veſtry-door is the atchievement of the late Right Hon. Lord Clifford, Baron of Chudleigh, who died Sept. 1ſt, 1783. The arms of his lady are on an eſcutcheon of pretence; ſhe being the ſiſter of the late George Henry Lee, Earl of Litchfield, who dying in 1776, the title of the earldom became extinct, and her ladyſhip and her ſiſters conſequently became coheireſſes. Arms of Clifford, *checque or, and azure a feſſe gules.* Arms of Lee, *argent, a feſſe between three creſcents, ſable.* Among other inſcriptions in the church-yard are the following. Under the north wall of the church:

Here lyeth the body of Robert Wolcombe, vicar of this church threeſcore and three years, who died the 19th day of January, 1654. And here reſteth under hope of reſurrection to eternal life.

Adjoining is the following inſcription:

Here lyeth the body of John Wolcombe, gent. ſon of Robert Wolcombe, vicar, who was buried the 28th of March, 1679, aged 75 yeares. And here reſteth under hope of the reſurrection to eternal life.

Here lyeth the body of Arthur Parr of this pariſh, yeoman, who died the ſixth day of April, Anno Domini, 1676, ætatis ſuæ 79. Alſo here lyeth Ellary his wife, who died ye 15th day of February, 1661.

This Arthur Parr gave a crimſon velvet pulpit cloth to the church, in the centre of which the initials of his name are embroidered in gold.†

Near the ſouth wall:

Sacred to the memory of the Revd Ambroſe Wilkins, who departed this life the 15th day of May, 1774, in the 85th year of his age. Maſter of the Grammar-ſchool in this pariſh.

The dreary wild, the dreadful ſtorm
To him were trifling cares;
Who did endure,
Serv'd Aſhcombe cure
For more than 50 years.

Alſo in memory of Mary his wife, who departed this life the 9th day of February, 1758, aged 58.

On the ſouth ſide:

Sacred to the memory of John ...., ſon of Nicholas and Ann Tothill ..... pariſh, who died the .... day of July ....

† If this be the identical cloth which he gave, great care has been taken of it; for it appears very little the worſe for wear, tho' it has been uſed (ſuppoſing it to have been bequeathed by will) during one hundred and thirteen years.

Strangers or Friends, if learn'd or good, draw near,
For ſuch as you this tomb demands a tear:
For lo! the duſt incloſed was once indued
With every talent to be wiſe and good.
Learn'd, tho' untaught, in all that ſchools cou'd teach,
That judgment could improve, or genius reach:
Yet knew no pride, a ſoul above diſguiſe,
That nothing wiſh'd to be but good and wiſe:
He liv'd a bleſſing on mankind beſtow'd,
And died at laſt an offering fit for God!

On the eaſt ſide:

In memory of Mary Newbery, who died November the 13.th 1768, aged 56. Of James Newbery her huſband, who died Oct. 18.th 1779, in his 67 year. And of their children, Mary Jane Newbery, who died June 15.th 1773, in her 20 year. John Newbery, who died February the 23d, 1775, aged 27. James Newbery, who died May 10.th 1776, in his 26 year. And of Jane Hale, late wife of William John Hale, eſq.r the only remaining child of the firſt named Mary and James Newbery, who died September the 18.th 1785, aged 32 years. William John Hale, eſq.r died April 18, 1789, aged 32.

It appeared about the year 1773, that in the ſeven preceding years, 350 perſons had been baptized at Chudleigh; 45 of whom were Diſſenters: and there were buried in that time 221. This vicarage is worth about 180l. per ann. —its firſt-fruits in the King's books 21l.—yearly tenths 2l. 2s. It is a peculiar of the Biſhop—the proprietor the Precentor of Exeter. According to the *Liber-regis*: "patr. Jo. Cholwich, and others 1718, 1751.—Feoffees thereof, patrons." It is in the patronage of the pariſhioners, who purchaſed the advowſon of George Hunt, eſq. and the vicar of the pariſh is choſen by the majority of the votes of ſuch perſons as have lands there, rated above a limited value. Every pariſhioner is a vote who is a freeholder of lands rated at the annual value of five pounds, and for which he pays 1s. 3d. per rate to the poor. The preſent incumbent is the Rev. Gilbert Burrington, who, on the deceaſe of his father, the late vicar, was deſervedly elected by a great majority of the pariſhioners. It appears from ſome old MSS. that there was formerly a chapel at Place. The chapel at the barton of Place (it is ſaid) belonging to the Wolcombes, the walls of which were marble, was ſold to the neighbouring farmers, in order to be burnt to lime.

The *Ogwells* are included in this deanry, though at ſome diſtance from the country we have been deſcribing. Thither, then, we haſten: and, firſt, for EAST-OGWELL, or *Eſt-Ogwell*. In Domeſday, we have *terra Ivdheli de Totenais, Hagewile—terra Radvlfi de Pomerei, Ogewille—terra Nicolai Baliſtarii, Wogwel—terra tainorum regis, Wogewille*. In old writings, this word has been often ſpelt *Wogwyl*. *Ogwell* is ſuppoſed to imply, *the well of ſpectres*. *Ogou* ſignifies, in Britiſh, *a cave*, or *dark place in the ground*. And *Ogwell* may be, *the well in the cave*. *Ughell* is Britiſh for *high*. In our way from Newton to Eaſt-Ogwell, the vale in which Newton is ſituated has a pleaſing effect, if we look back on the oaken coppice that cloathes a part of it, and the cluſtering houſes that terminate the

the view. And the church of Wolborough, ſtanding boldly on the hill, gives additional beauty to the landſcape. And, if the ruggedneſs and acclivities of the road did not greatly incommode us, we ſhould contemplate with pleaſure the ſtaring quarries of limerock in front, contraſted with the verdure around them. When we have reached the top of the hill that commands a view of Ogwell-village, we are ſtruck by a number of agreeable objects—the church lying in the bottom amidſt various ſcattered houſes, the tuftings of the hedges, the plough and meadow land between, the little green hills where Ingſdon riſes, the dark ſpots of wood that add richneſs to fertility, and the gentle undulation of the remoter hills that bound the horizon. The inhabitants of this little pariſh are ſomewhat above * one hundred in number. Edrick the Saxon was ſeized of lands, at the conqueſt, by the name of Ogwell. Eaſt-Ogwell was held by *Peitavenſis* or *Pictavenſis* in the time of Henry the 2d. 27 Henry 3d, Richard Peitavin held it. 24 Edw. 1. Richard Claville held one moiety; and Robert de Malſton, the other. 8 Edw. 2. Hugh de Malſton held both parts. He had iſſue Robert, who had iſſue Elizabeth, wife of William de Stighull, whoſe daughter Margaret was wife of Walter Reynell, ſon of John, ſon of Walter Reynell of Cambridgeſhire. The Reynells were tranſplanted hither from Cambridge in the beginning of Richard the ſecond's reign.† Here they lived in great repute for many generations: but the name hath ceaſed in Devonſhire;

* In one of the Gazetteers it is obſerved, that "at Eaſt-Ogwell are four griſt-mills, and one for malt, which are turned by four conſtant ſtreams; at which 80 families are by their leaſes obliged to grind." It is true, there are griſt-mills in this pariſh, which, from the appearance of the building, are two hundred years old; but now no malt-mill. Malt, before any duty was impoſed on it, was made in private families. Moſt of the eſtates in Eaſt-Ogwell were formerly held by leaſes determinable at the expiration of 99 years, or on lives; when the tenants were bound by their leaſes to grind at the mills: this was not, however, the caſe with the rack-rent tenants. This account of the Gazetteer muſt be erroneous as to the number of families.

† "It appeareth, by records, that Richard Reynell, the ſon of Richard Reynell, had the lands of Peteneya and Somerſet, by the liberality of K. John, reſtor'd to him. Alſo, the aforeſaid Richard was by K. John bound to ſerve him, with horſes and men at arms, in his wars. *Teſte Rege apud Binhed* 27. *Julii*. It appeareth, that the King gave to his faithful and well-beloved *Alano le Fraunceis*, a charter and liberty for him and his heirs for ever, to have and enjoy free-warren, viz. hawking, hunting, &c. within his lordſhip and lands at Bodlingham (in Com. Cambridge) and in all his lordſhips and lands of Fencots near Fleccham, and in Fencots near Scerneton in Yorkſhire. Walter Reynell, having married the couſin and heir of the ſaid *Alano le Fraunceis*, renewed by the King's favour and grace the ſaid priviledges to him, his wife, and their heirs for ever, *A.* 3. *Hen.* 5. It it manifeſt, the Reynells were ever men of great credit, fidelity and ſervice, to their Kings, country, and ſtate; as well in peace matters, as wars. Some of them being with K. H. V. at the winning of Harflew, &c. at the battle of Agincourt in France; ſome of them being alſo keeper of the caſtle and town of Calice, with the Marches, viz. Guines, Hames, Riſebank. It is further apparent by records, that ſome of them in times of peace were knights of this ſhire in parliament; and in times of war were, by indentures, retain'd to ſerve their Kings with a band of their own men at arms. Again by records it appeareth, ſome one of them in peace-matters, was employed as the King's ſecretary, *A.* 17. *H.* VI. with the Archbiſhop of York, the Duke of Norfolk, the Earl of Buckingham, &c. into France, to conclude a peace between thoſe two Kings. Alſo it appeareth in theſe Kings reigns, they were employed as juſticiaries, ſitting with the Judges of the kingdom, in taking aſſizes, and determining grievous enormities. Again, in 1 Edw. 4. the R. commiſſion came into Devon, unto his faithful, William Champernon, *Walter Reynell*, and *Robert Reynell*, eſquires, to apprehend divers lewd perſons, and cauſe them to be kept in priſon, until the King's pleaſure were further known. The like commiſſion after that, unto William Bourchier, William Bonvile, kts. Philip Courtenay, Henry Pomeroy, *Walter Reynell*, Richard Chicheſter, eſquires, &c. for the ſuppreſſing wicked perſons, foraging the county of Devon, vexing and killing the ſubjects, and alſo cauſing a commotion. By theſe, and many more records, it is moſt evident, that the Reynells were men of great livelyhood, worth, and antiently deſcended; and chiefly were gentlemen, in whom their Kings did ever, from time to time repoſe, juſtly, great fidelity and truſt. And finally, being by many more deſcents than here remembred, antiently deſcended, the name of the Reynells was never with perfidiouſneſs, villainy, or treachery, to their princes and country, juſtly ſpotted or infamed. The inheritance of theſe Reynells was greatly increaſed by ſundry their matches, viz. with the heir of *Alano le Fraunceis*, Thorber, Baſſingbourne, Malſton, Strighull, &c. So again it hath by ſome of them decreaſed; as by giving lands in marriage; ſome again by their long following the French wars; and their liberality to their retinue and ſoldiers, exhauſted a great part, viz. the lands which came by *Alano le Fraunceis*. Some alſo the younger brethren carried away; as the lordſhip of Malſton, &c. After theſe things, the * author enlargeth on the character of the gentleman above mentioned; whoſe words in relation unto him are theſe following: Richard Reynell, late father unto Sir Thomas Reynell now living, deſerveth not the leaſt remembrance; who to divers of his Kings and Queens did ſpecial duties and ſervices; being in commiſſion of the peace near forty years, and high-ſheriff of the county of Devon in the late noble Q. Elizabeth's reign, *A.* 28. He was ever moſt vertuouſly affected, ſound in religion, faithful and ſerviceable to his princes, upright and zealous in juſtice, beating down vice, preferring the vertuous, and a keeper of great hoſpitality. His youth, in K. Hen. VIII's days, he ſpent at court, and in travel beyond the ſeas with honourable knights and gentlemen; firſt into France, Flanders, and Italy: thence they croſſed the Adriatick-ſea, and ſo into Hungary and Greece; where they ſerved againſt the Turk at the ſiege of Buda. Alſo he ſerved at Bulloin, when his King, Hen. VIII. was preſent. Alſo at Launderſey; and was at the ſiege and burning of Treport in France, &c. Alſo in the weſtern rebellion, *A.* 6 Edw.

* Richard Reynell, eſq. in a MS. entitled "A Particular touching the Name, Inheritance and antient Deſcents of the Reynells."

Devonſhire; though Sir Richard Reynell, baronet, now commiſſioner of the Salt-office, is a direct deſcendant of the Ogwell-family.‡ The greater part of this pariſh belongs, at preſent, to Thomas Taylor, eſq. of Denbury. *Holbeam*, ſays Riſdon, hath been the ancient habitation and inheritance of a family ſo named—of whom I find fourteen generations; which ceaſed in John Holbeam, the laſt of the male line, whoſe ſiſter was married to Marwood. According to Sir W. Pole, Robert de Holbeame lived at Holbeame 27 Henry 3d. This eſtate, after having been ſome time poſſeſt by Holbeam, paſſed through ſeveral families, and came to Sir Richard Reynell in the time of James the 1ſt. There

A. 6 Edw. VI. he having charge of a troop of horſemen, did ſpecial good ſervices; when in ſuppreſſing and confounding thoſe traytors, he being ſorely wounded and hurt, it pleaſed the King's majeſty of his princely bounty, to grant his warrant to the Earl of Bedford, then general of thoſe wars, for the rewarding the ſaid Richard Reynell with the demeſnes of Weſton-Peverell and houſe called Pennicroſs in Devon, near Plymouth; which at this day is in the poſſeſſion of Joſias Reynell his ſecond ſon. This Richard left behind him * five ſons; whereof three are knights. All which ſons, even from their infancy, he ever, with godly care and great charge, maintain'd in the ſchools of vertue and learning, viz. at the univerſities, inns of court, their prince's court, travels into Germany, France, Italy, &c. All which ſons being vertuouſly diſpoſed, religious, and well qualified, are at this day ſerviceable in ſome good degree or other, to the King's majeſty and their country. Laſtly: It is generally noted and known, that the aforeſaid five ſons, are a knot of as worthy and ſerviceable gentlemen, as any in the weſtern parts of this kingdom of England. Thomas Reynell, kt. ſon and heir of the aboveſaid Richard, after his father's death, had preſently his commiſſion for the peace. In ſound religion, miniſtration of juſtice, and careful bringing up his children in vertue and at the Univerſity, he rightly ſucceedeth his father. In relieving the oppreſſed, buildings, and keeping good hoſpitality, he may be alſo ſaid truly *patrizare*. Thus far my author; and then concludes the whole with this modeſt apology for what he had ſaid;

Hæc oſtendendi, non oſtentandi gratia ſed Calumniatores contundendi cauſa notantur.
Non Genus aut Formam Regina Pecunia donat:
Virtus Prævaluit Indubitata fides. J. R.

† Sir Thomas Reynell of Ogwell, eldeſt ſon of Richard aforeſaid, was knighted by K. Ja. 1. at his coronation. He built Weſt-Ogwell houſe, a very fair and gentile ſtructure; it was begun March 17. 1589. and in Aug. 1. following, was timbred and heal'd. He married firſt, Frances, daughter of John Aylworth of London and Polſlow in Devon, eſq. by whom he had iſſue Sir Richard, Sir Thomas, and others. His ſecond wife was Anne, daughter of Sir Henry Killigrew, relict of Sir Jonathan Trelawny of Cornwal, kt. by whom he had iſſue Edward Reynell. Sir Richard Reynell of Weſt-Ogwell, kt. married Mary, daughter and heir of Richard Reynell of Creedy-widger in the pariſh of Upton-Hillions near Crediton, eſq. by whom he had iſſue, firſt Thomas, ſecond Sir Richard (now living, 1698) late L. C. Juſtice of the King's-bench in Ireland. Thomas Reynell late of Weſt-Ogwell, eſq. was a diſcreet and religious gentleman; an early and conſtant frequenter of the prayers and holy ſacrament (monthly adminiſtered in his pariſh-church) according to the orders of the church of England. He ſerv'd his country in the office of a juſtice of peace for many years, and in quality of a member of parliament in ſeveral ſeſſions; and of high-ſheriff of the county of Devon, *A.* 29 K. Ch. II. 1677. He died in the month of March, 169$\frac{7}{8}$, and left iſſue-male only by his ſecond wife, Elizabeth, daughter of James Gould, ſome time mayor of the city of Exeter. Joſias Reynell was the ſecond ſon of Richard Reynell aforeſaid, unto whom his father left Weſton-Peverel and Penicroſs: He died without iſſue. Sir Richard Reynell of Ford, the third ſon of Richard aforeſaid, was bred a lawyer in the Middle-Temple, London; was autumn reader of that houſe *A.* 12 K. Ja. I. 1614. and grew to be very eminent for his profound judgment and learning therein. He had ſome office in the Exchequer, and got great wealth, which enabled him to purchaſe Ford in the pariſh of Ulborough, half a mile from the town of Newton-Buſhel; where he built a very neat and fair houſe; which fell to his daughter and heir, married to that famous ſoldier, Sir William Waller, kt. whoſe daughter and heir, Margaret, brought it to the truly noble, Sir William Courtenay of Powderham Caſtle, whoſe preſent pleaſant habitation it is. Unto this houſe K. Ch. I. of gracious memory came, attended by the Duke of Buckingham and other great lords, Sept. 15. 1625. and was pleaſed to take up his lodgings there. Thurſday after dinner, his Majeſty conferred the honour of knighthood, in the dining-room of that houſe, on Sir Richard Reynell of Weſt-Ogwell, and on Thomas Reynell his brother, who at that time was his Majeſty's ſervant, and Sewer in ordinary to his perſon, in preſence of their wives, and divers lords and ladies; ſaying to them, *God give you joy*. After that he went on to Plymouth, and return'd to Ford the 24th of the ſame month; and the Sunday following his Majeſty went to Woolborough, or, Ulborough church. The fourth ſon of Richard, was Sir George Reynell, kt. He was bred a ſoldier, and was knighted for his valour and conduct in the Iriſh wars. Afterward he returned into England, and was made marſhal of the King's-bench: he died July 12. 1630. Richard Reynell's fifth ſon was Sir Carew Reynell, kt. cup-bearer unto Q. Eliz. and knighted in the Iriſh wars, July 1599. by his Excellency the Earl of Eſſex, lord general, and governour of that kingdom; who knighted at the ſame time with him, three more Devonſhire gentlemen, Sir William Courtenay, Sir Arthur Champernon, and Sir Robert Baſſet. The ſaid Sir Carew had given him, by the lord general, the keeping and command of the caſtle of Duncannon, and the fort which ſtands upon the entrance of the river that comes up to Waterford. After this, coming into England, he was made gentleman-penſioner to Q. Eliz. and K. Ja. 1. and was well eſteemed by them. He died at his houſe near Charing-Croſs, Sept. 1624. and lieth buried in the pariſh of St. Martins in the Fields near London. Richard Reynell aforeſaid, father of this illuſtrious iſſue, died July 29. *A.D.* 1585. in the 66th year of his age, and lieth buried among his anceſtors in the pariſh church of Eaſt-Ogwell, unto which his then dwelling-houſe belonged.——This family, as might have been obſerv'd before, fetches its original ſo far off as Cambridgeſhire, where it had floriſhed ſeveral generations back; but about the latter end of the reign of K. Rich. II. Walter, ſon of John, ſon of Walter Reynell of Trumpington in that county, eſq. coming into Devonſhire, married Margaret, ſole daughter and heir of William Strighull, by his wife Elizabeth, ſole daughter and heir of *Robert de Malſton* of Malſton, in the pariſh of Sherford near Kingſbridge in Devon, with whom he had Malſton and Eaſt-Ogwell; which places at length came to be the ſeats of two different families of this name, and ſo continue in good quality unto this day. To go on; Walter Reynell of Malſton and Eaſt-Ogwell, eſq. by Radigund his wife, daughter of Philip Copleſton of Copleſton, eſq. had iſſue John, Thomas, and others: he ſettled Eaſt-Ogwell and other eſtates upon John his eldeſt ſon, and Malſton on Thomas, in whoſe poſterity they ſtill continue. Edward aforeſaid is a deſcendant of the family of Eaſt-Ogwell; one of which purchaſed the mannor of Weſt-Ogwell near adjoyning, where he built a magnificent houſe, which is now the pleaſant habitation of the heir and relict of Thomas Reynell, eſq. lately deceaſed." Prince, p. 520, 521, 522, 523.

‡ The arms of Reynell, *maſonry, argent and ſable a chief indented of the ſecond.* Creſt, *a fox paſſant or.*

* "Four it ſhould have been; unleſs one of them might be knighted after the writing hereof."

† For this part of the hiſtory of the Reynell-family, Prince was obliged to the Ledger-book of the Reynells—a very curious MS. now in the poſſeſſion of Thomas Taylor, eſq. of Denbury.

was a large old manſion-houſe at Holbeam, a great part of which Mr. Taylor (to whom this place belongs) pulled down a few years ſince. Mr. Taylor has now in his poſſeſſion a very curious piece of oak, with the Holbeam arms carved on it. It was placed over a chimney-piece in the old manſion. The arms of the Holbeam-family are, alſo, on the pillars of Eaſt-Ogwell church—a decided proof of its antiquity.*

The church is dedicated to St. Bartholomew. It meaſures, in the clear, about 54 feet by 27—and would contain a much larger congregation than all the inhabitants of both the Ogwells. The walls are damp, and the church is meanly ſeated. On the ſouth-ſide, in a receſs, was a ſeat of the Reynells, where is erected a monument to their memory. There, too, is the dormitory of the Reynell-family. On the ſouth-ſide of the chancel is a marble table fixed in the wall, to "preſerve the memory of the Reverend Thomas Prout, late rector of this pariſh, who died the 8th of October, 1788." Cloſe adjoining to the church are the ivy-grown ruins of the manſion-houſe of the Reynells —inhabited, at preſent, by large flocks of pigeons. The firſt-fruits of this rectory are 13l. 3s. 9d.—yearly tenths, 1l. 18s. 4½d. The Reynells were long patrons of this church. The *Liber-regis* ſays—"Richard Rennell, eſq. 1708 —Joſeph Taylor, eſq. and others, 1736—Thomas Taylor, eſq. 1774." Tho. Taylor, eſq. is, at preſent, the patron. John Lane, a rector of this pariſh, who was inſtituted 9th of May, 1419, to the rectory of the church of Studland in the iſle of Purbeck, is thought to have been John Lane the notary public by apoſtolical authority in 1428. The preſent incumbent is the Rev. Mr. Neyle.

WEST-OGWELL, or *Weſt Woggewill*, is a very ſmall pariſh, containing no more than thirty-five inhabitants. The roads are here of a good width in general, and open to the air and ſun—but very ſlippery from the ſmoothneſs of the limeſtone of which they are compoſed. The ſame may be obſerved, indeed, of the beſt roads in all the limeſtone diſtrict. Hugh Pictavenſis held Weſt-Ogwell, with other lands, by the ſervice of two knights, in the time of Henry the 2d. He was ſucceeded by Robert Peitavin: and 27 Henry 3d, Anaſtaſie, wife of William Boyville, held a fourth part of a knight's fee, and Julian Boyville held one knight's fee, there. Thomas Peytavin, 30 Edw. 1ſt, held one knight's fee there of the honor of Bury; which William Peytevin held 19th Edw. 3d. It came, afterwards, to the Earls of Devon, and was purchaſed by the anceſtors of Sir Richard Reynell, who now dwells there, ſays Sir W. Pole. Three parts of this pariſh, at preſent, are the property of Mr. Taylor, who built a large houſe here about forty years ago, but left it unfiniſhed. It ſtands near the church, and is occupied by Farmer Howard, who rents the eſtate, and whoſe family are more than half of the pariſhioners. From Eaſt to Weſt-Ogwell church is exactly a meaſured mile: Weſt-Ogwell church is dark and damp. The rectory of Weſt-Ogwell is charged in the King's books, at 7l. 2s. 11d.—certified value 38l. 16s. 6d. According to Bacon, patrons—

* Mr. Taylor has their pedigree for many generations.

" Thomas Reynell, eſq. 1686—Richard Reynell, eſq. 1733—Thomas Taylor, eſq. 1774." Thomas Taylor, eſq. is, at preſent, the patron; and William Neyle, the rector.

HACCOMBE (in Domeſday, *terra Baldwini Vicecomitis, Hacome—terra Willelmi Chievre, Hacome)* may be a compound of *Hæge*, a Saxon word for *hedge*, and *combe*, a vale; or of *Heccha* and *combe:* If the firſt conjecture be admitted, it means *the incloſed valley*; if the ſecond, it ſignifies *Heccha's-vale.* This is the ſmalleſt pariſh in England (ſays Prince) as to the number of dwellings, which are two only—the manſion-houſe and the parſonage. * Haccombe enjoys very extraordinary privileges. It is not included in any hundred: no officer, either civil or military, hath a right to take cognizance of any proceeding in this pariſh. And by a royal grant from the crown, it was exempted from all duties and taxes, in conſequence of ſome noble ſervices done by an anceſtor of the Carews. † " Haccombe is not far from the ancient dwelling of *Jordan de Haccombe*, the ſon of Stephen, whoſe daughter Cicely brought his eſtate unto *John le Erchdecon*, knight, by her marriage, who had a fruitful progeny, eſpecially of iſſue male; for ſhe bare him nine ſons, whereof ſeven died iſſueleſs; only Richard the third ſon had iſſue Thomas, in whom that name ended; Warren, the ſecond ſon, by Elizabeth, one of the coheirs of John Talbot, had iſſue three daughters; of whom Philippa was the ſecond wife of Sir Hugh Courtenay, ſon of the Earl of Devon, by whom he had one only daughter, married to the nobly deſcended Nicholas Baron Carew, ‡ whoſe grandſon's monument memorizing his great worth, is to be ſeen in the abbey church at Weſtminſter, amongſt the royal princes there; from whom iſſued five ſons, which multiplied the family of the Carews: Of them Thomas, the eldeſt, for ſome defect of a due reſpect to his mother (as ſhe conceived it) moved her to divide ſixteen mannors among her younger ſons; this ſeat of Haccombe was one, and four mannors more; to whom alſo by an intail fell the ſecond brother's part; the fifth brother's place was Crocombe in Somerſet; and the dwelling of the fourth was Anthony in Cornwall; which ſaid Philippa remarried, and was wife of Sir Robert Vere, ſecond ſon of Sir Richard Vere, 11th Earl of Oxford, to whom ſhe bore *John de Vere*, the 15th Earl of Oxford."§ " *Stephen de Haccombe* held Haccombe 27 Henry 3d. His deſcendant Jordan, by the daughter and heireſs of *Sir Mauger de St. Awbyn*, had iſſue Cicely, wife of Sir John Ercedecne, who had iſſue Sir Warren, ‖ from whom this land by Joan Courtenay,

* Prince.

† Riſdon.

‡ " Whoſe monument," Riſdon ſays. But Mr. Prince, in the margin of his MS. of Riſdon's Survey, obſerves, " that this monument was not his, but that of his grandſon, who married Bonville, as appears from the monument itſelf."

§ " I may not omit (adds Riſdon) to ſpeak of Sir John Carew, who commanded in the army employed in Italy, the 18th year of King Henry VIII. in aid of Pope Clement, where he was taken priſoner by the general of the Emperor; the general of the army was *Odet de Foy*, otherwiſe called *Monſieur de Lotretch*, and the army ſtyled, *Exercitus Anglicorum & Gallorum Regum pro Pontific. Roman. Liberand. Congregatus.*"

‖ We find that Sir Hugh Courtenay married a daughter of Sir Warren Archdeacon—whence, he reſided at Haccombe. This Sir Hugh Courtenay was the younger brother of Edw. Courtenay, Earl of Devonſhire, commonly called the Blind Earl, and the youngeſt ſon of Sir Edw. Courtenay, fourth ſon of Hugh Courtenay, Earl of Devonſhire, and Margaret Bohun, grand-daughter to Edw. I. King of England. John, * Earl of Devonſhire, great grandſon to Edward the Blind Earl, falling in the battle of Tewkſbury, this Sir Hugh was the next in deſcent. Edw. Earl of Devonſhire, his brother, in the 1ſt year of Henry the 5th, gave him the manors of Gotherington, Stancom Dauney, and South-Allington, which came to the Earl by his mother Emma, daughter of Sir John Dauney. Sir Hugh Courtenay had three wives. His

* Cleaveland, p. 238.

Courtenay, wife of Sir Nicholas Carew, was granted to Nicholas her ſecond ſon, in whoſe poſterity (ſays Sir W. Pole) it now continueth." The following memoirs of the Carew-family, are extracted from their pedigree. After the Carews of this pariſh, I ſhall introduce thoſe of Mohun-Ottery and of Bickleigh; that we may have, at once, a complete view of their genealogy.* The firſt of this line in England, was *Walter de Windſor*, ſo called from his being made *Caſtellan de Windſor*, or governor of the caſtle of Windſor, ſon of Otho; which Walter had iſſue two ſons, William, from whom the Lords Windſors are deſcended; and Gerald, from whom the Carews and Fitzgeralds. Gerald, the ſon of Walter or Fitzwalter, was caſtellan or ſteward of the caſtle of Pembroke in Wales; and was an expert man both in war and peace; and in great favor with King Henry the firſt, who beſtowed upon him the lordſhip of Mulesford in the county of Berks. He married Neſta, the daughter of Rees, Prince of South Wales, whoſe dowry was the caſtle of Carew—whence this ancient family derives its name of Carew: *A Carew Caſtro in agro Pembrochienſi Cognomen ſortitus eſt.* The ſaid Neſta, after the death of Gerald, was married unto Stephen Caſtellan of Aberteyey; by whom ſhe had iſſue Robert Fitz-Stephen, the great conqueror of Ireland. Walter was the ſon of Gerald, or Fitzgerald. Odo, or *Other de Carrio de Carru, Carriu, Karriu, Carrew*, or, as it is now written, *Carew*, grandſon of Gerald, was the ſon of Walter. *William de Carrio* was the ſon of *Odo de Carrio*, to whom King John reſtored and confirmed the manor of Mulesford. The daughter of *William de Carrio*, Lord of Muleſford, was married to Adam Montgomery of Engareth. The poſterity of this Adam Montgomery, inſtead of being called after the name of their father, took that of their mother; which, in right of marriage with this heireſs, lawfully appertained unto the ſaid Adam Montgomery; as was the cuſtom formerly in like caſes where inheritance paſſed by marriage into their families, for the children to be called by the name of the heireſs. But the family arms of the ſaid Adam were retained; while his poſterity continued the name of Carew. Edmund Carew of Engareth, ſon of Adam Montgomery, married Elizabeth, daughter of Rice, Prince of Wales; and had Eugenius, Baron Carew, who

His firſt was Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Cogan of Baunton, and widow of Sir Fulk Fitzwarren: and, from his living at Baunton, he was firſt called Sir Hugh Courtenay of Baunton. His ſecond wife was Philippa, daughter and one of the coheireſſes of Sir Warren Archdeacon of Haccombe, as I have juſt obſerved. By her he had one only daughter named Joan, firſt the wife of Sir Nicholas, Baron Carew of Mohun-Ottery; and afterwards of Sir Robert Vere, ſecond ſon to Richard Vere, the eleventh Earl of Oxford. To Sir Nicholas Carew, ſhe bore Thomas, Nicholas, Hugh, Alexander, and William; and to Sir Robert Vere John, who was father of John, the 15th Earl of Oxford. And ſhe outlived her ſecond huſband. Great poſſeſſions deſcended to her from her mother, who was an heireſs. She had ſeventeen manors, of which ſhe diſinherited her eldeſt ſon Sir Thomas Carew of Mohun-Ottery, dividing them among her younger ſons. Haccombe, Ringmore, and Milton, ſhe gave to Nicholas; *Lyham, Manedon*, Comb-hall, and Southtauton, to Hugh; Eaſt-Anthony, *Shoggebrok*, and *Landegy*, to Alexander; Wicheband, Wadebridge, Bokeland, and Blodenaugh, to William; and, laſtly, Roſworthy, Boſwen, and Tregennow, to John. Thomas partly repaired this loſs by marrying one of the daughters and heireſſes of Carmino. From Nicholas deſcended Carew of Haccomb, who by virtue of this entail ſucceeded to Hugh's portion, he dying iſſueleſs. From Alexander deſcended Carew of Anthony; from William, Carew of *Crocum* or *Crocombe*, and from John, Vere, Earl of Oxford. I ſhould ſay, that Sir Hugh Courtenay's laſt wife was Maud, the daughther of Sir John Beaumont of Sherwell, by whom he had a ſon named Hugh, and a daughter named Margaret, married to Sir Theobald Grenville. Sir Hugh bore the arms of Courtenay, with ermines upon the label, with three points for diſtinction. The arms of his wife Philippa Archdeacon were, *argent*, 3 *chevrons ſable*. His father, Sir Edward Courtenay, bore upon the arms of Courtenay *a bend argent*: and his mother's (the Dauneys) arms were, *argent, on a bend cotiz'd, azure*, 3 *roſes, or*.

* This genealogy was communicated to the author by the Rev. John Weſt Carew of Bickleigh, who calls it "the true and perfect deſcent, genealogy, and pedigree of the honourable houſe and family by ancient name, called *Montgomery*, but ſince, *Carew*." Arms of *Carew*, (Devonſhire and Cornwall) *Or, three lions paſſant in pale ſa. armed and langued gu.* Creſt, *on a wreath a main-maſt, the round top ſurrounded with ſpears, and a demi-lion iſſuant from the centre ſa.* Edmondſon.

married

married Petronill, daughter of Harcourt of Normandy, and who had Nicholas, Baron Carew, who married Iſabel, daughter to Bigod, and who had William, Baron Carew, who married Elizabeth, daughter and heireſs of Stephenſon, Stephenſon, Lord Cork, who had Nicholas, Baron Carew, who married Catherine, one of the daughters and heireſſes of the Lord Courcy; who had Morris Carew, eldeſt ſon, Robert Carew, ſecond ſon, who both died without iſſue; and Nicholas Carew, third ſon, knight and baron of Mulesford, who married Agnes, daughter and heireſs of Richard Twyte, Lord of Marſton: he had two ſons and one daughter—Nicholas, David, Maud. The eldeſt, Sir Nicholas, Baron Carew, married Ann, daughter and heireſs of Digon, Baron of Hidron in Ireland, by whom he had three ſons and one daughter; firſt, Sir John, Baron Carew, ſon and heir; 2d, Thomas, 3d, William, 4th, Beatrice, married to John Barry of the kingdom of Ireland. From Thomas the ſecond ſon of Sir Nicholas, Baron Carew, deſcended the Carews of Bedington in the county of Surry. Sir John, Baron Carew, ſon and heir of Sir Nicholas, married firſt Eleanor, daughter of one of the heireſſes of William Mohun in Devon, by whom he had Nicholas Carew, who died without iſſue in the ſeventeenth year of King Edward the ſecond. His ſecond wife was Joan, the ſiſter of Sir Gilbert Talbot; by whom he had, 1ſt, John; 2d, Joan, married to Lord Guidon of Brion. Sir John Carew, *(eques auratus)* married Margaret, the daughter of *John de Mohun* of Dunſter in the county of Somerſet, by whom he had, 1ſt, John, Baron of Hidron; 2d, Nicholas; 3d, Thomas; 4th, Richard, Biſhop of St. David; 5th, Hugh; 6th, Margaret; and, 7th, Margery. John Carew, Baron of Hidron, married Avice, the daughter of .... Martin, by whom he had, 1ſt, William, 2d, Edmund (who both died without iſſue) and Leonard—which Leonard Carew, knight, Lord and Baron of Hidron, married Alice, daughter to Edmund Arundell, who had Sir Thomas Carew, Baron of Hidron, who married Elizabeth, daughter and heireſs of Sir William Bonville: they had Sir Nicholas Carew, knight, who married Joan, daughter of Sir Hugh Courtenay, knight, of Haccombe. The following particulars, *verbatim*, from a MS. of Richard Carew, eſq. of Anthony, a deſcendant from Alexander, the 4th ſon of Sir Nicholas Carew, knight, and Joan his wife, will confirm Cleaveland's account of her diſinheriting her eldeſt ſon Thomas. "This Joan became widow of both her huſbands: and, as after the father's deceaſe, good agreement between the mother and eldeſt ſon hath commonly weak continuance, becauſe both being enfranchiſed to a ſudden abſolute juriſdiction, ſo it chanced that ſhe and her eldeſt ſon fell at ſquare; which diſcord, with an unnatural extremity, *brake both into a blow*, by him no leſs dearly, than undutifully, given to his mother; for, upon ſo indecent a cauſe, ſhe diſinherited him of all her lands, being ſeventeen manours, and beſtowed them on her younger ſons. She gave to Nicholas—Haccombe, Ringmore, and Milton. To Hugh—Lyham, Manedon, Combhall, and South Tauton. He died without iſſue, whereby his portion, according to the limitation of the entail,

entail, remained wholly unto Nicholas of Haccombe, and his heirs. To Alexander– Eaſt-Anthony, Shogbrook, and Landgye. To William—Wickband, Widbridge, Rokeland, and Bledwagh. And, laſtly, to John—(whom ſhe bore to Robert Vere) Roſeworthy, Boſcwen, and Tregennowe. All which ſhe entailed to them and the iſſue of their bodies, ſubſtituting, for want thereof, the one to be heir to the other. And, in witneſs hereof, (ſaith ſhe in her conveyances to each one of their deeds, five times indented) I have ſet my ſeal; and becauſe my ſeal is to many unknown, have procured the ſeal of the Mayor of the city of Exon to be alſo adjoyned. Thomas, Baron Carew, her eldeſt ſon, repaired this loſs in part, by matching with Jane, the daughter, and one of the heirs of Thomas Carmine: he was anceſtor to the Carews of Ottery, of Mohun, and of Bickleigh. From Nicholas is deſcended Carew of Haccombe; who, by virtue of his entail, ſucceeded alſo to Hugh's portion, as deceaſing iſſueleſs." From Alexander is deſcended Carew of Anthony in Cornwall. From William is come Carew of Crocum in Somerſetſhire. And from John Vere, the Earls of Oxford derived their pedigree. To Sir Nicholas Carew ſhe bore, 1ſt, Thomas, 2d, Nicholas, 3d, Hugh, 4th, Alexander, 5th, William, 6th, Elizabeth, married to John Challons; 7th, Jane, married to Talbot of Cornwall; and, Florence, a nun at Canonleigh: to Sir Robert Vere ſhe bore John. Nicholas Carew of Haccombe, eſq. married Joan, daughter of Sir John Croker, knight, and widow of Seymer, by whom he had John Carew of Haccombe, who married Catherine, ſiſter to Lord Zouch of Harringworth, by whom he had, 1ſt, John, 2d, Thomas, 3d, Elizabeth, 4th, Jane. John Carew of Haccombe, married Elizabeth, daughter to Sir William Martyn of Dorſetſhire; by whom he had, 1ſt, Thomas, 2d, Henry, 3d, Chriſtian, married to Richard Brook of Cheſter; 4th, Mary, married to John, ſon of Lord Audley. Thomas Carew of Haccombe, eſq. married Mary, daughter of William Huddy of Dorſetſhire, by whom he had, 1ſt, William, who married ..... Forteſcue; 2d, Peter—both without iſſue: 3d, John, who married Mary, daughter of Robert Hill of Shilſtone, eſq. who had, 1ſt, Thomas, 2d, Robert, 3d, Edmund, 4th, Urſula, married to the Rev. Mr. Ellys, Rector of Eaſt-Allington; and, 5th, Cicily. Thomas Carew of Haccombe, eſq. married Ann, the daughter of John Clifford of Ugbrooke, doctor of divinity, by whom he had, 1ſt, Thomas, who died without iſſue; 2d, Sir Thomas, baronet; 3d, Henry, 4th, George, 5th, William, 6th, Ann. Sir Thomas Carew (who was created a baronet 13th of Charles the 2d) married Elizabeth, coheireſs of Sir Henry Carew, knight, of Bickleigh; by whom he had, 1ſt, Thomas, 2d, Thomas, who both died without iſſue; 3d, Sir Henry, 4th, Ann, 5th, Elizabeth, 6th, Dorothy, married to Peter Weſt, eſq. of Tiverton caſtle: his ſecond wife was ..... Duck, relic of William Duck, eſq. of Mount Radford, daughter and coheireſs of Arthur Duck, doctor of laws, by whom he had iſſue one daughter, Mary Carew. Sir Henry Carew of Haccombe and Bickleigh, baronet, had three wives; firſt, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas, Lord Clifford, Baron of Chudleigh,

by whom he had no iſſue. His ſecond wife was Catherine, daughter of John Fownes of Whitleigh, eſq. by whom he had no iſſue. By his third wife, Gratiana, daughter of Thomas Darrel, eſq. of Trevornon in Cornwall, he had iſſue, 1ſt, Sir Henry Darrel Carew, 2d, Thomas, 3d, Charles, 4th, Elizabeth, 5th, Frances, 6th, Ann, 7th, Gratiana. Sir Henry Darrel Carew, baronet, ſucceeded his father; but, dying unmarried, aged 18, was ſucceeded in dignity and eſtate by his brother Sir Thomas Carew, baronet; who married Dorothy, daughter and coheireſs of Peter Weſt, eſq. of Tiverton caſtle; by whom he had, 1ſt, Dorothea, 2d, Sir John, baronet; 3d, Thomas. Sir John Carew, baronet, married Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Henry Holdſworth of Dartmouth; by whom he had, 1ſt, Dorothy-Chriſtian, 2d, Sir Thomas, baronet; 3d, John-Weſt, 4th, Henry. Sir Thomas Carew, baronet, married Jane, daughter of the Rev. Charles Smallwood, of Cumberland, by whom he has, 1ſt, Henry, 2d, Elizabeth, 3d, Dorothea, 4th, Marcella, 5th, Charles, 6th, Thomas, 7th, Frances.—*The deſcent of the Carews of Ottery Mohun in the pariſh of Luppit*—Thomas, eldeſt ſon of Sir Nicholas and Joan, was dinſinherited for an affront to his mother, when widow. He married Jane, daughter and one of the heirs of Thomas Carmino, by whom he had iſſue * Nicholas, Baron Carew, who married Margaret, daughter of Sir John Dinham, and ſiſter and one of the heirs of John, Lord Dinham; by whom he had iſſue, 1ſt, Sir Edmund, Baron Carew of Ottery Mohun; 2d, John Carew, knight; 3d, Jane, who married Robert Carey. †Edmund, Baron Carew, of Ottery Mohun, married Catherine, daughter and heir of Sir William Hudfield of Shillingford; by whom he had iſſue, 1ſt, Sir William Carew, knight, of Ottery Mohun; 2d, Thomas, of Bickleigh; ‡3d, George; 4th, Sir Gawen, knight; 5th, Ann; 6th, Iſabell; 7th, Catherine, married to Sir Philip Champernon; 8th, Dorothy, married to John Stowell of Somerſetſhire. Sir William Carew, knight, of Ottery Mohun, married Joan, ſecond daughter of Sir William Courtenay of Powderham, by whom he had iſſue, 1ſt, George, 2d, Philip, 3d, Peter, 4th, Cicily. §George Carew, knight, married Thameſin, daughter of Sir Lewes Pollard; ſecondly, Mary, daughter of Henry Norris; both without iſſue. ‖Philip, ſecond ſon of Sir William Carew of Ottery Mohun, died without iſſue; his wife not mentioned. Sir Peter, knight, third ſon of Sir William, married Margaret, daughter of Sir William Shipwith, but died without iſſue. Cicily, daughter of Sir William, married Thomas Kirkham of Blackendon.—*The ¶ Carews of the pariſh of Bickleigh*—** Thomas, the ſecond ſon of Edmund, Baron Carew, and Catherine

* See an account of Nicholas, Baron Carew, and his wife Margaret, in Prince's Worthies of Devon, p. 150.

† Edmund, Baron Carew, was knighted at Boſworth Field, for his good ſervices, by King Henry the ſeventh. He was unfortunately ſlain by a cannon-ball at the ſiege of Terwin in France, as he ſat at council there, in the 5th year of King Henry the 8th, when that King beſieged Terwin with a great army.

‡ See an account of George Carew, D. D. and his ſon, in Prince, p. 204.

§ Sir George Carew, knight, was drowned at ſea in the Mary Roſe.

‖ Philip Carew was a Knight of Malta.

¶ Bickleigh was the lands of *Robert de Bickleigh*, ſon of *Ralph de Garne*, in King Henry the third's time; and continued in the name of Bickleigh unto the age of King Edward the firſt, when *William de Bickleigh* died *ſans iſſue:* then this land came to *William de Balvago*, by the aunt of the ſaid William. After that, it was *John de Peintington*'s; from whom it came to the Courtenays. Humphrey Courtenay, younger ſon of Philip Courtenay, left it unto Elizabeth his daughter, whom Thomas, ſon to Baron Carew, married.

** See an account of Thomas Carew in Prince, p. 176, &c. &c.

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his wife, brother of Sir William aforeſaid, married, firſt, Elizabeth, only daughter and heir of Humphrey Courtenay of Bickleigh, Devon, by whom Bickleigh came to the Carews: ſecondly, he married Elizabeth, daughter of William Smarte. By his firſt wife Elizabeth Courtenay, he had iſſue, 1ſt, *John Carew of Bickleigh, who married the daughter of Gilbert St. Clare, and died without iſſue: ſecond, Catherine, married to Thomas Sturry of Shropſhire. By his ſecond wife, Elizabeth Smarte, Thomas of Bickleigh had iſſue, 1ſt, William, 2d, Humphrey: Humphrey married Agnes, the daughter of William Hurſte; by whom he had iſſue, 1ſt, Peter, 2d, Thomas, 3d, George, 4th, Gawen, 5th, Ruther-Catherine, 6th, Mary, 7th, Elizabeth. Peter Carew married the daughter of George Cary, eſq. of Clovelly, and had iſſue Sir Henry Carew, late of Bickleigh, knight; the laſt heir male of this line: he likewiſe had a daughter named †Elizabeth. Sir Henry Carew, knight, married one of the daughters of Sir Reginald Mohun of Cornwall, knight, and had iſſue two daughters, Elizabeth and Dorothy; the eldeſt of whom was married in 1650, to Thomas Carew of Haccombe, eſq. and the youngeſt was married in 1657, to John Chicheſter of Hall, eſq.

"The form and figure of the manſion-houſe at Haccombe (ſays Prince) pleads great antiquity."‡ The preſent houſe was lately erected by Sir Thomas Carew. It is a large plain ſtructure, with ſpacious and convenient rooms, ſtanding at the bottom of a green ſloping hill, and cloſe by the church. "From the houſe, through a green court, under a canopy of laurel, we walk to the church; againſt the door of which were faſtened the ſhoes of a horſe, in memory of one of the Carews, who won a wager of a manor of land, in conſequence of his ſwimming his horſe a vaſt way into the ſea and back again. Two of theſe ſhoes are ſtill to be ſeen." Thus Prince. The laurel-walk was deſtroyed but a few years ſince. The horſe-ſhoes, however (except a very trifling mutilation) yet remain cloſe fixtures.

The church of Haccombe is dedicated to St. Blaze. Leland ſpeaks of the monuments in this church. §"From Torrebay priorie & town to Hacham a 3. miles. Hacham lordſhip, of olde tyme longgid to one of the Archidekens, of whom ther be dyverſe fair tumbes in the chirch ther. This lordſhip, with other fair landes, cam to one of the Carews; and diverſe of this name be alſo buried in the ſame chirch." "Within the church (whoſe face ſpeaks it of as long ſtanding as any in the county) appear many monuments of antiquity. In the chancel, under an arch in the ſouth-wall, lieth Sir *Stephen de Haccombe*, kt. cut in ſtone to full proportion, all in armor, finely floriſhed with black, croſs-legged, and ſpurred, in token of his knighthood; and that he had acutely been, or vow'd himſelf a ſoldier in the Holy Land; having on his breaſt, *his ſhield argent, charged with three bendlets ſab.* In the upper part of the north-aiſle, under

* See an account of John Carew in Prince, p. 178.
† Eliz. Eriſey, daughter of Philip Carew, eſq. died in childbed in 1616, æt. ſuæ 23. See Prince, p. 178.
‡ P. 178.
§ Leland.

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an arch in the wall, lies the portraicture of a woman, at full length, cut in ſtone, on whoſe breaſt are the arms of Haccombe; which makes me think, ſhe was the daughter and heir of that family, married to Lerchdeckne. In the ſame wall, lower down, under another arch, lieth a marble tomb, having a ſmall croſs emboſs'd thereon, that runs from head to feet, without any arms or epitaph, to ſignify unto whom it ſhould belong. Then under the arch that parts the chancel and the north-aiſle, is raiſed a bed, near four foot in heighth, and as much in breadth; on which are laid the protraictures of Sir John Lerchdeckne, a Corniſh kt. and his lady, Cicily, the daughter and heir of Haccombe, lively cut in ſtone; he in armor, with his helmet plumed under his head. Near the tranſverſe-wall, farther back, lieth a lady, cut out in grey marble, with a book in her left hand, and her right on her breaſt; whom I gueſs to be, either Lerchdeckne's daughter and heir, married to Sir Hugh Courtenay, kt. or rather, Sir Hugh Courtenay's daughter and heir, married to Sir Nicholas, Baron Carew. At her feet lieth the effigies of a youth, curiouſly cut in alabaſter, and finely poliſhed—in a frame of the ſame, two angels ſupporting his pillow, and a dog at his feet; who may be ſuppoſed to have been the brother of the laſt mentioned lady, and only ſon (by his firſt lady) of Sir Hugh Courtenay aforeſaid. If he had lived, he had been, not only Lord of Haccombe, but Earl of Devon. On the north-ſide of the communion-table is a fair marble ſtone, whereon is the figure of Nicholas Carew, eſq. cut out in braſs, armed cap-a-pee; the firſt of this name, that had Haccombe by the gift of his mother; under whoſe feet, on a braſs plate, are engraven theſe verſes, in old letters:

'Armiger inſignis jacet hic Carew Nicholaus;
'Prudens, Egregius, de ſtirpe nobili natus.
'Vitam præſentem Septembris clauſit eundo
'Ab iſto Menſis die decimo tertio mundo
'Edwardi nono regni quarti Regis anno
'Nec non Mileno C. C. C. C. quæ pleno
'Cum ſexagena nono Domini mei nato.
'Cujus ſolamen animæ Cito det Deus. *Amen.*

On the ſouth-ſide of the ſaid table is the figure, in braſs, of Thomas Carew, eſq. under which are theſe words:

'Hic jacet corpus Thomæ Carew, Arm. Qui obiit 28 die Mart. A. D. 1586. Ætat. ſuæ 68.

On a fair ſtone near by, is the effigies of his wife, in braſs alſo, and under it are theſe words:

'Hic jacet Maria Carew, Uxor Thomæ Carew de Haccombe, Arm. & filia Will. Huddye de Com. Dorſet. Arm. Quæ obiit 19 die Nov. A. D. 1588.

In the middle of the north-iſle is the figure of a woman in braſs, on a fair ſtone, with this inſcription:

Here lieth Elizabeth the wife of John Carew of Haccombe, eſq. and daughter of Robert Hill of Shilſton, eſq. who died on Aſſention-day, A. D. 1611.

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In the chancel is another fair braſs table, containing the effigies of Thomas Carew, his wife, five ſons, and one daughter; with this epitaph: †

'Here lieth the bodies of Thomas Carew, eſq. and Anne his wife, who departed the 6th and 8th day of December, 1656.

Two bodies lie beneath this ſtone,
Whom love and marriage long made one;
One ſoul conjoyn'd them by a force,
Above the power of Death's divorce;
One flame of love their lives did burn,
Even to aſhes, in their urn.
They die, but not depart, who meet
In wedding, and in winding-ſheet:
Whom God hath knit ſo firm in one,
Admit no ſeparation.
Therefore unto one marble-truſt
We leave their now united duſt:
As root, in earth, embrace, to riſe
Moſt lovely flowers in Paradiſe." *

There has been no addition to theſe memorials of the dead ſince the time of Prince, except a flat marble-ſtone laid in the floor before the communion-table, with an inſcription to the memory of Sir John Carew, baronet, (the father of the preſent baronet) who died 28th of January, 1759, aged 28. Prince gives us a pompous account of the rector of Haccombe. "The rectory (ſays he) hath a valuable ſinecure in Cornwall, belonging to it. The rector is archprieſt, a kind of *chorepiſcopus*, and, as we are told, may claim the privilege of wearing lawn ſleeves and ſitting next the biſhop; and his church is ſubject only to the viſitation of the Archbiſhop of Canterbury." At preſent theſe high privileges ſeem to be loſt. The biſhop claims the ſame juriſdiction in Haccombe as in other parts of his dioceſe. In Bacon's *Liber-regis*, firſt-fruits of Haccombe 25l. —yearly tenths 2l. 10s. This rectory pleads an exemption from the juriſdiction of the archdeacon. "*Haccombe habet decima garbarum de quethyoke Cornub.*" Patr. Lady Gratiana Carew, 1709—Sir Thomas Carew, bart. 1781—ſays Bacon. Haccombe is, at preſent, in the patronage of Sir Thomas Carew, whoſe brother, Thomas Weſt Carew, is the rector.

‡ "Not leſs worthy of your view are the *two* TEIGNHEADS, which, with high cliffs, look to ſeawards. From theſe towering hills trickleth ſuch moiſture, as makes the vallies for fertility inferior to few places in this county."

STOKEINTEIGNHEAD, anciently ſpelt *Stok-In-Teing-Head*—in Bacon, *Stocken-tynhede*, takes its name from its ſituation *in a vale on the head of the river* Teign. The pariſh of Stoke is about three miles in length and two in breadth; for the moſt part incloſed, having a common, called Stoke common, about two miles in length, but narrow, which commands a moſt beautiful ſea as well as land proſpect; and is the public road from Teignmouth to Torquay. There are

† By Fr. Moore vic. of Bov. Tracy.
* Prince, p. 179, 180.
‡ Riſdon.

a few good elm trees in the bottoms. The roads are good, their materials being gravel. Leland ſays, that he marked "a little Start about the haven mouth, on the weſt ſide of it—a creek called *Stoken Teigne Hed*—no great thing." A rivulet, called Aſhbrook, riſing here, paſſes near the church, and runs northward: it hath a bridge over it, called Aſhbrook-bridge. There are ſeveral cluſters of houſes in this pariſh, that may claim the name of villages —ſuch as Stoke, Rinmore—Higher and Lower Gabwell near each other, the former conſiſting of about a dozen houſes, the latter of about eight or ten—Maidencombe conſiſting of five farm-houſes, and Higher and Lower Rocombe. The village of Shaldon is partly in this pariſh, and partly in St. Nicholas. Stokeinteignhead is rendered very populous by the number of ſailors annually returning from Newfoundland in November and December. The number of inhabitants are computed to be ſix hundred. This pariſh contains many ſmall leaſehold farms; and about a dozen freehold eſtates. Stokeinteignhead continued long in the name of Fitzpayne, 'till Sir Robert Fitzpayne, in the reign of Edw. 3d, ſold it to Sir John Stowford the Judge; whoſe daughter Joan was married to William Brightly. From Brightly it deſcended to Cornu of Thornbury, and afterwards to the family of Speccot.* The laſt poſſeſſors of the manor of Stoke were Scawen of Cornwall, next Nicholls, eſq. and then John Trehawke, eſq. of Cornwall, who purchaſed it of Nicholls. Mr. Trehawke, on his deceaſe, left the manor to Mr. Prudom of Exeter, for his life, and, afterwards, to Mr. Kekewich of Iſlington. The manor of Rinmore before poſſeſt by the Carews of Haccombe, has been a century and half in the family of Lord Clifford. † Tingharvey is a large barton in this pariſh; the ancient ſeat of *John de Tingharvey*, who ſold it to Sir Humphry Beauchamp 17 Edw. 1. From Beauchamp it came to Pomeroy of Berry Pomeroy, and was ſold to William Hurſt of Exon by Sir Richard Pomeroy. Nicholas Hurſt, the great grandſon of William, dying without iſſue, this land came to William Bodley, as next heir; who parted with the ſame to Gilbert Yarde of Bradleigh; whoſe ſon Gilbert ſold the ſame to Sir Warwick Hele, whoſe nephew John Hele, poſſeſt it in Sir W. Pole's time. At preſent the Chamber of Exeter, as truſtees of St. John's Hoſpital, have ſome income from Tingharvey. In 1773, Mr. J. Bradford of Newton-Abbot, ſurgeon, had a leaſe of this barton from the Chamber. Both the Gabwells, according to Sir W. Pole, were Fitzpayne's, and afterwards Sir John Stowford's.‡ *Medencombe*, or Maidencombe, poſſeſt in early times by the Cadihoes, and for ſeveral generations by the Bittleſgates, and then by the

* Thus Sir Wm, Pole. Riſdon ſays, that the only daughter of the Judge was married to *Fitzwarren of Brightly*; whereby this manor deſcended to Corne, whoſe male line being extinct in the reign of King Edward the 6th, it came to Speccot, as next couſin and heir.

† Riſdon calls it a hamlet, and ſays that it was the inheritance of Sir Humphry Beauchamp in the days of Edward 1ſt, and that it continued in that name till the latter end of the reign of Edward the 3d; when Thomas Beauchamp dying without iſſue, it deſcended unto Chalons, whoſe mother was the only ſiſter of the ſaid Thomas.

‡ Riſdon does not notice this, but informs us, "that at Gabwell Seaward was ſeated—a branch deſcended from that Sir Richard Seaward of Somerſetſhire, who was one of the twelve knights that conquered Glamorganſhire. This gentleman married the daughter and heireſs of Baron, who had formerly wedded the heireſs of Walter Week. The laſt Seaward that lived here, had iſſue two daughters his heireſſes—Agnes married to Chaſe, and Winifred to Furlong." The manor of Higher Gabwell was purchaſed by Mr. John Drewe: and the greater part of Lower Gabwell was lately the land of Mr. William Rendell. And Mr. Blackaller had a conſiderable eſtate in both the Gabwells.

Knolles,

Knolles, was conveyed by John Knolle, 14 Edw. 4th, to Anthony Woodville, Earl Rivers. This land Humphry Speccot bought of Arſcot of Tetcote: and it was the inheritance of Sir John Speccot, knight, in 1659.* The manor of Higher Rocombe came to Mr. Flamank of Newton-Abbot on his marriage with a ſiſter of Knowling. The chief eſtate in Lower Rocombe was ſome years poſſeſt by the Andrews. It is about a mile from the church of St. Nicholas to this of Stokeinteignhead.

This church is dedicated to St. Andrew. It is ſituated in the centre of the pariſh, in the village of Stoke, on a gentle elevation, with a great deal of wood growing round it. It is ſuppoſed to have been built near a thouſand years ago. The walls are of ſtone and lime, and are covered with ſlate. The tower contains four bells. The church is in the form of a croſs, conſiſting of a body, a chancel, two aiſles, and a croſs aiſle, to the north and to the ſouth. It is about 81 feet in length, and in breadth 62, including the croſs aiſles. It is very handſome and luminous: the windows are plain and neat, and the ſcreen elegantly carved. On the right hand of the altar is a large aperture in the wall. On a tombſtone in the chancel there is the following inſcription:

Orate pro Anima Mag.ri Joh.is Symon oli Can. Exon Preb. de Kyrton, Nantok et Heys, ac huj.s Loci Rect.s qui obiit xxx die Maii, A. D. 1498.

The firſt-fruits of the rectory are 36l. 15s. 10d.—yearly tenths, 3l. 13s. 7d. It is in the patronage of the Biſhop of Exeter. It appears that John Symon was rector 1498, and by a ſtone in the wall of the parſonage-houſe that Henry Dotin was rector 1590, and by the regiſter that the worſhipful Robert Hall, A. M. was inducted 1630, and that Sam. Hall, A. M. was rector 1657, and 1675 Nicholas Hall was inducted. In 1704 George Sanford was inducted, and 1733 Chancellor Theop. Blackall, and 1757 Henry Manning, whom his ſon Henry Manning ſucceeded by his reſignation in 1759. The parſonage-houſe is near the church, at the end of the village of Stoke. It is an old building, but a convenient houſe.

Approaching COMBINTEINGHEAD, Leland ſays, "there is another creek called Comb." *Cumbe* frequently occurs in Domeſday. We have in old writings, *Comyntenhede*. In this pariſh is Kebbery-bridge, of five arches, —repaired by the county. There are ſeveral little hamlets in this pariſh—Comb-worthy, conſiſting of about five or ſix dwellings; Middle-Rocombe, Higher and Lower Netherton. Combinteinghead was, in Henry 3, in the Blanchmonſters. And 24 Edw. 1, Roger Clifford held it—next, Reginald Clifford, kt.; and, after him, Sir John Clifford, by whoſe daughter Elizabeth,

* "Willam, ſonne of Cadiho, in Kinge Henry 2 tyme, held Medencomb; & in anno 27 of Kinge Henry 3, Warin Fitz Joell held on fee & half of the heires of Richd de Cadiho; & Peter de la Pole held half a fee of the ſame heires the ſame tyme; and in anno 24 of Kinge Edw. 1, Henry Tregos held it; & anno 30 of the ſame Kinge, John Bitleſgat held it; & anno 19 of Kinge Edw. 3, John Bitleſgat held it. This land contynewed in the name of Bitleſgate unto Richard, the laſt of yt name. Thomas Bitleſgat, anno 10 of Kinge Henry 5, did convey Medencomb, in the pariſh of Stok in Tinhed, unto John Knoll; anno 14 of Kinge Edw. 4, John Knolle, gentleman, ſonne & heire of John Knolle, conveyed the ſame unto Antony Woodvill, Erle Rivers. This land Humfry Speccot, eſq.r bought of .... Arſcot, of Tetcot, & it is nowe thenheritance of Sr John Speccot, kt. The prior of Plympton held in this place the 5 part of a knight's fee, of the grant of John Bitleſgat." Sir W. Pole, p. 250.

this

this manor came to Sir Roger Prideaux of Orcherton, kt. who was ſucceeded by Sir John Prideaux. Sir Ralph de Blanchmonſter, kt. 19 Edw. 3, held ſome part of Combinteinghead. In Sir W. Pole's time, the manor had deſcended to Edward, Earl of Bath, from his anceſtors: and the preſent lord of the manor is Sir Bourchier Wrey, bart. "Buckland-Baron lieth in this pariſh. Walter de Baronia held the ſame in Kinge Henry 2 tyme, unto whom ſucceſſively followed, Will^a^m, John, anno 27 Kinge Henry 3; Euſtachius, anno 11 of Kinge Edw. 1; Richard, 24 of Kinge Edward 1; Euſtachius, 8 of Kinge Edw. 2; Will^a^m, Thomas. This came afterwards unto Will^a^m Fookeray, wch had iſſue Edward, wch had iſſue Gregory, & Jone, wief of Roger Huckmore. Gregory died wi^th^out iſſue. Jone his ſiſter left iſſue Gregory Huckmore, wch by Jane, daughter of Willm Walrond, of Bovy, had iſſue Gregory, wch by ..... daughter of Robert Cruſe, of Chimlegh, had iſſue John, wch by ..... daughter of Will^a^m Floyer, had iſſue William, wch by ..... daughter & coheire of Sr Bartholemew Michell, hath iſſue Gregory."* From the Huckmores, Buckland-Baron deſcended to the family of *Gould*; and the preſent poſſeſſor of it, is the honorable Mr. Juſtice Gould of Sharpham park in the county of Somerſet. Buckland-Baron is bounded on the north-weſt by the Teign; upon which it has an extenſive fiſhery. On this large barton are the remains of a good family-manſion, beautifully ſituated between Milbourne-down and Newton with hanging woods down to the Teign.—Aller-Barton, in this pariſh, was lately the property of the Rev. Thomas Bailey, who ſold it to Mr. Will. Baker. The church of Combinteinghead, about a mile from that of Stokeinteinghead, is nearly in the form of a croſs. The length of the church is 62 feet—the breadth 50 feet, including the croſs-aiſles.† There is a large aperture in the wall, on the ſouth-ſide of the chancel. The croſs aiſle, to the north, belonged to the Huckmore-family, in remembrance of whom ſeveral monuments are there erected.‡ The firſt-fruits of Combinteinghead are, 32l. 2s. 8½d.—yearly tenths 3l. 4s. 3¼d. Patron Sir Bourchier Wrey, bart.

* Sir W. Pole, p. 249. Riſdon ſays, that *Buckland-Baron* was the inheritance of *Baron*, in the reign of Richard the Second, when the heir of that houſe was married to *Pollard*; but that, at the end of Richard's reign, John *Fokeroy* was lord of Buckland-Baron.

† Over the ſcreen that parts the chancel from the church, the King's arms are ſhewn as a curious painting by a man who was deaf and dumb.

‡ On a braſs plate is this inſcription: "Here under reſteth Alyce Hockmore, the wife of Gregory Hockmore, eſquire, to whom ſhe brought forth fifteen children, and lyved after his death, a houſekeeper and widow fortie yeares, and one, who departed out of this life on the 6th daye of Aprile, and in the yeare of grace, 1613, to whoſe deare memorie the dutie of a ſonne hath dedicated this inſcription:

Beare witnes neighbours, if ye knew another
Which went beyond this widow, wife, or mother.
In life and death a ſaint now gonne to dwell
With Chriſt, wh^ch^ doth among the ſaintes excell.

Et me filium ſuum ætate minimum chariſſimum amoris ſui pignus in hac vale lachymarum juſtiſſimo dolore perculſum reliquit. Philip Hockmore.
Quare triſtis es anima mea Spera in Deo."

Another inſcription:—"Here under lyeth the body of Gregory Hockmore of Buckland Baron, eſq. who dyed the third day of February, 1655. He had to wife Mary the eldeſt daughter of Syr Richard Reynell of Ogwell, kn^t^, by whom he had iſſue three ſonnes (one of them dyed very young) and two daughters, and was aged 42 yeares, 8 moneths, and one and twenty dayes."

Another—"Here under lyeth the body of William Hockmore of Buckland Baron in the county of Devon, eſquier, who was borne at Floyers Hayes neere Exeter, the firſt day of November (1581) and dyed the tenth of October, 1626, who had to wife Jane, eldeſt daughter and ſole heire to Sir Bartholomew Michell of Cannington, in the county of Somerſet, knight, who was borne the ſixteenth day of July (1584) and dyed the firſt day of June, (1625). The ſaid William Hockmore by the ſaid Jane had iſſue, foure ſonnes and two daughters (viz) Gregory eldeſt ſonne and heire unto the ſaid William, who was borne the thirteenth day of May (1611) Richard the ſecond ſonne, who was borne the firſt day of July, 1615, and dyed young—William the third ſonne who was borne the twenty-fourth day of May (1616) and dyed unmarried: Charles the fourth and youngeſt ſonne who was borne the eight day of March (1618) and died unmarried: Suſanna eldeſt daughter, who was borne the fifth day of June (1613) Innes, the ſecond daughter and youngeſt child who was borne the ſixteenth day of September (1620). Here alſo lyeth the body of the abovenamed Jane, wife to the abovenamed William Hockmore, eſq."

Rector,

Rector, Mr. Wrey, who ſucceeded Mr. Pyne. At Buckland-Baron was a chapel, long ſince ruinated.

The village of Shaldon lies oppoſite to Teignmouth, in the pariſh of St. NICHOLAS. The paſſage from Teignmouth to this place is called Shaldon-paſſage. Shaldon is a pleaſant village; and from the other ſide of the water, has a very inviting appearance. Here are ſeveral neat cottages, and ſome new-built houſes, in a decent ſtyle. In our way to the chapel of St. Nicholas, we paſs by *Ringmore* or *Rinmore*, delightfully ſituated about a quarter of a mile from Shaldon: and, proceeding by the ſide of the water, under the ſhade of trees that throw out the moſt luxuriant branches, we ſoon reach the church or chapel. This ſtructure is ſuppoſed to have been built about one hundred and twenty years ſince, by the anceſtors of Sir Thomas Carew of Haccombe. It is ſaid to have been beautified in 1745. It meaſures about 44 feet by 14. In 1790 was juſt laid the foundation of a new aiſle, running out, from the north-ſide of the chapel, 31 feet by 16. *St. Nicholas* was, as is reported, formerly annexed to the living of *Haccombe* about four miles diſtant from it; and as ſuch, was ſubject to the arch-prieſt of Haccombe, who performed all parochial duties there: but ſince the chapel was built at St. Nicholas, it hath been ſerved by a curate nominated by the family of Carew formerly, but now that of Clifford. We do not know that any clergyman hath been poſſeſſed of St. Nicholas by inſtitution; but it hath always been reputed a curacy. The firſt clergyman that held it under ſequeſtration, was the Rev. Geo. Sanford, Rector of Stokein-teignhead, who took out that ſequeſtration on the death of Mr. Strode the former curate, unknown to Lord Clifford. Mr. Elias Carter, A. B. who ſuc-ceeded Mr. Sanford, held it as well by nomination from Lord Clifford, as under ſequeſtration. His nomination by Lord Clifford was dated June the 2d, 1720. His ſequeſtration, which was granted by Dr. Stuart, was dated March the 7th, 1720-1. Mr. Carter commonly ſerved St. Nicholas once in a fortnight one part of the day, though before his time it was ſerved but once a month. Mr. Granger ſucceeded Mr. Carter, and Mr. Manning the preſent ſequeſtrator, Mr. Granger. The value of St. Nicholas doth not amount to full ſeven pounds a year; which income ariſes from the ſmall tithes. In the King's books the certified value is eight pounds.

We now paſs over to TEIGNMOUTH, which lies at the bottom of a large bay formed by two promontories—the Noſe on the weſt, and Portland on the eaſt. It is bounded on the weſt, north, and eaſt, by the pariſhes of Biſhopſteignton and Dawliſh, and on the ſouth, by the Engliſh channel and river Teign: Its length from weſt to eaſt is about two miles, and its greateſt breadth about one mile and half. It is ſituated on a very gentle declivity, riſing gradually from the channel and river Teign, and is ſheltered from the bleak northerly and north-eaſterly winds by a chain of hills at the back of the town, which alſo guard it from the effects of thunder-ſtorms. The town is divided into two pariſhes by the brook, or rivulet called *Tame*; that on the weſt being called *Weſt-Teign-*

mouth, and that on the eaſt-ſide, *Eaſt-Teignmouth*. There are ſome beautiful views round this place, eſpecially from the weſt part of the Den. From the point of Haldon, as we enter the incloſures, we are preſented with a view of Torbay to the weſt, the iſle of Portland to the eaſt, and the Sidmouth and Lyme cliffs, together with the two navigable rivers the Exe and the Teign. Weſt-Teignmouth is a manor of itſelf, and belongs to Lord Clifford; who, by his deputy, holds a court-baron and court-leet in the town or borough, once every year; at which court a jury is regularly nominated, two conſtables deputed and ſworn, and a portreeve choſen, who is inveſted with conſiderable authority. In this court, which has been held here time immemorial, anciently all *petit* cauſes relative to the inhabitants, were tried; and the culprits amerced according to the pleaſure of the lord. And, in order to defray the expences of keeping court, the lord has a right to demand annually from the tenants in fee the ſum of 15l. 4s. 7½d. which is collected by the reeve. Weſt-Teignmouth contains about 304 ſtatute acres of land, and pays towards the land-tax, at four ſhillings in the pound, 24l. 10s. annually. Eaſt-Teignmouth contains the manor of Eaſt-Teignmouth, or Teignmouth-Courtenay, which belongs to Lord Courtenay. The Dean and Chapter of Exeter have, alſo, a manor in Eaſt-Teignmouth, to whom the great tythes and the tythe of fiſh belong; and who are the lords *paramount* (Lord Courtenay being the *puiſne* lord.) And part of this pariſh belongs to the manor of Kenton, the property of * Lord Courtenay. The greateſt part of the town is freehold, and contains, in both pariſhes, 404 houſes; 316 of which are in the pariſh of Weſt-Teignmouth, and the remaining 88 in the pariſh of Eaſt-Teignmouth: one third part of the houſes are inhabited by the proprietors. The number of inhabitants in both pariſhes are about † 1850. The gentlemen's ſeats in this place are not worth mentioning. Sir James Wright, indeed, has a houſe in the pariſh of Weſt-Teignmouth, called *Teignmouth-houſe*,‡ which commands a pleaſant ſea and land proſpect: the building is ſmall, though neat, and the gardens and pleaſure grounds laid out with ſome taſte. The front of the houſe is covered with artificial ſlate, which has a good effect at a little diſtance, appearing very much like Portland ſtone. § There is one church in each pariſh. That in Weſt-Teignmouth is ſituate in the centre of the town, and is dedicated to St. James. It is a very ancient ſtructure of ſolid ſtone, roofed with ſtone, and about 18 feet high. The tower, which is ſquare, is, from the baſe, 54 feet high, almoſt flat on the top, and covered with lead: and it contains four bells, which being of old faſhioned make and of great ſubſtance, are not very muſical or tuneable. Of

* All that part of the Den to the weſtward of the place where the old windmill formerly ſtood, bounded by the ſea and river Tame: the harbour dues, alſo, belong to the manor of Kenton. There are, likewiſe, a houſe and ſeveral cloſes of land in the pariſh of Weſt-Teignmouth, belonging to this manor.

† The number of paupers are, generally, in the pariſh of Weſt-Teignmouth from twenty-ſix to twenty-eight; and, in Eaſt-Teignmouth, from twelve to fourteen. Weſt-Teignmouth pays annually to the poor, on an average, 198l.—and Eaſt-Teignmouth 64l.

‡ This houſe was built by Lieutenant Lake about the year 1731; ſince which it has been in the ſeveral poſſeſſions of ..... Cooke, eſq. Barrows H. Smith, eſq. a very conſiderable merchant; Sir John Davey, bart. Governor Holwell, one of the ſurvivors of thoſe unfortunate officers who were thruſt into the Black hole at Calcutta in the Eaſt-Indies in the year 1756; and John Walcott, eſq. till Sir James Wright, bart.

§ The reſidence of the late William Mackworth Praed, eſq. ſituate, alſo, in the pariſh of Weſt-Teignmouth at a place called Bitton, which gives name to the houſe, has nothing more than a fine and extenſive proſpect to recommend it.

the

the church, (built in the form of a croſs) the length of the body, from weſt to eaſt (the belfry and chancel included) is 108 feet, and the breadth 24 feet, which is the length of the north and ſouth aiſles.* There are two galleries in this church, one erected in the year 1753, and the other in 1772, and ſeveral †monuments. The pulpit was erected in the year 1735. It is a regular hexagon of wainſcot: and on five of the pannels are the figures of St. Peter and the four Evangeliſts, with their proper emblems: the other pannel is fixed againſt the wall. Eaſt-Teignmouth church, dedicated to St. Michael, is built on the ſouth part of the grounds adjoining the ſea: its form is an L. It is about 18 feet high, with a ſquare tower, and a winding ſtaircaſe in one corner of it, the height of which is 40 feet. The length of the church, from eaſt to weſt, is 66 feet, and the breadth 34 feet: there are three very ſmall bells in the tower.‡ The pariſh church of Weſt-Teignmouth is a chapel annexed to the vicarage of

* This church was originally without a pillar: at preſent, it is ſupported in the centre by a wooden pillar, the trunk of a ſingle tree, which was erected at the expence of a Mr. Martyn, commonly called *Golden Martyn*. The altar-piece is of maſſy ſtone, very curiouſly ſculptured, in which are ſeveral large niches, long ſince deprived of the images that filled them. The ſcreens which parted the body of the church from the chancel and aiſles, were removed more than fifty years ſince by the Rev. Elias Carter, the then miniſter, to make the church lighter: the King's arms and ten commandments, which were put up in the year 1666, were removed about three years ſince on account of their rotten ſtate, and new commandments ſubſtituted in their ſtead, which are now placed at the head of the communion-table.

† At the upper end of the eaſt wall in the north-aiſle: "To the memory of Mrs. Margaret Stillingfleet, wife of the Rev. Mr. Edward Stillingfleet, miniſter of Weſt-Bromwich in the county of Stafford, who departed this life October 14th, 1776, aged 51. In Hope of a reſurrection to eternal life through the mercy of God and merits of our Saviour Jeſus Chriſt, in whom ſhe believed. She was daughter of John Archer, eſquire, of Trelewack in Cornwall, by Sarah his wife, daughter of John Addis, eſquire, of Whiteford in the ſame county.

Ye rich, ye fair, learn from this letter'd ſtone:
O! learn of her whoſe cold remains lie here;
For ſoon muſt life's frail tranſient breath be gone,
And you before Chriſt's judgement ſeat appear.
Tho' rich and form'd to captivate each heart,
Early ſhe ſhunn'd the world's deluſive ſnare;
Sought righteouſneſs: ſhe choſe the better part,
And liv'd to God in piety and prayer.
Rich in good works; a mother to the poor
Yet all her truſt was in a Saviour's blood,
Hence Hope ſpake comfort in her dying hour:
Hence more than conqueror in death ſhe ſtood.
Be wiſe in time. Be this your earneſt care,
Purſue the heavenly way in which ſhe trod:
The way of faith, of holineſs, and prayer:
It leads to peace, to happineſs, to God."

Over the chancel-door, as we enter from the church-yard: "Near this ſpot lie interr'd the remains of Lucy Townſhend, (5th daughter of the honorable and reverend Edward Townſhend, late Dean of Norwich) who left this world for a better on the ninth of January, 1786, aged 27.

If in the tomb deſerv'd regrets purſue,
And ſome true teſts to merit ſtill are due,
If pleaſing manners, if a guileleſs mind,
Goodneſs of heart to beauteous features join'd;
If pureſt friendſhip's undiminiſh'd fire,
The fond affection kindred ties inſpire;
If all the ſocial virtues that endear,
Claim from ſurviving friends the flowing tear;
Or from thee, gentle ſtranger, who art nigh,
The humbler tribute of a paſſing ſigh;
Let not ſo juſt a debt be here denied:
How tranſient worth! was proved, when Lucy died."

Over the veſtry-door, nearly oppoſite the laſt: "Sacred to the memory of Mary Foote, youngeſt daughter of the late Rev. Francis Hender Foote of Charlton Place in the county of Kent. She was born April the 2d, 1772. She died June 29th, 1789, endowed by providence with an excellent underſtanding, and an affectionate heart, which were cheriſhed and improved by diligent cultivation. She had always given the moſt promiſing earneſt of mature virtues, when it pleaſed the Almighty, at an early period, to terminate her ſevere probation. Her patience and humble reſignation to the divine will, thro' a long and painful illneſs, endear'd her to her afflicted friends: her fervent, yet rational piety, has left them nothing to regret but their own loſs."

At the weſt-end of the church is a curious old monument to the memory of the Glaſſes and Butlers of this place. In the church-yard lies buried, under a plain tomb, Elias Carter, who was rector of Manaton, and who died in 1766, aged 90 years; 68 of which, he was the miniſter of Eaſt and Weſt-Teignmouth.

‡ The King's arms and ten commandments in this church, were put up in the year 1700. The church-yards are ſmall—that of Weſt-Teignmouth being 165 feet in the longeſt part, and 138 feet in the broadeſt part, incloſed with a ſtrong ſtone wall. Eaſt-Teignmouth church-yard is, in the longeſt part, 174 feet, and in the broadeſt part 131 feet, in which there is a handſome tomb incloſed with iron rails, erected to the memory of Henry Hoare, eſq. banker, of London, who died the 20th of February, 1785. This yard, alſo, is incloſed with a ſtone wall.

Biſhopſteington.

Biſhopſteignton, the vicar of which always nominates the miniſter—and Eaſt-Teignmouth church is likewiſe a chapel annexed to Dawliſh church (—its certified value, 11l. 18s.) and the miniſter, who is ſtyled a perpetual curate, is appointed by the vicar of Dawliſh. But, in order to accommodate the pariſhioners of Teignmouth, and to reward the ſervice of a clergyman, both pariſhes are generally conſolidated (at leaſt have been, for more than 150 years paſt, being, ſeparately, very poor livings) and the two vicars of Biſhopſteignton and Dawliſh agree together and nominate the curate: and, as Weſt-Teignmouth is the largeſt pariſh, it has two thirds of the ſervice.* A chapel, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, formerly ſtood at the north extremity of the pariſh of Weſt-Teignmouth, on the right hand ſide of the road leading to Exeter on Magdalene hill, a little more than a mile from the town.† The number of Diſſenters in this town are very few; although a neat diſſenting chapel has lately been erected in the pariſh of Eaſt-Teignmouth.

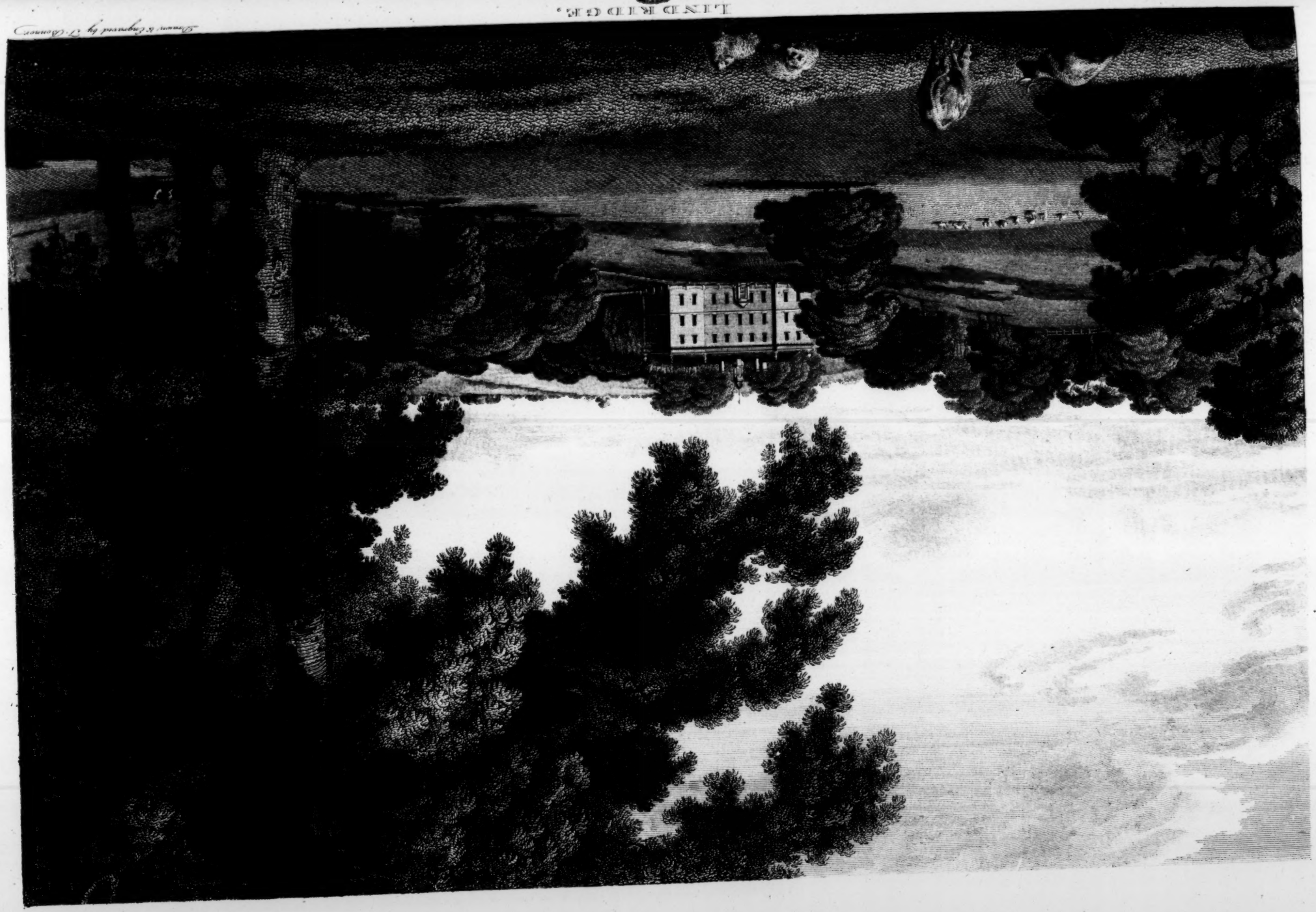
Bishops-Teignton—(in Domeſday, *terra regis Teintone—terra epiſcopi Exon. Tantone)* was formerly ſpelt *Taington-Biſhoppe*, and is ſo called from the reſidence of a *biſhop* there, the ruins of whoſe palace are ſtill to be ſeen, and the river *Teign*, that runs at the foot of the pariſh on the ſouth-ſide for the length of two miles; whence to the top of Little Haldon is a gradual aſcent of a mile and half, and between which are a great number of excellent ſprings of freſh water. On the top of Haldon is a famous well called *White-well.* The pariſh, in general, is very hilly. Riſdon mentions Biſhop-Teignton's "fat and fertile fields." The meadows near the Teign are uncommonly rich. This pariſh extends, from Higher Wear to Broadmeadow on the banks of the Teign, about three miles and a half; and, from Broadmeadow to the extreme point of Rixtail adjoining Colley-lane on Haldon, about four miles and a quarter. It is interſected by a great number of pariſh roads, that meaſure, according to the common report, full eighty miles. Upon a moderate computation, however, there is certainly ſo much public road as amounts to forty-five miles; which, within a pariſh of ſuch moderate extent, is a ſingular circumſtance. The roads have been lately repaired, in moſt parts of Biſhops-Teignton. In this pariſh are three villages or hamlets, named Luton, Combe, and Aſhwell—the firſt ſituated directly north, the next, north-eaſt, and the laſt, ſouth-weſt. The whole village of Luton, almoſt, is the property of Lord Clifford. It conſiſted formerly of ſeveral little farms; which, as the lives dropped, were conſolidated. In Combe are four farm-houſes; and two in Aſhwell. There are ſeveral other detatched farm-houſes. The walls are moſtly of mud, and the roofs of thatch.

* The following are a few of thoſe clergymen who have ſerved Teignmouth: Rev. Mr. Tozer, Rev. Mr. Lake, Rev. Mr. Errington, Rev. Mr. Carter, Rev. Mr. Granger, and the Rev. Mr. Cove. Mr. Errington left Teignmouth on the landing of the French, when it was burnt in the year 1690, and was heard of no more: Mr. Carter ſucceeded him. When Mr. Tozer came to Teignmouth, is uncertain.

† Part of the ruins of the chapel were lately ſtanding; and ſeveral are now living in the town who remember moſt of the walls ſtanding, the arches of the windows and doors (which were gothic) entire, and part of the roof. The walls are now demoliſhed and even with the ground. An eſtate in the pariſh of Biſhopſteignton was obliged to pay a miniſter for reading prayers in the chapel once a month, a certain annual ſum. And there formerly ſtood near the chapel ſeveral poor-houſes, where the poor of Weſt-Teignmouth then reſided: but not a veſtige of them is to be ſeen. There was, alſo, a croſs (which is now thrown down) in the road leading to Holecombe and Dawliſh from Eaſt-Teignmouth, at the croſs-ways, called Gorway-croſs.

The

LINDFIELD.



The whole number of inhabitants are about 700; of whom thirty are paupers, *communibus annis*. Thomas Comyns, eſq. is lord of the manor, which he inherits in right of Lady Tipping, heireſs to the Lear-family. There are two gentlemen's ſeats in the pariſh and manor of Biſhops-Teignton, Lindridge and Wood. Lindridge, ſituated on a limeſtone, is a fine compact eſtate, conſiſting of arable, paſture, meadow, and woodland. It is a manor (within the manor) free both from the great and ſmall tythes. Lindridge was in the poſſeſſion of William Martin, eſq. before the year 1640. His daughter was married to Lord Clifford. From Martin this place deſcended to the Lears, baronets. From the Lears it came to Thomas Comyns, eſq. who married Lady Tipping the heireſs of Sir John Lear laſt of that family; who ſold it under act of parliament to Dr. Finney; who ſold it to John Baring, eſq. who afterwards ſold it to John Line, eſq. who bequeathed it by will to his widow; who brought it by marriage to the Rev. John Templar its preſent proprietor. The approach to Lindridge from Sandy-Gate, is, for a mile and half, through a beautiful hanging wood. The ancient houſe on Lindridge was a very large pile of building; which is ſaid to have covered an acre of ground.* Of this manſion the two wings and other buildings having been pulled down, the central part only remains. But this centre is a noble houſe: it has two elegant fronts: and the rooms within it, are large and commodious. A room, which was fitted up in 1673 (as appears from a tablet over the chimney) and kept for the purpoſe of a ball-room, is ſtill preſerved a monument of former feſtivity, though the ſplendor of its decorations is ſomewhat faded by time. It meaſures in the clear 50 feet by 30: and its height is well proportioned to its length and breadth. It has ſix windows; and its rich carved work, copper cieling, and pannels of burniſhed gold, are highly ornamental. The gilding alone (as appears from the old ſteward's book) was performed by agreement with the artiſt for the ſum of five hundred pounds. The grounds at Lindridge are pictoreſque; and even to the obſerver of taſte who has wandered amidſt the ſcenery of Ugbrook, muſt afford new ſources of pleaſure—particularly the inequalities and light verdure of the lawn, over which the eye, though carried to a great extent, is yet relieved by flowing foliage interpoſed in elegant variety; the woods cloathing the hills, or waving in dark maſſes of ſhadow from the chaſms of the limerock; and the "gay diverſities of green" exhibited in rich diſtinctneſs by the oak, the beech, the elm, the fir, the lime, the cheſnut, the plane, and the walnut—all flouriſhing with uncommon vigor, and ſome unrivalled in Devonſhire, for the beauty of their growth. Thomas Comyns, eſq. is the poſſeſſor of Wood.†

The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptiſt, is ſituated nearly in the middle of the pariſh. It is a very ancient ſtructure, built of hewn common quarry ſtone, with a ſlate roof, and having a moſt remarkable Saxon arch over the

* There are plain veſtiges of the old building to the extent of more than half an acre.

† Within the pariſh and manor, alſo, of Biſhops-Teignton are *Wear* (the property of Mr. Charles Pidſley) much admired for its beautiful proſpects on the river—*Venn*, belonging to Mr. Thomas Narramore; and *Green*, ſituated near the church, which has been in the poſſeſſion of the *Cove*-family, upwards of two hundred years. The preſent owner is Jove Cove, attorney at law.

weſtern door. The height of the church is 23 feet 9 inches; length in the clear 82 feet by 25. The tower, built at the eaſtern end of the body of the church, riſes between that and the chancel to the height of 53 feet. Its breadth on the top is 26 feet by 19 feet 6 inches. Both the church and the tower are in a very decayed condition. There is no altar-piece. There are two monuments—one againſt the north-wall, to the memory of William Martin, eſq. (who died in 1640) which his widow erected in 1676—the other placed at the north of the communion-table to the memory of Sir Peter Lear, who died in 1683. The church-yard is incloſed with a ſtone wall 120 feet at the weſtern ſide—199 at the ſouth—127 at the eaſt—and 160 at the north. From the regiſter—William Martin of Lindridge, gent. was married unto Agnes Cove, the daughter of Nicholas Cove, the 5th day of January, 1628. They had ſix daughters and one ſon. He was buried the 2d day of March, 1640. Sir Peter Lear, bart. was buried the 12th day of April, 1683. Iſabel, lady of Sir Tho. Lear, was buried Nov. 2d; and Sir Tho. Lear was buried Dec. 29th—both in the year 1705. Mary, lady of Sir John Lear, was buried Nov. 29th, 1712. Sir John Lear was buried Jan. 7, 1736. Biſhops-Teignton is a peculiar of the Biſhop—charged in the King's books at *25l. 8s. 11½d.—certified value 48l. 10s. preſent patron Thomas Comyns, eſq.—preſent vicar, Henry Diſtin. The Earl of Saliſbury and Sir George Calvert, knight, in the year 1618, granted the patronage to John and Roger Bourne of Gothelney: and the ſaid Bournes granted it in 1639 to Peter Balle, eſq. Solicitor-general to the Queen, afterwards Sir Peter Balle. The ſon of Sir Peter Balle in 1729, granted it to Thomas Comyns, eſq. grandfather to the preſent patron. William Hele was vicar in 1610; John Riſdon, vicar, died 1684, aged 94; William Riſdon ſucceeded him and lived but ten weeks; Chriſtopher Lock was vicar in 1685; John Eveleigh in 1718; Tilleman Hodgkinſon in 1758; John Comyns in 1763; and Henry Diſtin, the preſent vicar, in 1765. The vicarage-houſe, very old, lies about 40 feet from the church-yard. The rector impropriate has the ſmall tythes of ſeveral eſtates in the pariſh, called Barton-Lands; and the vicar has a certain modus in lieu of the whole. Some eſtates pay the whole ſmall tythes to the impropriator. There are the ruins of a ſeat of Biſhop Grandiſon (commonly called his palace) near the church; and at a place known by the name of *Old Walls* ſtood an hoſpital, built by Biſhop Grandiſon as an aſylum for decayed clergymen.† An old chapel in the biſhop's houſe was demoliſhed by Thomas Widburn of Aſhhill, who uſed the materials in his own buildings. And, on Venn was a chapel—"profaned (it is ſaid) by Bartholomew Narramore," and now uſed as a dairy. The above chapel, dedicated to John the Baptiſt, occurs in the epiſcopal regiſters.

DAWLISH is in Domeſday *terra epiſcopi Exon, Doules. Dol-is* ſignifies *a fruitful mead in a bottom*, or *on a river's ſide*. This is agreeable to the ſituation of the

* In the Liber-regis: *Teignton-Biſhop's with Weſt-Teignmouth chapel*—King's books 25l. 8s. 10d.—clear yearly value 48l. 10s. Patr. Sir Roger Hill, knight—Thomas Comyns, eſq. 1757.

† See Dugdale.

place.

place.* In Speede's map *Dawliſh* is ſpelt *Duliſhe*—in Sir W. Pole's collections, *Daldich*. The ſhape of this pariſh is very irregular: it is about four miles in length. The river Coff parts Dawliſh from Kenton, emptying itſelf into the Exe. There are ſeveral hundred acres of common in this pariſh. Around the town of Dawliſh is very rich ground. The roads are, in general, good; though in ſome parts of the pariſh very unpleaſant from their deep looſe ſand. In the way from Kenton to Dawliſh we deſcend a very ſteep ſhort hill almoſt perpendicular, before we reach the town of Dawliſh, which lies about half a mile from the ſea, in the ſouth-eaſt part of the pariſh. In this town, the beſt houſes are Mr. Churchill's near the church, and Mr. Forteſcue's, oppoſite Mr. Churchill's, called Barton-Houſe, belonging to Dawliſh barton. In general, the houſes are low cottages, ſome tiled—the greater number thatched. On Dawliſh-ſtrand, there is a handſome row of new-buildings, very pleaſantly ſituated. They are about twelve in number; and are well calculated for the temporary reſidence of genteel families. Some of them are ſlated, others tiled; and ſeveral have neat bow-windows. Other commodious houſes have lately been erected nearer the water; particularly a houſe of Dr. Watſon, the front of which is built in the Gothic ſtyle. An oven and ſome fragments of old walls were lately dug up in the ſands—which prove that houſes formerly ſtood there. Dawliſh has been long a watering-place of deſerved reputation. It has every conveniency for bathing; the air is remarkably ſalubrious; the houſes of every deſcription are good, from the manſion-houſe to the neat and pictoreſque cottage; the town is clean and wholſome, and watered with fine refreſhing ſprings; and the walks and rides around it, are beautiful and romantic. Dr. Downman has concluded the 4th book of his *Infancy* with this pleaſing addreſs to Dawliſh, while "he perceived the trace of long-forgotten feelings."

O *Dawliſh*, though unclaſſic be thy name,
By every Muſe unſung, ſhould from thy tide,
To keen poetic eyes alone reveal'd,
From the cerulean boſom of the deep
(As Aphrodite roſe of old) appear
Health's blooming goddeſs, and benignant ſmile
On her true votary; not Cythera's fane,
Not Eryx, nor the laurel-boughs which waved
On Delos erſt, Apollo's natal ſoil,
However warm enthuſiaſtic youth
Dwelt on thoſe ſeats enamour'd, ſhall to me
Be half ſo dear. To thee will I conſign
Often the timid virgin, to thy pure
Incircling waves; to thee will I conſign
The feeble matron, or the child on whom
Thou may'ſt beſtow a ſecond happier birth
From weakneſs into ſtrength. And ſhould I view
Unfetter'd, with the ſound firm-judging mind,
Imagination too return, array'd

* Another conjecturiſt changes the word into *Dovulis* or *Duſſis*, which ſignifies, he ſays, *a deep promontory*. Another even tranſmutes *Dawliſh* into *Dugleſi*, the name of ſeveral rivers, which, according to Baxter, implies a *fair* or *greeniſh-coloured* water.

In

In her once glowing veſt, to thee my lyre
Shall oft be tuned, and to thy nereids green
Long, long unnoticed in their haunts retired.
Nor will I ceaſe to prize thy lovely ſtrand,
Thy towering cliffs, nor the ſmall babbling brook,
Whoſe ſhallow current laves thy thiſtled vale.

There is great propriety and juſtneſs in this deſcription: yet the concluſion of it may, ere long, be attributed to fancy; as a canal, cut through the vale, hath deſtroyed the natural beauties of the rivulet. *Higher-Holcombe* and *Lower-Holcombe*, two villages between the church and Teignmouth, are not remarkable for the neatneſs of their cottages. In the eaſtern part of the pariſh are the villages of Eaſt-Town and Shattern; and in the north-eaſt, thoſe of Cockwood, Middlewood and Weſtwood. In a farm-houſe in the village of Shattern, are painted againſt the wall the arms of the Bedford-family.† Dawliſh was held, at the conqueſt, by the biſhop of this dioceſe; and now belongs to the Dean and Chapter of the cathedral church of St. Peter in Exeter. This manor is held, at preſent, by John Inglett Forteſcue, eſq. under a leaſe for three lives granted by the Dean and Chapter. The cuſtom of the manor authorizes the lord farmer to grant eſtates for three lives by copy of court-roll: and the widow of each life dying in poſſeſſion, is entitled to the eſtate for her widowhood. A court-baron is held in the ſpring; and a court-leet and court-baron in October, every year.* The hamlet of Holcombe, according to Riſdon, was once owned by a family ſo named.

The church is ſituated at the end of Dawliſh town—dedicated to St. Gregory. It is a handſome Gothic building, embattled and decorated with pinnacles, on the ſouth-ſide, where are ſix windows, and between each window a large nich. And nearly at the eaſt-end of the ſouth-wall riſes an elegant turret pinnacled as the church. The tower is 72 feet high, containing ſix new bells. On entering the church our expectations are not diſappointed. If it were well ſeated and plaiſtered, it would exceed in beauty moſt of our churches in this part of Devonſhire. It conſiſts of a body, a chancel, and two regular aiſles—the ſouth-aiſle in the clear, 73 feet—the nave and chancel 86—and the north-aiſle 73 feet. It is in breadth about 51 feet. The windows are plain, having no painted glaſs, except a few panes in the eaſt window, at the end of the ſouth-aiſle. The font, conſpicuous at the weſt-end of the church, is placed nearly oppoſite the altar.‡ On the north-ſide of the chancel-window is a monument with this inſcription:

Beneath reſts the body of John Roſſe, late Vicar of Dawliſh, who was born Jan. 6th, Anno Dom. 1619. And dyed Jan. 4th, Anno Dom. 1678, in hope of a bleſſed reſurrection. Alſo Francis his ſon, who dyed Decem. 10th, Anno Dom. 1674.

† A drawing of them by the late Lord Courtenay now lies before me: and it appears, that they are the arms of Edward the third Earl of Bedford, who married Lucy the heireſs of Lord Harrington of Exton.

* Dawliſh-Barton was the property of Stephen Weſton, Biſhop of Exeter; after whoſe death it came to his eldeſt daughter Anne, the then widow and relict of Dr. Charles Fleetwood, Archdeacon of Cornwall and Canon of Exeter and Ely. She died at Dawliſh on the 11th of May, 1777; and her remains were conveyed to Ely, where, in the cathedral church, they were buried in the ſame vault with her huſband. An engraving of a monument there erected to his memory, may be ſeen in Bentham's Hiſtory and Antiquities of Ely. Chapple's MSS.

‡ I remark this ſituation, as there is a peculiar propriety in it. Moſt of our fonts, in obſcure corners, are concealed from obſervation; and, while a decayed communion-table ſhews the *poſſibility* of one ſacrament's being adminiſtered, we can ſee nothing to remind us of the other.

Againſt

Againſt the wall of the north-aiſle is a very elegant marble monument. On a table of white marble is the following inſcription:

To the memory of Mrs. Margaret Weſton Churchill, wife of Peter Churchill, eſq. and eldeſt daughter of Richard Inglett Forteſcue, eſq. of this pariſh, who ſoon after the birth of her firſt but ſtillborn infant, clos'd a life moſt highly endeared to all who knew her by an unaffected complacency of manners, the immediate reſult of a pious and benevolent heart, Dec. 1ſt, 1785: aged 26. This ſtone is erected by her truly afflicted huſband (the only tribute which affection can now beſtow) in ſincere teſtimony of her merit and his regret.

It is a large church-yard, encloſed by elm-trees. The firſt-fruits of this vicarage are 25l. 5s.—yearly tenths, 2l. 10s. 6d. It is a peculiar of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter, who are proprietors and patrons—the vicar Mr. Ralfe, who ſucceeded Mr. Prowſe. There are in this pariſh two chapels, in ruins. One at Cofton, an eſtate of Mr. Rodd, on the eaſt-ſide of the pariſh, has, within theſe twenty years, been uſed as a place of worſhip. It contains two monuments—one, in memory of Dr. George Kendall, the ſon of George Kendall, eſq. of Cofton, who died the 19th of Auguſt, 1663; and of Mary his wife, the daughter of Periam Pole of Tallaton, eſq. who died the 10th of April, 1676—the other, in memory of Mrs. Charity Cooke, the daughter of Mr. Wm. Cooke of the city of Exon, who died in 1646. The account which the tenant gave me was, that the chapel was built by Dr. Kendall for his own uſe; and that during his life he always performed the miniſterial office himſelf. Since that time, it has occaſionally been uſed as a meeting-houſe by ſectaries of different denominations. It is, now, in a ruinous ſtate. At Ludwell, an eſtate of Mr. Richard Whidborne near Haldon, in a field called Chapel-park, is the ruinated chapel of St. Mary; of which the proprietor can give no other account, than that he has heard his father ſay, "it is prayed for in Roman Catholic countries by the name of *the Holy Chapel at Ludwell.*" He added, that his father, when he gave him the eſtate, exacted a promiſe from him, that he would never remove any of the ſtones or any part of the building. There are no monuments remaining of any perſon buried there. This chapel is called in the Liber-regis, *Lithewyll.**

Ashcombe in a *combe*, under Haldon-hill, is ſo named, as Riſdon ſeems to think, from its groves of *aſh*. This little pariſh is ſituated on the eaſt-ſide of the road from Exeter in the way to Newton-Buſhel, about three miles from Chudleigh. Aſhcombe is encloſed with hedges, and produces ſome good timber trees. It has two or three hamlets, and ſeveral farm-houſes on very ſmall farms. A brook runs through the middle of the pariſh, too inconſiderable to drive a mill, unleſs the water be ponded back; though it riſes rapidly and very high, upon floods. Over this ſhallow ſtream, which has its ſource in Kenton-pariſh upon Haldon, and runs to Dawliſh ſtrand, where it empties itſelf, is thrown a ſtone-bridge of one arch. The ruſtic appearance of Aſh-combe-bridge, as we enter the village in the vale, below the church, is not unpleaſing.

* "*Lithewyll* (St. Mary) *olim cap.* to *Daulish.* Demoliſhed."

unpleaſing. This is a county-bridge. Aſhcombe belonged to the Kirkhams in the time of Henry 3d; but how long before, I do not find. It continued, however, in this name upwards of 400 years, and remains ſtill, ſays Prince, in the heirs general. The firſt mention of this family who lived there, was John Kirkham; whoſe ſon Sir Nicholas Kirkham, knight, married Agatha, the ſiſter of Sir Robert *le Dennis*, anciently *Dacus* of Blagdon in the pariſh of Paignton. Sir Robert dying in the time of Edw. 1. without iſſue, left Blagdon and Colaton-Claville in the ſame pariſh to Nicholas Kirkham,* his ſiſter Agatha, and their heirs. On the death of Sir Robert Dennis, Sir Nicholas Kirkham removed with his family to Blagdon. Aſhcombe continued in the family of Kirkham, till one of the daughters by marriage carried this and other lands into the family of Sir Walter Blount of Soddington, from whom it deſcended to Edw. Blount of Blagdon in the county of Devon, eſq. which Edward was the friend and correſpondent of Mr. Pope, as appears by his ingenious letters in Pope's works. At his death in 1722, leaving three daughters—one married to the Duke of Norfolk, the other to his brother the hon. Mr. Howard, and the third to the hon. Mr. Clifford, his eſtates were ſold; and the manor of Aſhcombe was purchaſed by Thomas Balle, eſq. This makes part of Lord Liſburne's eſtate: and the whole of Aſhcombe, excepting the glebe, belongs, at preſent, to the Earl of Liſburne.

On the top of a little eminence lies the church, to which from the church-town is a ſteep aſcent. It is a plain building with a tower containing three bells. It conſiſts of a body meaſuring 42 feet, a chancel about 19 feet, and one aiſle about 40 feet long. The breadth of the church is 25 feet: and from the body is a receſs 13 feet long. A gallery at the weſt end was erected at the charge of the Rev. John Creed, rector of Aſhcombe, in 1732. The principal ſeats are appropriated to the different farms. Firſt-fruits of this rectory are, 18l.—yearly tenths 1l. 16s. Patr. the King—rector, Robert Dodge, who reſides in Exeter.

MAMHEAD, in Domeſday—*terra Baldwini vicecomitis Mameorde*, is thus pronounced by the common people at this very day. *Mam*, in Britiſh, is *mother*: and *Mamheved*, a *head-land*. *Manhedd* would ſignify "*the place of peace*," from *man*, *a place*, and *hedd peace*. But the moſt probable meaning of the word is a *headland* or *promontory*, eſpecially as it agrees with the ſhape of the pariſh. Mamhead is a ſmall pariſh, lying on the weſt ſide of the Exe, about ten miles to the ſouth of the city. It is in a high ſtate of cultivation; conſiſting, indeed, chiefly, of the beautiful pleaſure-grounds of Lord Liſburne, which are deſcribed among the principal gardens of this county. The village of Mamhead, at the end of the lawn, conſiſts of a few farm-houſes and cottages: and, there are ſeveral neat houſes, with pleaſant gardens, at a little diſtance from it. "Here, in the Conqueror's time, Ralph held three rods of land,

* "*Johannes de Krekham qui vixit tempore . . . . in Aſhcomb fuit dictus—inde ſic dicta ob multitudinem fraxinorum ibidem in valle creſcentium. Sed quando manerium de Blagdon eis deſcendebat a familia de Dennys jure hereditario, removerunt ſedem ad Blagdon.*" Harl. MSS.

by

MAM HEAD,

The Seat of the Right Hon.ble *Earl Lisburne*

to whom this Plate is Inscribed

By his Obliged — *Servant* *R. Pelwhele*



Drawn & Engraved by T. Benson

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by the name of *Mamehew*; ſince, the Peverells were ſeized of lands, here and in *Aſhford*." Mamhead (ſays Sir W. Pole) was the ancient inheritance of Peverell of Ermington. The laſt of this houſe, Sir John Peverell, of Ermington, knight, gave Mamhead, amongſt other lands, with Amicia his ſiſter, in marriage to Sir Nicholas Carew, knight. It continued in the name and family of Carew; till Sir Peter Carew, knight, ſold it to Sir Peter Balle, "whoſe ſon (adds Sir W. Pole) now dwelleth there." The * Balles anciently flouriſhed in the pariſh of Axminſter near the way that leads to Muſbury; where they enjoyed a pleaſant ſeat and a fair demeſne, called Balle's to this day. Richard Balle, with ſeveral others, was a witneſs to a deed of William Roſel *de la Gate* to William his ſon —relating to the caſtle of Axminſter, 1295. Balle married the daughter and heireſs of Bridges; his ſon, Giles Balle, gentleman, married a Copleſtone, of Inſtow; and Sir Peter Balle, the daughter of Sir William Cooke of Glouceſterſhire, by whom he had a numerous iſſue. Sir Peter Balle, whoſe great exertions in behalf of his ſovereign, Charles the 1ſt, have been ſufficiently noticed,† was as reſpectable in his private as his public character. And he was a good antiquarian—having written ſeveral volumes in the line of antiquities; but "with ſo ill an hand (ſays Prince) that they are not legible." He rebuilt the houſe at Mamhead; whither he retired, and died in his 82d year, 1680. His ſon, William Balle, eſq. "the heir no leſs to his virtues than his lands, erected in the little church at Mamhead a ‡ *noble* monument to his memory"—which will be mentioned in its proper place. The laſt of the Balles of Mamhead died the 13th of November, 1749.§ At his deceaſe, he bequeathed his eſtate to Thomas Huſſey Aprice of Waſhingley in the county of Huntingdon, who ſoon after ſold it to Joſeph Gaſcoyne Nightingale; and he dying, it deſcended to his only ſon Waſhington Gaſcoyne Nightingale, eſq. who died in 1753. At his death, this manor and eſtate devolved to his only ſiſter Elizabeth, who married in 1754, the hon. Wilmot Vaughan, eſq. eldeſt ſon and heir apparent of the right hon. Wilmot, Viſcount Liſburne in the kingdom of Ireland, who is now the preſent poſſeſſor, and who has ſince been created by patent bearing date 24th of June, 1776, Earl of Liſburne, of the kingdom of Ireland.‖ His firſt wife died in 1755, by whom he had one ſon, Wilmot, Lord Vaughan; and by his ſecond, Dorothy, the daughter of John Shaftoe of Whitworth in the county of Durham, eſq. he has one ſon and two daughters, John, Dorothy-Elizabeth, and Mallet. Mamhead-houſe was well deſigned for the period, in which it was erected. Sir Peter Balle, in a MS. ¶ account of himſelf and family, then ſeated at Dawliſh, ſtates the motives for

* Prince's Worthies.

† Volume the firſt.

‡ Such is Prince's expreſſion: but the monument does not deſerve this epithet.

§ The arms of Balle—*arg. a chevron between three fire-balls, fuſtes gul.* Creſt, *on an helmet a wreath, an arm holding a fire-ball, proper.*

‖ *Liſburne*, Vaughan. Pat. 24 June, 1776. Arms, *ſa. a chevron between three fleurs-de-lis ar.* for Vaughan. Creſt, *an armed arm embowed proper, holding a fleur-de-lis ar.* ſupporters. The dexter, *a dragon regardant with wings endorſed vert, gorged with a collar ſa. edged ar. and charged with three fleurs-de-lis* of the laſt, *thereto a chain or*: The ſiniſter, *an unicorn regardant ar. armed, maned, tufted, and hoofed, or; collared and chained* as the dexter. Motto, *Non revertar inultus.* Titles, *Earl of Liſburne, Viſcount Liſburne*, and *Baron Vaughan.* —Edmondſon.

¶ Now unfortunately loſt.

his

his making the purchaſe of Mamhead already noticed, and his building the greateſt part of the houſe now ſtanding there. He intimates, that he was allured by the beauties of the ſituation which he could not reſiſt, but that he did not proceed on his plan; his preferment at the reſtoration not being adequate to his own hopes or merit. Sir Peter planted many of the trees now there. From Sir Peter, Mamhead deſcended through ſeveral perſons of the name and family of Balle, to Thomas Balle, eſq. whom I have mentioned as the laſt of the family. This gentleman, having paſſed his youth abroad in the profeſſion of a merchant, returned about the year 1718, to his paternal ſeat; which he adorned with beautiful and extenſive plantations—inſomuch, that he was among the firſt, who attempted any improvement in the ſtyle which now prevails. At the ſame time in many of his works he fell into the old error of torturing nature and deforming the face of it, by raiſing gardens with terraces, and making ponds and fountains on the ſides of hills—all which remained in this ſtate, when the preſent owner engaged in the arduous and expenſive taſk of reſtoring the ground to what he preſumed it was before. This has been effectually done: and Mamhead now appears as one natural and extenſive incloſure, with various proſpects of ſea, river, and country. Towards Haldon the moſt beautiful plantations of firs and foreſt trees in Devonſhire, are crowned at the top of the hill, by a noble obeliſk which was built by the laſt Mr. Balle. This obeliſk ſtands on Mamhead-point: it conſiſts of Portland-ſtone; about 100 feet in height. In front of the houſe we cannot but admire the eaſy ſwell of the lawn, whoſe ſmooth verdure is relieved by groupes of trees and ſhrubs moſt judiciouſly diſpoſed; whilſt at one extremity the eye is attracted by Gen. Vaughan's pictoreſque cottage, and a little beyond theſe grounds by a landſcape which no ſcenery in this county exceeds in richneſs. On this ſide of the Exe are to be ſeen the ancient caſtle and poſſeſſions of Courtenay, and Kenton, and the village of Starcroſs; on the other ſide, Exmouth, Lympſtone, Nutwell, and the Retreat, with the country ſtretching away to the Dorſetſhire and Somerſetſhire hills. In the mean time, the river itſelf, and the ſea in full proſpect, give an additional beauty to the ſcenes I have deſcribed.* A great part of the houſe has been rebuilt by the preſent poſſeſſor. The ſouth-front, which is entirely new, includes a drawing-room, 32 feet by 22, and 14 feet 9 inches in height; an eating-room, 36 feet by 24, and 16 feet in height; a breakfaſt-room, 17 feet

* The following ſonnet, written at Mamhead, beneath an evergreen oak, in 1785, may convey, perhaps, ſome faint idea of this place.

Here, LAURA, ſince our wearied feet have ſtray'd
From the proud obeliſk that fronts the ſcene
Of many a tufted hill, whoſe bolder green
The ſweet perſpective blends in mellow ſhade;
While, ſparkling through the ſtately fir-trees, play'd
The burniſh'd hamlets of the vales between,
And while the miſty boſom of the glade
Seem'd opening to the azure ſea ſerene—
Here, LAURA, let us reſt our roving eyes,
And near this ever-verdant oak repoſe:
For lo, unharmoniz'd yon proſpect lies,
And dim-diſcover'd views the landſcape cloſe:
Yet clearer beauties on the lawn ariſe,
And in full pride the ſhadowy foliage flows!

See "Poems"—by the Rev. R. Polwhele. Quarto.

by

by 24, and ſeveral convenient offices. Newhouſe is a very fine eſtate in the pariſh of Mamhead; at preſent greatly neglected, as well as the manſion-houſe. Before the time of William Oxenham, it was the ſeat of the family of Long; the laſt of which name was David Long, eſq. ſheriff of Devon the 1ſt of Anne, whoſe daughter and heireſs was married by the ſaid Mr. Oxenham. The iſſue of this marriage was a ſon, and, I believe, two daughters, one of whom is the wife of Mr. Ackland. The ſon is a lunatic, ſtill living. In the hall at Newhouſe are portraits of this Mr. Oxenham when a child, of his two ſiſters, and of his father and his mother; which laſt are good paintings.

The church, at a little diſtance from Mamhead-houſe, ſurrounded by trees and ſhrubs in the moſt pictoreſque manner, may be conſidered as no mean ornament to the lawn. In the clear, it meaſures about 47 by 25. The tower contains five bells. On the north-ſide of the chancel is a monument:

M. S. Dominæ Mariæ Tereſiæ Leach viduæ Simonis Leach, equitis Balnei et filiæ prænobilis Domini Thomæ Clifford, Baronis de Chudleigh, quæ obiit 9 Oct. 1715.

The monument which I have mentioned to the memory of Sir Peter Balle in this church, is adorned with the arms of ſeveral families with which the Balles were connected by marriage. The inſcription on it, is as follows:

Sir Peter Balle, knight, ſon of Giles Balle, gent. buried at Dowland and Urith his wife here: lived—married to Anne daughter of Sir William Cooke of Gloceſter 54 years: had by her William, married to Mary Poſthuma Huſſey, of that honourable family in Lincolnſhire. Rhadagund married Sir Miles Cook, buried here; Peter of Exeter; Lucy married Thomas Pecke of Norfolk, eſq. buried at Norwich. Anne married John Milner of Middleſex, eſq. Goring, counſellor at law; Peter, doctor of phyſick, buried in the Temple. Dorothy, at St. Andrew's, Holborn: Elizabeth, Robert, merchant at Leghorn, Giles merchant at Genoa, Dorothy, Joyce, John, merchant at Aleppo, died at Jamaica, factor for the Royal Company; Charles merchant at Meſſina, Amos merchant at Cales, died at Naples, Henrietta Maria his 17th child. His excellency in all learning and great knowledge in the law, gave him early preferment: recorder of Exeter at 34, ſolicitor, then attorney to Henrietta Maria, Queen to Charles the Martyr; and of his council at 37. Engaging in the troubles, 1641, ſuffered the fate of loyalty; at the return of Charles the 2d (diſobliging the great favourite) was only reſtored to his former places, ſerving his Royal Miſtreſs all her life, and her concerns three years after; retired hither, and died in his 82 year, 1680.

In this church are the arms of Edw. 3. It is dedicated to St. Thomas the Apoſtle. The rectory is valued in the King's books at 10l. 17s. 6d.—certified value 45l. 15s. 7d.* "Pat. Thomas Balle, eſq. 1727—1738—Earl of Liſburne, 1777"†—The Earl of Liſburne is ſtill patron of the living—the preſent rector, Mr. Hughes, who ſucceeded Mr. Weſton in 1791. The parſonage-houſe is pleaſantly ſituated—a large handſome ſtructure, for the moſt part built by the late rector.

KENTON, in Domeſday, *terra regis Chentone*—is the *town* upon the *Kenne*. Kenton is an extenſive pariſh, of a very irregular form. From Baple's-bridge to the Warren, it is ſuppoſed to run 7 miles: and it is about 4 miles broad.‡

"* Mamhead—clear yearly value, 47l. 15s. 7d.—King's books, 10l. 17s. 6d." Liber-regis.

† Liber-regis.

‡ In an old ſurvey, the boundaries of Kenton upon Haldon are ſaid to begin "*from Mamhead-Penne where the Forches ſtood.*" And there are ſeveral ſtoneheaps that bound the pariſhes of Kenton and Mamhead—originally *tumuli*, and in after-ages converted into pariſh-boundaries.

An eſtate called Cutteridge belongs to this pariſh: yet it lies between Alphington and Ide, at the diſtance of five miles from any part of Kenton. The river Kenne divides the pariſhes of Kenton and Powderham for the moſt part from Baples-bridge to Kenmouth point, otherwiſe called the Sod, where it uſed to fall into the Exe. There are eight plots of ground which lie on Powderham-ſide of the Kenne, belonging to Kenton, between Kenton-bridge and an eſtate in the pariſh of Powderham, called Milland's. The late Lord Courtenay, in the years 1783 and 1784, altered the courſe of the Kenne, by cutting a canal from the iſland on Kenton marſh (a little below Powderham mills) nearly in a ſtraight line from thence to the end of the marſh, through which the Kenne now runs about two hundred yards ſouth of its original courſe in the pariſh of Kenton. From Kenmouth point, before mentioned, a ſtraight line, being drawn (or imagined to be drawn) to Darling rock near Lympſtone on the other ſide of the Exe, ſeparates the two pariſhes of Kenton and Powderham acroſs the river. With reſpect to the inferior ſprings and the wells in this pariſh, a brook, called *Weſt-Town-brook*, riſes at North-Helwill and runs into the Kenne. On an eſtate at Venbridge, we trace the ſpring-head of *Overgang-brook*. There are ſeveral other rivulets of fine clear water in this pariſh, particularly a ſpring on the grounds of Oxton; where are, alſo, ſome chalybeate ſprings. A well* called Prophet's well, between Lyſton and Oxton, near Oxton-gate, never freezes in winter. It was formerly reſorted to as a medicinal ſpring, particularly in agues. There are three ſmall bridges over the Kenne, called Stony-bridge, Towills-bridge, and Baples-bridge. Kenton is hilly towards Haldon —at Hayton and Lyſton. There is, alſo, a hill at Weſt-Town—Warborough; where formerly was a beacon. In the reſt of the pariſh are few inequalities of ground. A black looſe ſoil prevails about Kenton and Hayton common. In other parts of the pariſh there is a ſand, or a reddiſh mould. At Oxton is a red ſtone, like that of Kenne and Exminſter: and ſome bad building-ſtones are taken up at Waterhead, on that part of Haldon which lies in Kenton. Kenton is encloſed with hedges, except Kenton common, Hayton common, and the part of Haldon which is included in this pariſh. Haldon is heathy: the other commons are more inclinable to furze. The ground is chiefly arable and paſture. There is little coppice or timber for ſo large a pariſh. Some of the hedges are remarkably high; or, rather, the hollow ways are ſunk to a very great depth. For to the fields above, many of theſe hedges, however lofty they may appear from the road, are but low fences. We have oak and elm in the hedgerows; but very little beech or aſh. The pariſh roads are made with gravel, and are ſufficiently wide, and kept in good repair. There is a new road from Starcroſs to Powderham, by the ſide of the river Exe, ſecured from the water by a ſtrong ſtone wall. It is, in general, a deep ſandy road from Kenton town to Mamhead; which might eaſily be repaired by the Haldon gravel. The moſt ſtriking views are from Kenton-Haldon and from Warbo-

* There is ſaid to have been a well at St. Anne's, 100 feet deep.

rough-

rough-hill. The proſpect is very extenſive over ſea and land, from Haldon; on the ſkirts of which appear a greater number of gentlemen's ſeats than are to be ſeen, perhaps, any where elſe within ſo ſmall a compaſs, if we except the neighbourhood of London. From a field near Warborough plantation, we have one of the moſt pleaſing evening views in this neighbourhood. Deſcription cannot convey an idea of it. I can only ſay, that from this hill, we look down on Kenton tower and village immediately below; which, when the orchards (intermixt with the houſes) are in full bloom, is extremely pictoreſque —that Powderham-caſtle has no where a more antique appearance, or the Exe a more beautiful diſtinctneſs than from this elevated ſpot—and that Woodbury and all the variety of ſcene beyond the river, lighted up by the radiance of the ſetting ſun, are cloathed in colors peculiarly rich and glowing; not to notice a part of the city of Exeter, which appears to more advantage, perhaps, from other points of view. The dark ſhades, however, of Mamhead (the obeliſk gleaming amidſt the depth of wood) ſhould be remembered, as a fine object in contraſt with the illuminated ſcenery. There are ſome tall clumps of fir on Warborough; and ſome younger plantations judiciouſly diſpoſed by the ſide of a walk, that winds around this pleaſant hill. A great number of houſes, of various deſcriptions, are ſcattered over this large pariſh. They are neatly built in general: but the glare of the white-waſh, relieved only by the dirty red that ſkirts them, is very diſagreeable to the eye. The houſes in the following tythings, into which the pariſh is divided, were formerly denominated villages; though in ſeveral of theſe diſtricts, as Kenwood and Cutteridge, there are but one or two buildings—*Week*, *Cofford*, *South-Brook* or *Sea-Brook*, *Venbridge* or *Fenbridge*, *Staplake*, *Starcroſs*, *South-Town* or *Southern-Town*, *Eaſt* or *Eaſtern-Town*, *Weſt* or *Weſtern-Town* or *Kenton-Town*, *Lyſton* or *Lyſon*, *Heyton* or *High-Town*, *Wilſworthy*, *Cheverſtone*, *Kenwood North and South* now two farms, *Cutteridge*, a farm. The Warren lies in the diſtrict of *Week*. "Ther lyith (ſays Leland) a great waſte plaine and baren ſandy feld at the weſt ſide and very point of Exmouth haven. And in the weſt part of this haven's mouth a litle above the ſand, goith in a creke a mile or therabout into the land. Sum caulle it Kenton creke." There is a good inn at Mount Pleaſant, where genteel company are frequently accommodated; and there are ſeveral cottages on pictoreſque ſpots, ſcattered around it. At the ſhed on this mount, we look down from the craggy perpendicular rock on a ſandy plain—over which the eye is carried to bold projections in the cliffs, and to fiſſures, that at diſtance ſeem to let in the ſea, which we behold through theſe apertures. *Starcroſs* may be ſo denominated from the *croſs* which formerly ſtood by ſome *ſtairs* or ſteps for taking boat there—probably at the lower end of Silver-ſtreet, next to the water. This populous village is commodiouſly ſituated at that part of Topſham harbour which is nearly oppoſite to Lympſtone. It ſtands in the liſt of ports, members and creeks, as a creek belonging to the port of Exeter. The Courtenay-Arms is the principal inn at Starcroſs; beſides which, there are

ſeveral

ſeveral neat buildings; particularly thoſe brick-houſes oppoſite the terrace, that were built by Capt. Richard Tyrrel; a houſe belonging to Rob. Lydſtone Newcombe, eſq. Mr. Buſſell's, and Mr. Woolcombe's hoūſes. The villages of South-Town and Eaſt-Town, excepting a houſe or two, conſiſt of mean cottages. Kenton-town lies ſeven miles and a half from Exeter, and about eight miles from Chudleigh—the *Vercenia* of the ancients, if we may believe Baxter. "A 2. miles upper in the haven from Kenton creeke is Kenton, a very praty thoroughfare. This tounlet is within a very litle of the main ſtreme of the haven"—ſays Leland. We deſcend into the village of Kenton, from every quarter, through deep hollow roads, which appear, in ſome places, like excavations in the rock, and are often overhung, in a very romantic manner, by the thick interwoven branches of trees. The town of Kenton itſelf may contain about ſeventy houſes.* The only decent houſes in Kenton-town, are thoſe in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Collyns, (the moſt eminent ſurgeon in all this neighbourhood) and of the Rev. R. Polwhele. Of the ancient croſſes which ſtood at Lyſton and Cheverſtone, no veſtiges remain. Beſides theſe villages, there are ſeveral detached farm-houſes and cottages in different parts of the pariſh. Wheat, barley, and peas are cultivated here; but very little oats. The peas are remarkably good: and potatoes, within theſe ſeven years, have become an object of attention to the farmers of this neighbourhood: even the Warren is converted into potatoe-ground. Let us, now, recur to *landed property*. This pariſh is, for the moſt part, divided into four manors, in which the above places and ſeveral others are, reſpectively, included—*Kenton*-manor, the *Rectory*-manor, *Cheverſtone*-manor, *Kenton-Courtenay*-manor.—"Lower (ſays Riſdon) Kenton ſheweth itſelf, of which the Earls of Kent were ſometimes lords by marriage; from one of whoſe daughters married unto George, Lord Nevill, the land became the Earl of Weſtmorland's, and at laſt came to the crown. King Henry III. at the requeſt of the Earl of Cornwall his brother, granted unto the men of Kenton a market and fair, at the feaſt of All-Saints. This land was ſince purchaſed by William Clifton, a *Londoner*; and, after ſome deſcents in that name, it was ſold unto Sir John Heale, a ſerjeant at law.† This manor had a pretty cuſtom; that, if the iſſue of any of the tenants held their tenements three deſcents, they claimed the inheritance of the tenement." But this cuſtom extended only to the ſoccage tenements of the manor; and hath been of no force ſince the ſtatute of Charles the 2d; which reduced all ſuch tenures to free and common ſoccage. The manor of Kenton was anciently the lands of

* According to Chapple; who ſays: "From a rental of the tenements, it appears that the houſes in this pariſh are above three hundred, beſides Cheverſton, and, if we reckon the number of dwellings, at leaſt four hundred. Hence I compute the number of inhabitants to be about 2500: but, perhaps, they fall little ſhort of 3000, when we take in the manor of Cheverſton." The paupers in this pariſh are much increaſed, and the poor-rates oppreſſive. About twenty years ſince, there were *nine* rates: There are now *twenty-two*.

† To the ſame purpoſe Sir W. Pole: "Kenton, Edmond of Woodſtock, Erle of Kent, had by the grant of Kinge Edw. 2 his brother, & had iſſue by Margaret, daughter of John Lo. Wake, Edmond & John, both of them died wthout iſſue, & Jone, wief of Thomas Holland Erle of Kent, unto whom ſucceeded his two ſonnes, Thomas & Edmond, wch died wthout iſſue, by this meanes this land came by Eliſabeth, one of their ſiſters, maried unto John Lord Nevill, unto the howſe of Weſtmoreland, & by attainder came unto the crowne, & was purchaſed by William Clifton, & ſold by Gervais Lo. Clifton his grandſonne, unto Sr John Hele, Kt, ſerjeant at law unto Queene Eliſabeth; unto whom ſucceeded Sir Warwick Hele his eldeſt ſonne, wch died wthout iſſue, leaving this mannor unto John Hele his nephew, ſonne of Sr Francis his brother." Sir W. Pole, p. 257.

the

the Courtenays when Earls of Devon; but devolved to the crown on the attainder of Henry Courtenay, Earl of Devonſhire and Marquis of Exeter in 1538. This manor, thus in poſſeſſion of the crown, was ſold in the reign of Queen Elizabeth to Lord Clifton, who in the reign of James 1ſt, ſold it to Sir Warwick Hele, who left it to his nephew John, afterwards Sir John Hele, at whoſe death it fell to Sir Edward Hungerford, in right of his wife, who was daughter of the ſaid Sir John Hele. In the time of Charles the 2d, Sir Edward Hungerford ſold this manor to the Duke of Albemarle; from whoſe family it next came (if I miſtake not) in the beginning of Queen Anne's reign, to John, Lord Grenville, of whom (or of whoſe heirs) it was purchaſed by Sir William Courtenay of Powderham-caſtle, bart. about the year 1712. Thus were the Courtenays again poſſeſt of their ancient manor.* In this manor, the proprietors of *Oxton*, and of *Brickhouſe*, are to be noticed as *free-tenants*. The barton of *Oxton*, in the manor of Kenton, claims the firſt attention. In this pariſh, ſays Riſdon, is "Oxton, once owned by ſome ſo named. †The daughter of the laſt of that family, was the wife of Henry de Norton. In the end, one

* In the following extract from "a ſurvey of the manor of Kenton in the county of Devon, taken anno dom. 1695," the bounds of the manor are thus accurately marked. "This manor is not bounded in one entire periphery, but it is in two parts—*one* in the pariſh of Kenton, from which it takes its name. This is the principal part, and conſiſts of fourteen villages, viz. Week, Cofford, Southbrook, Venbridge, Staplake, Starcroſs, South-Town, Eaſt-Town, Weſt-Town, Lyſton, Haldown, Wilſworthy, Cutridge, and Kenwoods. The periphery or boundary of this part—On the eaſt ſide it is bounded by the eaſt part of the river Exe, for it ſtretcheth itſelf almoſt to the eaſtermoſt bank of the river, viz. from the north-eaſt part of Kenton marſh upon a divert line to a certain rock called Darling's rock, lying on or under the ſhore of the town called Lymſtone; and from the aforeſaid rock, upon a ſtraight line ſouthwardly, to another rock at the mouth of the river, called Checkſtone, which is upon the neck of land called the Warren; which ſuppoſed line takes in part of Exmouth point; ſo that all the land and part of the river, that is to the weſtward of this boundary, belongs to the royalty, and is in the manor of Kenton; as well from the aforeſaid Checkſtone S. S. E. into the main ſea as far as an Humber barrel may be ſeen off at ſea, unto the fartheſt extent of the land belonging to the ſaid manor along the ſea-coaſt of the village of Week, circumfering all the village into the north-weſt corner of the Warren going along the ſhore between the land of the heirs of Sir Peter Balle in the pariſh of Dawliſh, and the river Exe, unto the north-ſide of a ſmall rill of water called Cockwood lake, running ſouthward on the eaſt-ſide of Cofford unto a lane called Weſt-lane; running northward in that lane as far as Cofford common, or Crett's, having the land in the tenure of Mr. Long on the weſt: and from the ſaid Cofford Cretts, weſt, along by the ſide of Cofford common and Kenton Heathfield unto the farm called Mowliſh, having the land of the heirs of the ſaid Balle on the ſouth; then ſtretching itſelf north-weſtward unto the common field called Kenton Heathfield, having Mowliſh farm on the weſt. It likewiſe extends weſt unto the gate called Mowliſh-gate, leading into Mowliſh-lane; then from that corner, running north to a gate called Lyſton-gate, bounding upon the lands of the ſaid Balle on the weſt, entering into the lane called Wills-wood-lane, runs weſt all along unto the end of the ſaid lane to a certain hill called Mamhead-Pen, upon the hill called Haldown, having the land of the aforeſaid Balle on the ſouth from Mamhead Pen weſt ſoutherly about 20 poles, to a heap of ſtones called the Second-Stone-Heap; from thence under the ſame courſe 18 poles to the 3d heap of ſtones; then ſoutherly 24 poles or thereabouts, to the 4th heap of ſtones; from thence ſouth-eaſterly about 24 poles, to the 5th heap of ſtones; from thence ſouth-weſterly 23 poles, to the 6th heap of ſtones; from thence ſouth-eaſterly 12 poles, to the 7th heap of ſtones; from thence weſt 62 poles or thereabouts, to the 8th heap of ſtones; from thence weſt, 18 poles or thereabouts, to the 9th heap of ſtones; from thence weſt, about 228 poles, upon a bank caſt up as a boundary between the pariſh of Mamhead on the ſouth, and the pariſh of Kenton on the north, unto the ſouth-eaſt corner of Haldown Parks; from thence upon the ſame courſe to the road which leads to Exeter from Teignmouth, &c. from thence north upon the road, 270 poles or thereabouts, to a blue ſtone on the eaſt-ſide of the road; and from the ſaid ſtone, eaſt northerly, 95 poles or thereabouts, to a heap of ſtones, being the firſt heap upon the north bounds; from thence on the ſame courſe, 30 poles, to the 2d heap; from thence upon the ſame courſe, about 40 poles, to a large burrow or ſtone heap upon the brow of the great hill called Haldown-hill or Down; and from thence down to a gate at the weſt-end of the lane called Holloway-lane; which lane, from the weſt gate to the eaſt end or gate, is a boundary and partition betwixt the pariſh of Kenn on the north, and this manor of Kenton on the ſouth. From the end of the aforeſaid lane, it ſtretcheth due north 120 poles to the corner of a hedge on the eaſt-ſide of a lane which goes into the pariſh of Kenn; ſo north-eaſt 26 poles, down into a valley as far as Kenn water; which water running north until it comes to Kenmouth point aforeſaid, is the boundary for the reſt of this part of the manor of Kenton. In the bowels of this manor is a ſmall manor called Cheſton, belonging to Sir William Courtenay: It pays 40s. per annum to this of Kenton, as a freehold rent—And the barton of Oxton belonging to the heirs of Sir Nicholas Martyn, pays 40s. per annum: Part of Kenton town, with ſome other lands, belongs to the rectory of Old Sarum. The *other* part of this manor is in the pariſh of Mannaton near Dartmoor in Devon, weſt from the former part 12 miles, and is intirely one ring fence. This part, conſiſting of 22 tenements, is very poor, cold, and hungry ground, full of rocks, and naturally §*healthy*; but by the extraordinary pains and coſt of its owners, produces good rye, ſome wheat, but more oats and barley: here are ſome meadows between the hills, but not ſufficient to maintain their cattle in winter, were it not for the help of the clover graſs." To Kenton manor appertain divers harbour dues, not only between Kenmouth and Cheekſtone by Exmouth-bar, but at and near Eaſt and Weſt-Teignmouth—buſhellage, metage, keelage, ballaſtage. There is a meter regularly appointed in the court-baron of the ſaid manor of Kenton yearly, to collect the metage and buſhellage, due and payable from every ſhip that unloads coals, culm, corn or grain, and ſalt, within the precincts of the ſaid manor. And there are water-bailiffs alſo regularly appointed every year, to aſſiſt the meter if wanted. The ballaſtage and keelage of the ſaid manor is held under leaſe from Lord Courtenay.

† Paſſing from pariſh to pariſh in his irregular manner, Weſtcote catches a glimpſe of Trehill—then of *Oxton*; "wch Alex: de Oxton held (ſays he) in the time of Henry 3d: after him of late Hurſt ſomewhile had it & now Martin. I have read of Eugenius de Hurſt in ye time of Edw. 1ſt. And of Martine, Combmartyn, & Martins-hoe will informe you of their antiquitye: frō Martine de Turon, to whome Wm ye Conqueror gave Comb, frō him called Martins-Comb, now Comb-Martyn." Weſtcote (Portledge MS.) p. 117.

§ Qu. *heathy*.

William Wilford, a citizen of Exeter, purchaſed this land, and made his dwelling here. By the only heir of Wilford, it came to Horſey, a younger brother of Clifton-houſe in Dorſetſhire, by which name it was ſold to Mr. Hurſt, whoſe ſon conveyed the ſame to William Martyn, eſq. father to Sir Nicholas Martyn, kt. that lately enjoyed the ſame, who married the daughter of Simms, his father, Prieſtwood, his grandſire, Yeo."* In the reign of Elizabeth, Wm. Clifton, eſq. was a free tenant in this pariſh, holding certain lands and tenements called Oxton within the manor of Kenton, by the eighth part of a knight's fee, ſuit of court twice by the year, and a chief rent. Wm. Clifford Martyn, eſq. and, after his death, Mr. Tripe of Aſhburton, (whoſe mother was a Martyn) held this eſtate on the ſame terms: and ſuch is the holding of the Rev. John Swete, ſon of Mr. Tripe.† The manſion-houſe at Oxton is a large building, planned by its preſent poſſeſſor: and, executed under his inſpection, it reflects honor on his taſte; as well as the late improvements of the circumjacent grounds, which, conſiſting of about 320 acres, are laid out in a ſtyle that perfectly accords with the modern faſhion in gardening. This, indeed, if it may be termed a faſhion, is not like other faſhions, fluctuating or uncertain; ſince it is founded on the principles of NATURE and TRUTH. And, he to whom theſe principles are familiar, would with pleaſure frequent the groves of Oxton. In the woods that overhang its romantic hills, there are ſome noble trees: and here the mountain-aſh, as a *tree*, aſſumes a peculiar character—a beautiful plant, when bloſſoming, or feſtooned with berries. The paths by which we penetrate the receſſes of theſe native woods, are opened with the exacteſt judgement: and from every ruſtic ſeat, we are preſented with ſome new proſpect; which ſeems to float "in airy portraiture," as it breaks upon the eye through the waving foliage. On the ſide which borders upon Mamhead, the way from Oxton to that fine ſeat of Lord Liſburne, winds delightfully through many varieties of land-ſkape. And, riſing on one of the higheſt eminences above the woods, a pleaſure-houſe called *the Cottage*, may well be deemed ſacred to § Friendſhip and the Muſes. Built in the Gothic ſtyle, and adorned on the inſide with the productions of Mr. Swete's elegant pencil, we look from its windows over a country, which, though viewed from the neighbouring heights, ſeems dreſt with new

* And thus Sir W. Pole: "Oxton lieth in this pariſh, havinge three of the name of Oxton ſucceſſively owners thereof; vid. Alexander, Robert, & Thomas, by whoſe daughter it came unto the name of Norton, of wch name their ſucceeded fowre, Thomas, Norton, Willm, Thomas, & Willam the laſt, wch had iſſue two daughters, vid. Eliſabeth, wief of Andrew Chalvedon, & Margaret, wief of Prous, of Chagford. But Robert Wilford, ſonne of Willam Wilford, that famous cytſen of Exon, wch did ſoe great ſervice upon the French, whoſe father Robert was divers times maior of ye cytye of Exon, purchaſed this land, wch diſcended unto Sr Raph Horcy from George his father, & Jaſper Horcy his grandfather, wch married ..... ye daughter & heire of .... Wilford, of Oxton; and the ſayd Sr Raph ſold it unto Willam Hurſt, the father of Nicas Hurſt, eſq. & hee dying wthout iſſue, left it by conveyance unto Willam Martyn, recorder of Exceter, after the death of Mary his wief, my daughter, ſhe ſecondly, married unto Francis, ſonne & heire of Sir Willam Courtenay, of Powderham, wch dwelled theire duringe his wief's life; & after his wief's death, Sr Nicolas Martyn, kt. ſonne of the ſaid Willam, enjoyed the ſame, & it is nowe his dwellinge place." Sir W. Pole, p. 257, 258.——"Sir Ralph Horcy (ſays Cleaveland) ſold *Oxton* to Will. Hurſt, who left it to his ſon Nicholas, who, dying without iſſue, left it by conveyance to Will. Martin, recorder of Exeter. And Francis Courtenay, eſq. having married Nicholas Hurſt's widow, lived here during her lifetime. At her deceaſe, it came to Sir Nicholas Martin, knight, ſon of Will. Martin."

† The churchway from Oxton to the church, leads directly through the farm-houſe of Aſh; where, to preſerve his right, the poſſeſſor of Oxton occaſionally orders the doors to be thrown open, and walks through the houſe, attended by his family.

§ The inſcription which Mr. Swete means to place in front of the cottage, is the following:

SIBI ET SUIS AMICIS
J. S. 1792.
HIC LICET—INERTIBUS HORIS
DUCERE SOLLICITÆ JUCUNDA OBLIVIA VITÆ.

charms

charms from this point of proſpect. The Exe, after having waſhed the walls of Exeter, is, from hence, beheld emptying its waters into the ſea: and the leaden hue of Haldon oppoſed to the brilliance of the ſcenery below, has from the cottage a peculiarly fine effect. On the oppoſite hills of Oxton there are beauties, alſo, worthy the pencil of their poſſeſſor: but I have time only to notice a ſtately grove of holly, which is, here, uncommonly tall and ſpreading. Yet, amidſt the intervening valley, we ſhould remember the wandering of the ſtream and the ſtill expanſe of water gleaming beneath the trees, and the caſcade that foams at the baſe of a high perpendicular rock. And this vale appears to great advantage from the houſe; whilſt the *Belvidere* at diſtance ſeems to finiſh the whole.* *Brickhouſe* is, alſo, in the manor of Kenton; which Emanuel Lutton, gent. held, in Elizabeth's reign, by the 8th part of a knight's fee, ſuit of court twice by the year, and a chief rent of 3s. 4d. And ſuch is the tenure of ..... Wadham Wyndham, eſq. or his repreſentatives, to whom Brickhouſe at preſent belongs. Among the *conventionary* and *ſoccage* tenements, in the manor of Kenton, *Week* and *Little Cofford* firſt occur; of which I have nothing particular to obſerve. *Southbrook*, in this manor, is ſo called, from its ſituation to the ſouth of Overgang-brook. *Venbridge*, with South-Helwill, South-Beer, Little-Mowliſh, Warborough-brakes, Kenton-woods, and Kenton Heathfields, come next in the rental of the manor of Kenton. *Staplake*, in the manor of Kenton, is ſpelt, in old writings, *Stapellake*. A handſome brick-houſe built, but a few years ſince, at Staplake Mount by Capt. Richard Tyrrel, commands an extenſive land and ſea proſpect. It is, at preſent, the property and reſidence of Nathaniel Day, eſq. who purchaſed it of Samuel Tolfrey, eſq. who purchaſed it of Colonel Martin; who purchaſed it of Captain Tyrrel. At Starpoint, the late Counſellor Drewe of Exeter built a neat brick-houſe; which, after reſiding there ſeveral years, he ſold to Captain Baker; who ſold it to William Marler, eſq. There is a pleaſant view, from this houſe, of Starcroſs, the river, and the bar, and Exmouth. *South-Town*, in the manor of Kenton, was formerly ſpelt *South-in-Town*. *Lyſton* with North-Hellwill, and *Eaſt-Town* (in old writings *Eaſt-in-Town*) are in the manor of Kenton. Weſt-Town, in the manor of Kenton, includes a tenement heretofore held in ſoccage: but the ſoccage intereſt therein was purchaſed by the late Lord Courtenay of John Towill, the 27th Dec. 1785. *Hayton* is, alſo, in Kenton manor; and *Wilſworthy*, with Pitts-moor. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, William Harwood held freely certain lands within Wilſworthy, by the 8th part of a knight's fee, ſuit of court twice by the year, and a chief rent. Pitts-moor was held by William ‡ Atwell, eſq. and then by Sir James Winter Lake, bart.; whoſe repreſentatives ſold it to Sir Robert Palk. Next in Kenton-

* "The arms of Swete (Train in Devonſhire) *gu. two chev. between two mullets in chief, and a roſe in baſe ar. ſeeded or.* Creſt, *a mullet or, pierced az. betw. two gilly-flowers prop.*" Edmondſon.

‡ The Atwells, according to Weſtcote, flouriſhed here, for divers deſcents, but moſt anciently at Exeter. Of this family was Hugh Atwell, the famous clergyman of whom I have given ſome ſhort memoirs. This worthy man, who firſt lived at Calverleigh near Tiverton, ended his days at St. Ewe in Cornwall. He died at the age of 91, and was buried the 4th of May 1617, in the churchyard of St. Ewe, under a plain moorſtone, without an inſcription. The tradition is, that his body was interred naked, and that his ſhroud (thirty ells of linen) was given to the poor at his grave, by his particular direction. The arms of the Atwells—"*argent, a chev. ſab. a pile in point counterchanged.*"

manor

manor are *Haldon-Parks* with the other parts of Haldon unencloſed, and the two *Kenwoods*, North and South; of which the latter is a ſoccage tenement held by John Short, eſq. ſubject to ſuit of court twice a year, and the chief rent (payable to the lord of the manor of Kenton) of 19s. 10d. *Cutteridge* (the leaſehold of James Pitman, eſq.) and a *tenement in St. Thomas's*, near Exeter, are included in this manor. A conſiderable tything in *Manaton* belonged to Kenton manor; all which tything, excepting the royalty of one tenement called North Challacombe, was ſold off and diſmembered from it, ſoon after the year 1716, when purchaſed by Sir W. Courtenay, after the ſale of a manor in Kent, purſuant to act of parliament.* Other detached parts of the manor of Kenton, are *Rat-Iſland* and part of *Teignmouth-Den* adjoining to the pariſh of *Eaſt-Teignmouth*—and one toft, five fields, and two landſcores in *Weſt-Teignmouth*. From a ſurvey of the manor of Kenton in the 40th year of Queen Elizabeth, it appears, that Thomas Fulford, eſq. held freely, at that time, certain lands and tenements in Mutleigh and Melhuyſh within the pariſh of Tedburne St. Mary, and within the manor of Kenton, by the 8th part of a knight's fee, ſuit of court twice in the year, and the yearly rent of 10s. In 1772, this was held by John Fulford, eſq. ſubject to ſuit of court, and the ſame chief rent.—The *Rectory-manor*, which is a very ſmall one, takes in part of Kenton-Town and a few other tenements. This, together with the ſheaf-tythes of the pariſh, belongs to the rectory of Old Sarum: and the preſent farmer thereof is the Rev. John Andrew, rector of Powderham; to whom the tything in Manaton, which belongs to the manor of Kenton, pays ſheaf-tythes.—On *Cheverſtone*-manor, which lies to the weſtward of Kenton-Town, and is ſurrounded by parts of the manor of Kenton, there are ſeven houſes. This had anciently lords ſo called: and I have ſeen a grant of a plot of land from John de Cheverſton to Thomas de Powderham. The grant is ſo ancient as to be without date; and, probably, has exiſted more than 500 years. This manor hath been for ſeveral ages in the poſſeſſion of the Courtenays of Powderham; as hath alſo Kenton-Courtenay, which at firſt might be a part of the manor of Kenton: but the tenants, as well as thoſe of Cheverſton, do ſuit at Powderham court-baron.† The lord of the manor of

* The diſmembered parts of this tything, beſides North Challacombe, conſiſt of four tenements in Challacombe (a little village on the ſkirts of Dartmoor and in the pariſh of Manaton) and the tenements called Cripperdon, Torhill, Ford, Upper and Lower Barracott, North and South Yeaſon, Heytree, two Bogwells or Wogwells, two Hithercombes, and Eaſt and Weſt Southſon, to the amount of about 1200 acres, beſides near 1900 acres of down and common ground thereto belonging, viz. Cripperdon-down, Torhill-down, Ford-down, Bogwell-down, Heytree-down, and Heytree-common, Yeaſon-down, Hamble-down, and Tuttoborough; on which laſt the tenants have turbary, or a right to cut turf. This tything, alſo, is or was accommodated with a water-mill, where its tenants were accuſtomed to grind their corn: and the ſheaf tythes of all the tything belong to the rectory-manor of Kenton, under the church of Sarum; but the ſmall tythes thereof belong to the rectory of Manaton.

† "Chiverſton (ſays Riſdon) was the lands of an ancient family ſo called, which ſometime there inhabited, before their eſtate was much augmented, by an heir of Bothum; and then they changed their dwellings to Ilton, an houſe built caſtle-like ſtanding upon an arm of the ſea. The only ſiſter of which knightly family, was married unto John de Hagewell; but Sir John de Chiverſton the laſt, marrying the daughter of Hugh Courtenay, Earl of Devon, was ſo much addicted to his wife's kindred, that (himſelf and his brother dying iſſueleſs) he conveyed this mannor, with the moſt part of his lands, unto Sir Philip Courtenay, his wife's brother. Nethertheleſs, Sir John Hagewell, being a great courtier in King Henry VIIth's time, brought all theſe lands in queſtion; which, after a long and tedious ſuit, was compounded, that Sir William Courtenay ſhould keep the land, and pay Sir John Hagewell one thouſand pounds ſterling within the tower of London, which ſum Sir William paid in ſmall money, as the report went. It is alſo ſaid, *that the frugal demeanor of the ſaid Sir William Courtenay* wearied his adverſary, who followed his cauſe attended with one man, whereas Sir John Hagewell rode with twenty."—"Chiverſton, in the pariſh of Kenton, gave name unto a famyly of good emynency, of wch name I finde John de Chiverſton in Kinge Henry 3 tyme. Anno 52



KENTON CHURCH.

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of Cheverſton pays a chief rent of two pounds *per annum* to the lord of the manor of Kenton: a chief rent of 1s. 6d. a year, is alſo paid for Powderham water in Cheverſton to the lord of the ſaid manor of Kenton. Cheverſton was the leaſehold of Sir James Winter Lake, bart. whoſe repreſentatives ſold it to Sir Robert Palk, bart. And it is now held by Sir Robert, under leaſe from Lord Courtenay.—*Kenton-Courtenay* is a ſmall manor, ſurrounded by the great manor of Kenton: it contains five houſes lying in Kenton-town, with a ſmall encloſure or two belonging to each houſe.—I have, laſtly, to mention two independent freeholds in this pariſh, which are extramanerial, or not included in any manor —*Mowliſh* and *Cofford-Mill*. † "*Mowliſh* was the ancient inheritance of Lutton, where Mr. Emanuel Lutton" dwelt in Riſdon's time. *Cofford-Mill* adjoins to Dawliſh.

The church * is ſituated near the middle of the pariſh, in Kenton-Town, and in the Rectory-manor. Leland calls our church "a right goodly chirch." It is a fine Gothic ſtructure, built with the red Exminſter ſtone, and covered with ſlate. The walls of the church, which are battlemented, are ſtrengthened by buttreſſes, and two handſome turrets—one turret nearly at the weſt-end of the north-wall; the other nearly at the eaſt-end of the ſouth-wall. At the church-porch (over which is an elegant nich and curious fretwork) is a large baſon for holy water. The tower, 100 feet high, (built, alſo, of the redſtone from the Kenne or Exminſter quarries) has been much admired for its elegant lightneſs; gradually leſſening as it riſes, and carrying the eye to its battlements and four pinnacles; in the latter of which are little niches with images remaining in them entire. It contains ſix muſical bells. The church meaſures from the end of the chancel to the belfry-door, 118 feet and a half. In breadth it meaſures 42 feet. There are two rows of pillars; eight in a row—dividing the north and ſouth-aiſles from the body and chancel. It is a § luminous church. At the weſt-end is a very handſome gallery. The pulpit, which was the trunk of a ſingle tree, is curious for its carved foliage and other decorations that ſpeak its high antiquity. Of the ſcreen, which is rich and light, the upper part is particularly beautiful. And, below, are painted on the pannels through the whole length of it, the figures of ſaints and martyrs with curious labels and

52 Sir Willam Chiverſton, kt, wch maried Jone, daughter & coheire of Sr Willam Boſum, of Ithelton, & had iſſue Sr John, wch had iſſue Sr Willm, wch had iſſue Sr John, & Willm, & a daughter, maried unto John Halgewill. Sr John Chiverſton married Jone, daughter of Hugh Courtenay, Erle of Devon, & of Margaret Bohun, & made a conveyance of all his land for want of iſſue unto the ſaid Erle & his wief; hee & his brother died both wthout iſſue; and ſoe this land came unto Philip therles ſonne, & hath contynewed ever ſithens, & now yt the land of Courtenay, of Powderham. In Kinge Henry 7 tyme, Sr John Halgewell, a courtier & favorit, drewe this, & ye other land in queſtion, being next heire of Chiverſton, vid the ſonne of Walter, ſonne of Thomas, ſonne of ..... ſiſter of Sr John Chiverſton. After a long & chargeable ſuite it was by arbitrement concluded, yt Sr Willm Courtenay ſhould pay unto Sr John Halwell, or Halgawell, on thowſand pounds in the towre of London, wch accordingly was donne, & the money payde in ſmall penc. It is delivered by tradicion that Sr Willm Courtenay uſed great frugalyty, ridinge always but with on man, wher his adverſary was attended on wth twenty." Sir W. Pole, p. 258, 259.

† "Moliſh, in the pariſh of Kenton, John de Borne held theire half a knighte's fee; & Henry de Mouliſh held 4 part of a knighte's fee, thon of the honor of Bury, & the other of ye honor of Marſhwood; and anno 19 of Kinge Edw. 3, John Garland held 4 part of a knighte's fee; & in anno 6 of Kinge Henry 4, Thomas, ſonne of Willam Norris, held Mouliſh; & after hym Willm Norton his ſonne, anno 5 of Kinge Henry 5. It is nowe the land of ..... Lutton." Sir W. Pole, p. 258.

* Dedicated to All-Saints, or, according to ſome accounts, to St. Patrick.

§ In the north-wall are ſeven windows, with a window at the eaſt, and a window at the weſt-end of the north-aiſle. In the ſouth-wall are ix windows; and a window at each end, alſo, of the ſouth-aiſle. In the chancel is a very large window, over the communion-table; and wo ſmaller windows, one on the right, and the other on the left-ſide of the altar. Juſt over the ſcreen are two lights, where are painted the rms of Courtenay, and of Atwell.

devices. In the ſouth-eaſt turret, there were ſtairs that led up to the rood-loft. It is a raiſed altar, to which we aſcend by three ſteps. From the north-aiſle to the chancel is an aperture in the wall. The church is decently ſeated; though not with ſufficient regularity. There is a plain ſeat of the Courtenays on the eaſt-ſide of the clergyman's pew and pulpit. The ſeats belonging to Oxton-houſe are decorated with ſome curious carved work; partly conſiſting of the arms of the Martyns and their intermarriages, which appear, alſo, in the ſcreen.*—Over the Oxton-ſeats, under a canopy ſupported by four pillars, is the effigies of Dulcebella Hodges, in full relief, ſitting—her right arm ſupporting her head as ſhe leans on a deſk, on which there is a book. In her left hand ſhe holds a ſkull. And, in front, is the figure of a child in the attitude of prayer. The inſcription on this monument is as follows:

Juxta repoſitum jacet corpus Dulcebellæ Hodges conjugis Thome Hodges de Shipton Moigne in agro Glouc. Armig. unius ex filiabus Johānis Symes de Pounsford in agro Somers. armig. quæ diuturno morbo languens, cum opis medicæ beneficio Hyemem fere totā Exoniæ tranſegiſſet illic ultimo obivit fato, unico relicto filiolo ac ne dicam quanto mariti et parentū deſiderio luctu hoc ille lubens, lugens invitus poſuit. Mortem obiit 17°. die Martii A°. ſal. 1628.

At the back of the north-wall of the chancel, we read on a plain ſmall monument of marble and freeſtone:

Sr Nicholas Martyn knight, havinge lived ſixty yeares dyed the 25th day of March anō dom. 1653. And here lyeth depoſited his mortal part untill it ſhal bee raiſed up unto immortal life and glory.

Surpaſſing the philoſophers, this ſtone
Shall turne to pearles the teares are dropt thereon
Since to praiſe worth praiſe worthy doth appeare
This ſhrine makes ſaints of them wch offer here
Their ſpice & balme for to perfume his name
Which rather more perfumed are by th' ſame.†

On the north-wall of the north-aiſle, upon a *wooden* tablet in letters of gold:

In obitum Elizabethæ: Petri Atwill generoſi, uxoris gravidæ quæ intra primum matrimonii annum hiſterico morbo accubuit decimo ſeptīo die novembris anno ſalutis noſtræ 1673.

Under our mother earth, here lyes the womb,
That of her child; was both the fate & tomb,
Though lately made a bride yet ſoon ſhe muſt,
Exchange her nuptiall-bed for one of duſt,
Well. King of Terrours, now we ſee thy rage,
On infancy & youth as well as age;
If drops of tears the harder hearts wont ſpill
On this ſad hearſe; the ſofter *marble* will. §

At the eaſtern extremity of the north-aiſle, on a ſquare tablet of black marble in letters of gold:

Memoriæ ſacrum Johannis filii unici Jonathæ Raſhleigh de Menebielio in Com. Cornub. armigeri qui Deo, patriæ parentibus, uxori, liberis, amicis, fidus et charus. Londinum valetudinis reſtituendæ

* And the arms of the Martyns are painted in the window above—*argent, two barrs gules, impaled with azure, three ſcollops in pale, or.*

† Three eſcutcheons over the monument:—the centre one, *party per pale, baron, argent, two barrulets gules. Feme, azure three ſcollops, or.* Creſt, *a ſtar, gules.* The *dexter* ſcutcheon, the arms of the baron alone. *Sinifter* ſcutcheon, the arms of the feme alone.

§ Atwells arms—*argent, a pile in point ſable and chevron counterchanged. A creſcent for difference. Feme, argent, two barrs, gules.*

cauſa

cauſa perperam progreſſus, lento ſenſim confectus morbo, jam redibundus de via in patriam migravit. Cujus cineres in redivivæ ſpei depoſitum hic reconditi ſunt XVIII die Julii MDCLI. Ætatis ſuæ XXX. ‡

In the floor over the ſteps that lead down to the Oxton vault, on Purbeck ſtone, are theſe words:

Here lyeth the body of Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Shilſton Calmady, kt. late wife of William Martyn, eſq. the only ſon of Sir Nicholas Martyn of Oxton, kt. who departed this life the 26th day of April, A° D¹ 1695.

Of whoſe juſt praiſe this is the ſumm
That is engraved on her tombe
Who lived a long vertuous life
A carefull mother, prudent wife,
Now of her huſband's grave poſſeſt
Together lie to take their reſt
Whoſe ſouls in heaven now are bleſt.*

In the churchyard was erected in 1789 a ſmall tomb, with a black marble table, where we read the following epitaph on two infant ſons of the Reverend R. Polwhele:†

Ah, babes! could heaven in mercy give
Your forms to mortal eye,
But a few moments doom'd to live—
Juſt ſhewn on earth, to die?
Weak man! the vain enquiry ceaſe,
Why heaven hath call'd them hence:
Pure from the world, they died in peace—
They died in innocence.

"Kenton-

‡ Arms over the monument: *ſable a croſs or (in the feſs point of which is a creſcent of the firſt) between.* In the firſt quarter, *a Corniſh chough of the ſecond.* In the ſecond, *a text T of the ſecond.* In the third and fourth, *a creſcent of the ſecond. In chief, a label of three points gules.*

* *Upon a lozenge party per pale baron two barrulets. Feme, a chevron between three pears ſlipt.*

† The following Sonnets were lately addreſt to his infant *Maria*:

Ah! my dear Babe! thou ſmileſt on the tear
That hangs upon thy Mother's fading cheek;
Eager, as thou wert wont, her voice to hear—
But her heart ſwells with grief, too full to ſpeak.
'Tis for thy Brothers, in the ſame cold bed,
She weeps. O'er *one* the wintry ſtorm hath paſt:
And there, *another* reſts his little head
Freſh-pillow'd. But they feel not the keen blaſt!
O'er their pale turf the whiſtling winds may ſweep—
Unconſcious of the tempeſt, they repoſe:
There, undiſturb'd, ſweet innocents! they ſleep
From human paſſions free, from human woes.
Yes, dear MARIA! they, my Babe, are free
From ills that wait, perhaps, in ſtore for thee!

Yes! thou art doom'd to meet full many a frown,
Perhaps, from pride's rude offſpring, who deſpiſe
The worth of tremulous diffidence, and crown
Each dazzling attribute with virtue's prize.
Yet, if amidſt the ſtormy wilderneſs
Of life, ſome friend thy gentle ſpirit find;
Spite of the unfeeling million, *he* ſhall bleſs,
With warm ſincerity, thy kindred mind.
But truſt not the fond look, the ſpecious ſmile:
Nor deem that o'er thy path the unſetting light
Of friendſhip beams.—Alas! if free from guile,
Thou wilt the poor, the timid caution ſlight!
How hard their lot, who feel its value moſt,
To ſhed the bitter tear for friendſhip loſt!

If

"Kenton-parſonage (ſays Leland) is impropriate to Sareſbyri chirch." The firſt-fruits of the vicarage are, 34l. 13s. 4d.—yearly tenths 3l. 9s. 4d. Proprietors and patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Saliſbury—vicar, John Locker. In the tything called Weſt-Town, within the pariſh and manor of Kenton, was anciently a chapel dedicated to St. Anne, with a burying yard belonging to it.

POWDERHAM is, in Domeſday, *terra Willelmi de Ow. Powdreham:* in a very old deed at the caſtle, it is ſpelt *Pudderam.** *Poldreham* implies *the dirty village*; *Pol-tre-ham, the village at the headplace.*† Powderham is about three miles and half in length, and two in breadth: the Kenne, for the moſt part, divides it from Kenton.§ This pariſh lies low, but the grounds are pleaſantly varied by eaſy ſwelling hills; particularly at Exwell, and a ſpot near the Belvidere, which is the higheſt in Powderham. The ſoil is a light rich loam, bearing every ſort of graſs which is uſually cultivated for paſture; and well adapted for corn. In ſome places marle is ſaid to have been found under the ſoil: but, in general, this loamy earth lies on a fine red gravel; of which there are ſeveral good pits. A bed of white ſand often intervenes, particularly in the Powderham plantations, which in ſome places renders the roads very diſagreeable. Excepting Powderham-common, the whole pariſh is in a high ſtate of cultivation: and many acres of ground have been encloſed from the river; where (as I have elſewhere remarked) the Dutch clover ſprings up ſpontaneouſly. The water in this pariſh, as to its quality, is rather hard: but it is clear and wholeſome; which is generally the caſe, where water percolates through gravel and ſand. Over the Kenne, partly in this pariſh and partly in Kenton, there is a county-bridge, conſiſting of one large and two ſmall arches. The ways are excellent; and may be pronounced, indeed, the beſt pariſh-roads in Devonſhire. The only village in this pariſh, is Powderham-ſtreet, ſituate about a quarter of a mile from the church. Tradition ſays, that Powderham-village was formerly called St. Clement's—probably from the dedication of the church to that Saint.

If the author may be excuſed in thus expreſſing his domeſtic feelings (congenial minds will, doubtleſs, excuſe him!) a Sonnet written in 1784, may be more properly introduced, perhaps, in this place; as it relates to ſcenery above deſcribed:

Amid this ſcene of varied beauty plac'd,
Where nature's wild ſimplicity, refin'd
To proſpects that might charm ev'n MASON's mind,
Veils the fair art which lives in COURTENAY's taſte;
Let us, my *Laura*, no vain wiſhes waſte;
But, to the humbler lot of life reſign'd
Be ours, when evening's penſive ſhadows haſte
O'er the dark trees and paler lawn, to bind
Contentment's modeſt wreath around the brows
Of wedded love, that, ſighing, oft renews
The memory of its fondly ſtoried vows;
Or ſmiling on the day o'erpaſt, reviews
Each joy—the wife, the mother can impart
To rivet, in eſteem, the huſband's heart.

* Sprigge, in his England's Recovery, ſpells *Powderham—Pouldram.*

† Chapple conjectures, that the name is of Saxon origin; and derives it from *Pul* ſtagnum (as there is a ſtanding pond adjoining ſupplied by a conſtant ſpring) *deor, cervus* or *fera*, a *ſtag, deer*, or *other wild creature*, and *ham, domus* a *houſe* or *dwelling-houſe*: ſo that *Pulderham-caſtle* might have been the original name, ſignifying *the caſtle of Deer-pond-home* or *houſe*. *Powdr-ham* is more natural and ſuitable to the place, *the rotten ſwampy village*; or *Powy-dwr-ham, the village, where the water beats or daſhes*, from *Powyo to daſh againſt*—Greek πωω.

§ From Baple's-bridge, the pariſh of Powderham is ſeparated from the pariſhes of Kenne and Exminſter by the following eſtates—firſt, Battiſcombe's, ſecondly, Red-Hill, thirdly, Pole-Houſe, fourthly, Rock Tenement, fifthly, Exwell Barton and Exwell Great Marſh (which is ſeparated from Exminſter ſalt-marſh by a gutter or rill of water, called Baple's-gutter): and from the mouth of Baple's-gutter a ſtraight line being drawn, or ſuppoſed to be drawn, acroſs the river Exe to Darling-rock near Lympſtone, and back again acroſs the Exe, to the mouth of the Kenne near Powderham-caſtle, and continued by the ſaid river to Baple's-bridge aforeſaid, is the purpriſe of the pariſh of Powderham.—See the boundary of Kenton on the river Kenne.

It

It derives its preſent name from Powderham-caſtle. On the beautiful farm of Exwell, is the richeſt paſturage in the neighbourhood. Marſherow lies partly in Powderham and partly in Exminſter pariſh. It is ſuppoſed to be lands granted by John de Chiverſton, with Exwell; and now belongs to Lord Courtenay, as lord of the united manors of Powderham and Chiverſton; and, alſo, of the hundred manor of Exminſter. The whole of this pariſh belongs to Lord Courtenay; excepting a few ſmall tenements.—But, in ſurveying the pariſh of Powderham, we muſt not content ourſelves with a ſlight mention of the caſtle or of the pleaſure-grounds that belong to it. Let us recur to the Devonſhire topographers; to whoſe deſcriptions we may add a few obſervations. "Powderham," ſays Leland, "late Sir William Courteneis caſtelle, ſtandith on the haven ſhore a litle above Kenton. Some ſaye that it was builded by Iſabella de Fortibus a widdowe of an E. of Devonſhires. It is ſtronge, & hath a barbican, or bulwark, to beate the haven." Camden aſſerts, that Powderham-caſtle was built by this Iſabella. Riſdon is very ſhort in his deſcription of the caſtle: "Cloſe to the confluence of Exe and Kenne river ſtands Powderham, as theſe verſes import:

Where Exe meets curled Kenne with kind embrace
In chryſtal arms they clip fair * Powderham-place."

From Lympſtone on the other ſide of the Exe, Weſtcote, in his uſual manner, exclaims, addreſſing his ſuppoſed companion thus: "We will now look over the river to the other ſide, and obſerve that fair object which offers itſelf to our view: we cannot ſurveigh it well, unleſs we go nearer to it: Exe is here large and navigable, and ſcorns to be forded: in this boat we may take a better view of it than before. It appears like a ſtrong defenſible caſtle: is there no danger in approaching it? no; fear not: it is indeed a caſtle; but fortified chiefly by a noble heart, one that keeps bountiful hoſpitality like his honourable anceſtors, and gives kind and courteous entertainment to all comers." Sir William Courtenay, as Cleaveland informs us, "from an old caſtle, made Powderham a noble ſeat. This caſtle ſtands near the confluence of the river Exe and the little river Kenn, about ſeven miles ſouth by eaſt from the city of Exeter, on the weſt-ſide of the Exe, and about half a mile from the pariſh-church. It hath a fair proſpect of the river Exe." Camden's aſſertion, that Powderham-caſtle was built by Iſabella de Fortibus, is, doubtleſs, erroneous; for neither Iſabella nor any of the Earls of Devon of the family of Rivers, were poſſeſt of Powderham. Powderham-caſtle was, probably, built either before the conqueſt, to prevent the Danes (who landed at Teignmouth in 970) from coming up the river to Exeter; or elſe by William de Ou, a noble Norman who came into England with the Conqueror, and to whom the King gave Powderham. Wm. de Ou is ſaid in Domeſday, to hold Powderham and Whitſtone in Devon, and a great many eſtates in other counties. He is there ſtyled Comes de Ou.

* Qua curvus priſcam Kennis prorumpit in Iſcam,
Clara domus mundis Poudrami cingitur undis.
Thus tranſlated into Leonine verſe by the Rev. Mr. Beare—ſays Chapple.

Conſpiring with Robert Mowbray, Earl of Northumberland, and ſome other lords, to deprive W. Rufus of his crown, and ſet up Stephen de Albemarle his agent's ſon, he was detected, and tried by a duel at a council in Saliſbury; when being vanquiſhed, he was deprived of his ſight, and caſtrated.* After William de Ou, Powderham had owners of its own name: and, in the time of Edw. 1ſt, John de Powderham held it, together with Whitſtone, of the honor of Hereford. Powderham, on the death of John Powderham, came, by eſcheat or otherwiſe, to Humphry de Bohun, Earl of Hereford and Eſſex; who gave it with his daughter Margaret in marriage, to Hugh, Earl of Devon; who gave it to his ſon, Sir Philip Courtenay, about the beginning of the 14th century. This caſtle has undergone various alterations ſince Leland, and even ſince the time, indeed, of Cleaveland. Not many years ago, the avenue to the caſtle was ſurrounded with ſtone-walls, having battlements on the top: and in the middle, oppoſite the front of the caſtle, there was a ſquare gate-houſe. In §1752, this building retained, for the moſt part, its ancient caſtle-like form—having three or four ſquare towers (which, as well as the houſe itſelf, were finiſhed at the top with battlements) and the quadrangle or court in front encloſed with battlemented walls, in the ſame ſtyle with the caſtle. Over the gateway or ground-entrance from the park, was an antique tower finiſhed, likewiſe, with battlements. In the north wing was a neat chapel rebuilt and beautified in 1717—over which was a well-furniſhed library. The preſent Lord Courtenay has greatly improved and ornamented the houſe. Among other alterations, he has converted the chapel into a very elegant drawing-room.† The park and plantations are extenſive. Including Warborough in the pariſh of Kenton, the pleaſure-grounds belonging to the caſtle are about ten miles round. The park itſelf, two miles round, contains about 400 head of deer.‡ In the plantations are different ſorts of firs (all flouriſhing except the balm of gilead) and a variety of beautiful ſhrubs—planted, for the moſt part, by the late Lord Courtenay. Nor are the foreſt-trees leſs vigorous; particularly in the park, where (beſides the large clumps of beech, oak, and elm) are ſeveral noble cheſnut and walnut trees. To enjoy a full and uninterrupted view of this beautiful ſcene, and of the diverſified country around it, ſome building was neceſſary to be erected on one of the moſt commanding heights. And the late Lord Courtenay, whoſe taſte deſerves every commendation, made choice of a hill that is, indeed, happily calculated to anſwer this

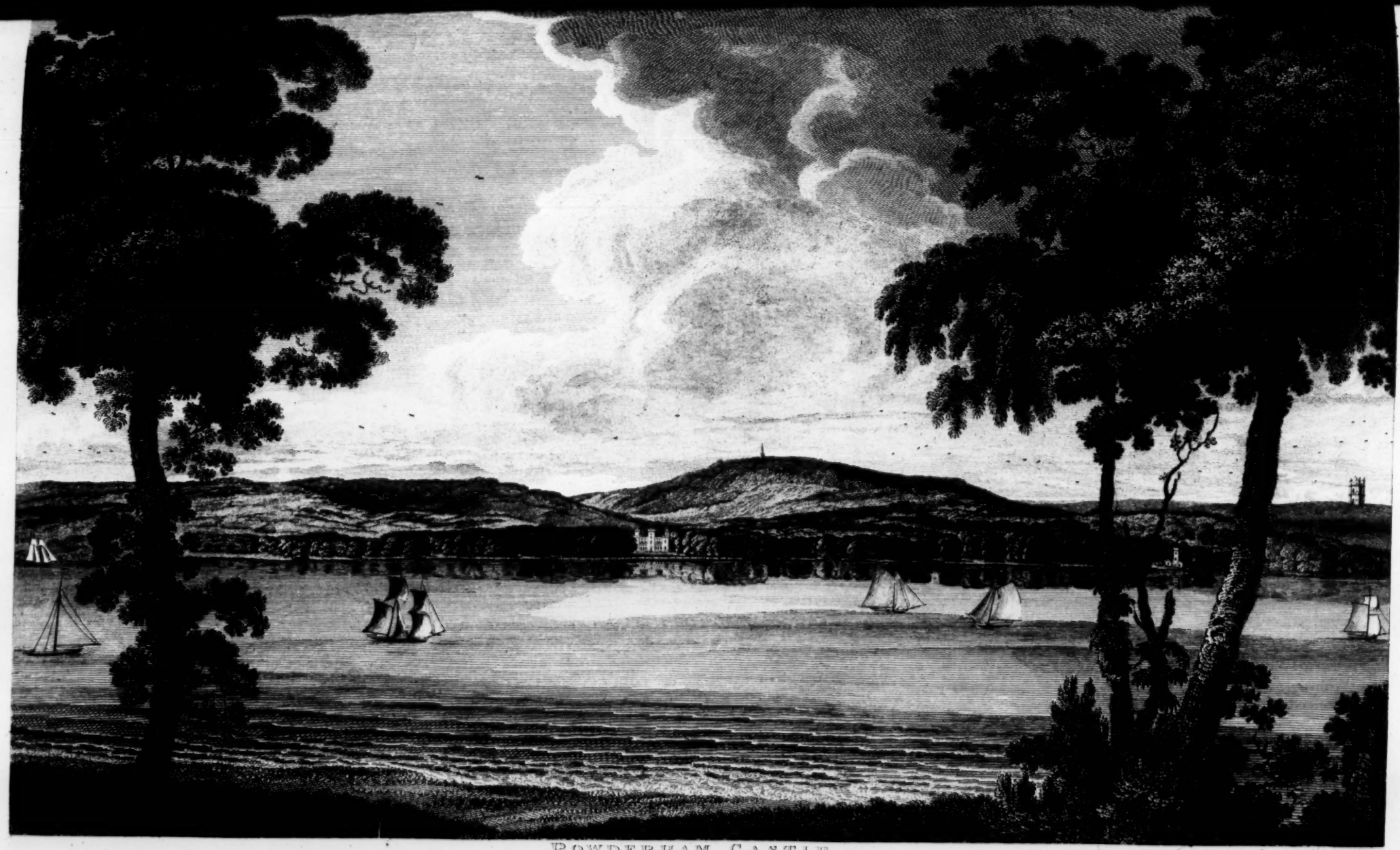
* "William de Ow or Ew, held only Swyre in Dorſet. He held ſix manors in Hertfordſhire, and was probably the ſame who gave his name to one of the Willingales, in Eſſex. He was Earl of Ewe in Picardy, and joined Robert, Duke of Normandy, againſt his brother Rufus, to whom he ſoon after went over: but, entering into a conſpiracy againſt him, and being vanquiſhed in a duel on this charge, he had his eyes pulled out and was caſtrated at Saliſbury 1096, 9 W. Rufus. He married a ſiſter of Hugh, Earl of Cheſter, by whom he left a ſon." Hutchins's Dorſet.

§ When Chapple drew up ſome account of Powderham-caſtle for Brice's Topographical Dictionary.

† Dimenſions of the beſt rooms in Powderham-caſtle. On the ground-floor, 1ſt, anti-room, height 18 feet, length 23 feet, breadth 19 feet. 2d, middle drawing-room, height 18 feet, length 33 feet 9 inches, breadth 19 feet. 3d, new drawing-room (heretofore a chapel) height 18 feet, length 33 feet 4 inches, breadth 19 feet—orange-coloured paper with gold mouldings.——4th, upper drawing-room, length 33 feet 9 inches, breadth 19 feet, height 16 feet. 5th, library adjoining, length 34 feet 3 inches, breadth 19 feet, height 16 feet—paper painted in water-colors nearly of a verdigreaſe green, with a large fancy border and gold mouldings. There are a pair of folding-doors eight feet wide, which form a communication between theſe rooms. The principal ſtair-caſe was elegantly fitted up at the expence of Sir William Courtenay in 1756, by Jenkins. It is ornamented with various kinds of figures in plaiſter.

‡ In Ford-park, there are about 130 head of deer.

purpoſe.



POWDERHAM CASTLE,

East View.

To the Seat of The Right Hon.ble Viscount Courtenay, to whom this Plate is Inscribed

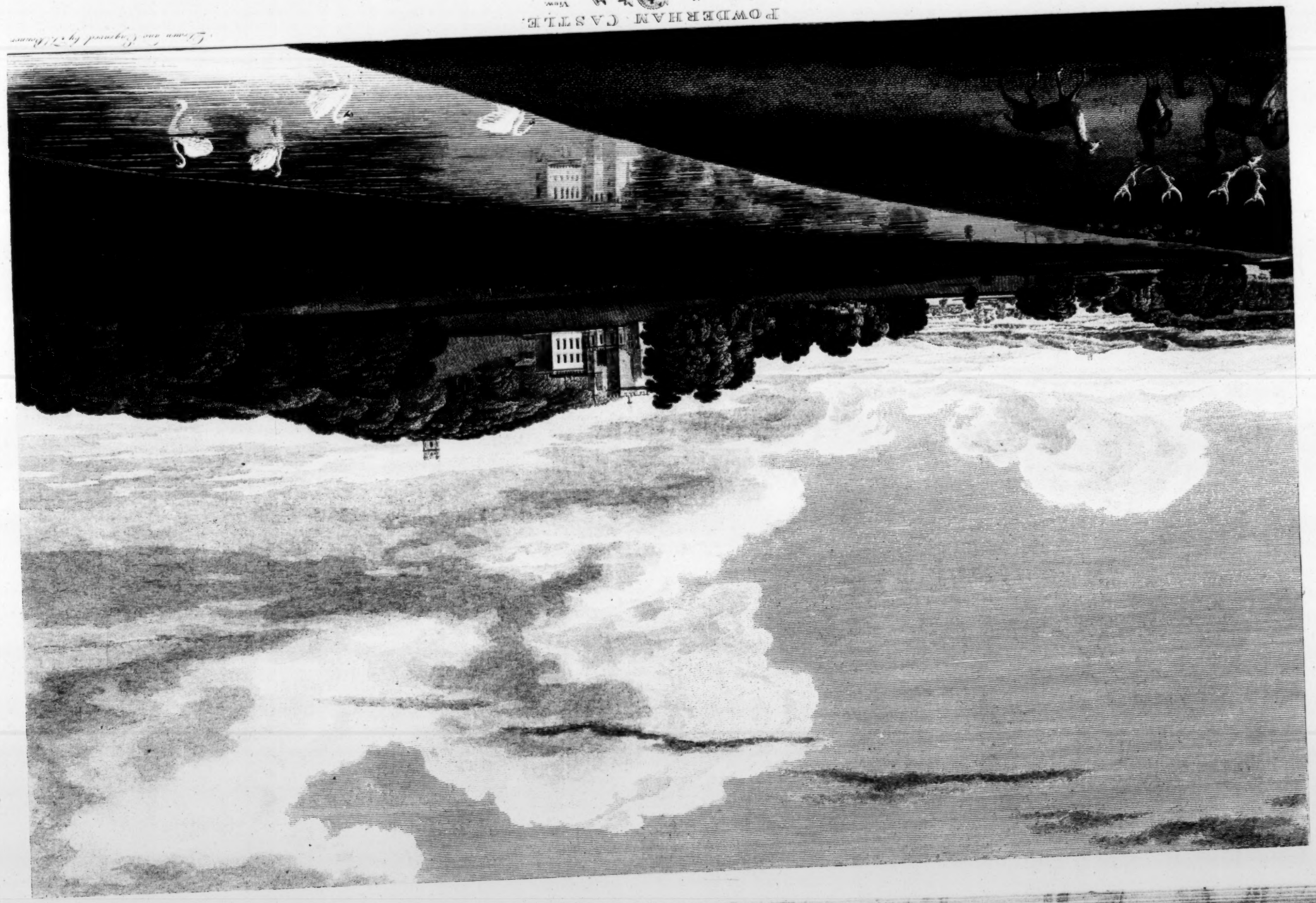
By his Obliged Servant R. Polwhele

Drawn and Engraved by T. Barrow

Published by R. Polwhele, Devon.

POWDERHAM CASTLE.

S.E. View.



purpoſe. Here, under his inſpection, the Belvidere was built; the form of which is triangular, with an hexagonal tower at each corner.§ From Lawrence-caſtle at Haldon, and from the obeliſk at Mamhead, we have a greater extent of proſpect: but for a command of objects, the Belvidere is, perhaps, the firſt ſpot in the weſtern counties. The views from the Belvidere are a complete garden—its parts diſcriminated with the moſt brilliant diſtinctneſs, yet flowing into one beautiful whole. To conceive an accurate idea of theſe fine peculiarities, we aſcend the ſtaircaſe of the Belvidere, and ſeparately ſurvey the *three different parts* from the *three windows* of its elegant room. If we begin with the *ſouth-weſt view*, from the *ſouth-weſt window*, we are preſented with a rich morning landſkape. In the foreground we are at firſt ſtruck with the plantations of fir, birch, aſpin, and other kinds of trees, that ſlope away from the ſteep verdant hill on which the Belvidere ſtands. To the right, a ſmall piece of water breaks out above the wooded valley; which ſeems, by an agreeable deception, to loſe itſelf amidſt the trees; when, carrying the eye along the ſkirtings of the plantation, we meet a canal apparently a continuation of this water. Above the marſh, on the ſides of the hill directly oppoſite, we ſee a variety of encloſed ground ſtretching away to a great extent—paſtures, cornfields, and orchards. Still farther and bounding the proſpect, the flinty mountain of Haldon ſeems to ſupport the clouds, in one long line above theſe variegated encloſures. This unbroken line is terminated, to the right, by Lawrence-caſtle; to the left, by the obeliſk of Mamhead. Removing to the *ſouth-eaſt window*, we have, immediately below the eye, the fir-plantations ſtill continued and ſweeping down the hill; whilſt their deep and dark foliage receives an additional richneſs from the gleaming of the caſtle-turrets. Large groupes of trees riſe in the park, and overſhadow the caſtle. If we look to the green marſhy level under this wooded headland, the canal again attracts the eye; from the midſt of which an iſlet emerges, beautifully planted with ſhrubs. Winding round this ſpot of verdure and fragrance, the artificial ſtream purſues its courſe through the marſh, till it reaches the river Exe, into which its waters deſcend. The village of Kenton, interſperſed with orchards, and Warborough hill gradually riſing above South-town and Starcroſs, its brow crowned with firs, are near and ſtriking objects on the other ſide of the canal. At the mouth of the Exe, there is a long bank of ſand which is called the Warren, and beyond it, the ſea. On the other ſide of the Exe, at the extreme point of land, we have Exmouth in proſpect; and on the ſame ſide, further up the river, we catch a glimpſe of the village of Lympſtone—above which are extenſive hills, apparently not in a ſtate of high cultivation. At the *north-eaſt window*, the Exe appears in full view; ſpreading its waters in a wider expanſe, as it directs its courſe through a ſtraight and ſpacious valley. On this ſide of the river, the land is rich, but not planted, except (in the centre) with ſome clumps of fir,

§ The Belvidere (which was in building three years) was finiſhed in the year 1773. It was built with bricks; and ſome Portland ſtones are uſed about the foundation, doors, and windows. The height of the building, beſides the tower, is 50 feet; tower included, the whole height is 61 feet 8 inches.

and

and here and there with a few ſcattered trees. At a little diſtance up the river, on the other ſide of it, the town of Topſham ſhews various irregular buildings: and, ſtill looking up the river until we loſe it among the hills, we ſee the cathedral towers, and a part of the city of Exeter (through a bright atmoſphere) in beautiful perſpective. With reſpect to the owners of this caſtle, we have already ſeen, that William de Ou is thought to have built it; and that after him the Powderhams were in poſſeſſion of it—then Humphry de Bohun—and then Hugh, Earl of Devon, who gave it to Sir Philip Courtenay. Sir Philip Courtenay, the fifth ſon of Hugh Courtenay, ſecond of that name, Earl of Devon, by Margaret his wife (daughter of Humphry Bohun, Earl of Hereford and Eſſex and lord high conſtable of England, and grand-daughter of Edward 1) was the firſt of the Courtenays of Powderham. He was born about the year 1337. He is called in his mother's will, Sir Philip Courtenay of Canonleigh, and in ſome writings, Sir Philip Courtenay of Bickleigh. Richard the 2d, in the 14th year of his reign, granted to Sir Philip Courtenay and to Anne his wife, Dartmoor foreſt, and the manor of Bradninch. Sir Philip Courtenay married Anne, daughter of Sir Thomas Wake of Biſworth in the county of Northampton; who was the ſon of Hugh, younger ſon to Baldwin, Lord Wake. And the Earl of Devon conferred upon his ſon, Sir Philip Courtenay, ſeveral manors and great eſtates: 1ſt, the Earl gave his ſon *Powderham-caſtle* with the manor belonging to it; 2dly, *Whitſtone*; 3dly, *Honiton*; 4thly, *Alphington*; 5thly, *Cadleigh*; 6thly, *Bickleigh*. Several other manors were ſettled upon Sir Philip Courtenay by his father, the Earl of Devonſhire; and others deſcended to his heir on the death of Sir Peter Courtenay his brother. Sir Philip Courtenay had by his wife Anne, three ſons—Richard, Biſhop of Norwich, Sir John, and Sir William; and two daughters, Margaret and Agnes. In the 7th of Henry 4th, there was an inquiſition taken after the death of Sir Philip Courtenay; on which the jurors reported, that he was ſeized in feetail, of the manors of Powderham, Honiton, Moreton, Chiverſton, and many others, the gift of Hugh Courtenay, Earl of Devon; that he died 29th of July 7th of Hen. 4th; and that Richard Courtenay, clerk, was his ſon and heir.* Richard, eldeſt ſon of Sir Philip Courtenay, was born (as Prince ſays) at Powderham-caſtle. In the 13th of Henry 4th, he gained a great addition to his eſtate, on the death of Sir Peter Courtenay his uncle, who died without iſſue. In 1413, he was made Biſhop of Norwich. Moreton, and all the lands of Sir John Chiverſton came to the biſhop on the death of his uncle. An inquiſition being taken after the biſhop's death, the jurors reported that Richard Courtenay, Biſhop of Norwich, died ſeized of the manors of Powderham, Plymton, Moreton, Honiton, Alphington, and many other manors; that he died on Sunday after the exaltation of the Holy Croſs; and that Philip Courtenay, ſon and heir of John Courtenay, knight, brother of the ſaid Richard Courtenay, was his next

* The arms of Sir Philip Courtenay—*a field or, three torteaux with a label azure of three points, charged with nine plates for diſtinction.* The arms of his wife Anne Wake, were, *argent, two bars gules, three torteaux in chief.*

heir

heir, and was eleven years old. The Biſhop of Norwich having accompanied Henry 5th into France, in proſecution of the war, died at Harfleur of the diſentery, during the ſiege of that place, on the 18th of September, 1415. His body was brought into England, and with great ſolemnity interred in Weſtminſter-abbey, in the burying-place of the kings, on the north-ſide of St. Edward's ſhrine. Sir John Courtenay, the ſecond ſon of Sir Philip Courtenay, and brother to Richard Courtenay, Biſhop of Norwich, married Joan, the daughter of Alexander Champernowne of Bereferrers, and widow of Sir James Chudleigh, knight. William, the younger brother of Sir John, to whom the Biſhop of Norwich gave the manor of Combe-Sackville, was knighted, and outlived both his brothers, and died 7th of Henry 5th, 1419. Sir * John Courtenay, who died before his elder brother the biſhop, if not before his father, had, by his lady, two ſons, Sir Philip and Sir Humphry.† Sir Philip Courtenay, ſecond of that name of Powderham-caſtle, married Elizabeth, daughter of Walter, Lord Hungerford; who brought him the manor of *Molland Botreaux*, once poſſeſt by the family of *Botreaux*, of Botreaux-caſtle in Cornwall. By his will bearing date July 1ſt, 1449, Walter, Lord Hungerford, gave his daughter Elizabeth a cup of gold. ‡Sir Philip Courtenay died in 1463. And the jurors in the inquiſition after his deceaſe, found that he and Elizabeth his wife jointly held to them and their heirs male, the manors of Powderham, Moreton, and Alphington, with eighteen other manors. Sir Philip had by his lady ſeveral ſons and two daughters—1ſt, Sir William; 2d, Sir Philip; 3d, Peter, Biſhop of Wincheſter; 4th, Sir Edmund; 5th, Sir Walter; 6th, Sir John; 7th, Humphry: his daughters were Philippa and Anne. Sir William Courtenay, firſt of that name of Powderham-caſtle, married Margaret, the daughter of William, Lord Bonville;§ and had by his lady one ſon named William, and two daughters, Joan and Catherine. Sir William Courtenay, ſecond of that name of Powderham-caſtle, married Cicely, daughter of Sir John Cheyney of Pincourt in Pinhoe pariſh.‖ Sir William Courtenay had by his lady two ſons—Sir William, who ſucceeded him in his eſtate; and James of Upcot. And he had ſeveral daughters—one married to Thomas Gibbe, eſq. another to Sir W. Beaumont; a third to John Copleſtone, eſq. and a fourth to ..... Danvers, eſq. He died in 1512. The third Sir William of

* The arms of Sir John Courtenay were the ſame as his father's impaled with thoſe of his wife, *gules, a ſaltire verry between* 12 *billets, or.*

† To Margaret, eldeſt daughter of Sir Philip Courtenay, the Counteſs of Devonſhire gave 100 marks in augmentation of her fortune. She was married to Sir Robert Cary of Cockington, ſon of Sir John Cary, knight, and lord chief baron of the Exchequer. The Counteſs of Devon, Sir Philip Courtenay's mother, by her laſt will gave a legacy to Agnes Champernowne, and made Otes Champernowne one of her executors.

‡ The arms of Sir Philip were impaled with the arms of Hungerford; *ſable, two bars argent, with three plates in chief.* Theſe arms are in Honiton church.

§ The arms of Bonville were, *ſable, ſix mullets pierced argent.*

‖ In the 12th of Henry 7th, Sir John Halwell commenced a lawſuit with Sir W. Courtenay for the lands of Chiverſton. Sir John Chiverſton, who married Joan the daughter of Hugh, ſecond Earl of Devon, in caſe he died without iſſue, had ſettled his lands upon the earl his father-in-law. Sir John dying without iſſue, the earl came to the poſſeſſion of his eſtates. The earl gave theſe lands to his ſon Sir Peter Courtenay of Ilton-caſtle: and Sir Peter dying without iſſue, they came, according to his father's ſettlement, to Richard Courtenay, Biſhop of Norwich, ſon to Sir Philip Courtenay of Powderham-caſtle; and ſo deſcended to the preſent Sir William Courtenay. Sir John Halwell being next heir to Sir John Chiverſton, as deſcended from a ſiſter of his, claimed theſe lands as his own; and after a long ſuit at law, it was by arbitration concluded, that Sir W. Courtenay ſhould pay to Sir John Halwell 1000l. in the tower of London; which was accordingly done. The arms of Gheyney impaled with his, were *gules, four fuſils in feſs argent, four eſcalops ſable.*

Powderham-caſtle was commonly called, as Sir W. Pole ſays, "Sir William Courtenay *the Great.*" He married Margaret, the daughter of Sir Richard Edgecumbe of Cutteel, knight, by whom he had George; Sir *Peter*, or *Piers* Courtenay, knight, of Ugbrook; Henry; Nicholas; Anthony. Sir William married, ſecondly, Mary, the daughter of Sir John Gainsford of Surrey, by whom he had iſſue, Philip, John, James, Thomas. He had two daughters named Mary and Cicely. Sir William Courtenay died 27th of Henry 8th.* George Courtenay, the ſon of the third Sir William, married Catherine the daughter of Sir George St. Leger of Annery: Sir Peter Balle ſays, that he was knighted.† He died young, before his father. The fourth Sir Wm. Courtenay of Powderham-caſtle, the ſon of Sir George Courtenay and Catherine St. Leger his wife, married Elizabeth, daughter of John Pawlet, Marquiſs of Wincheſter. He had by his lady, a ſon named William. He died at the ſiege of St. Quintin, in 1557. His lady outlived him, and was married again, to Sir Henry Oughtred, knight. She died at Chelſea in 1576, and was buried at Baſing, the burial place of her anceſtors.‡ The 5th Sir Wm. Courtenay of Powderham-caſtle, was about four years old when his father died. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Manners, Earl of Rutland. In the year 1585, Sir Chriſtopher Hatton, Sir Walter Raleigh, Sir Wm. Courtenay, Sir Richard Molineux, and others, ſent over plantations into Ireland, for peopling the country that lately belonged to the Earl of Deſmond. The foundation of the Courtenays eſtate in Ireland, was at that time laid by Sir Wm. Courtenay. Two of the planters, *Utred*§§ and Strode, made an agreement with Sir William, that the ſeigneuries which they reſpectively poſſeſt, ſhould become the property of the ſurvivor: and Sir William, outliving the other two, ſucceeded to a vaſt eſtate.§ Sir Wm. Courtenay died at London, upon the feaſt of St. John the Baptiſt, in 1630, being 77 years old.‖‖ This gentleman (ſays Cleaveland) not only ſpent the income of his great eſtate, but impaired the eſtate of his anceſtors. It was he, who ſold the manor of Cadleigh to Sir John Horton, who ſold it again to Sir Simon Leach: it was he, who ſold the manor of Comb-Sackville in the pariſh of Silverton, part to Henry Skibbow, part to Land of Woodbear, and part to Edward Drewe, ſerjeant at law: it was he, who ſold Butterleigh to Sir

* His arms impaled with thoſe of Edgecumbe, *gules, on a bend ſable cotized or, three boars' heads couped or.*

† His arms were impaled with thoſe of St. Leger, *azure, fretty argent a chief or.*

‡ Her arms, impaled with thoſe of Courtenay, were *ſable, three ſwords in pile argent pomels, or.*

§§ Or, *Oughtred.*

§ "Thomas Courtenay, the 4th ſon of Sir Wm. Courtenay the Great, by his ſecond wife, captain of a man of war in Queen Elizabeth's time, had been of great ſervice to his country in the Iriſh rebellion. A Devonſhire gentleman, (ſays Holingſhed) named Tho. Courtenay, ſailing into the bay of St. Mary Wick, found the ſhips of the rebel James Fitzmorris, at anchor, and took them all. The Earl of Deſmond joined Fitzmorris, and carried on a rebellion for ſome time, but was at laſt ſlain, and his *great eſtate forfeited.* And this action of Sir Tho. Courtenay, probably led Sir Will. Courtenay to make new plantations, with the Queen's conſent, and to plant ſeigneuries in the Earl of Deſmond's country, by which the family of Powderham is to this day poſſeſt of their great eſtate in Ireland." *Cleaveland.*

‖‖ This gentleman, on a plate of braſs found in Powderham church, is called *Romanus Catholicus et Confeſſor.* "Why he ſhould be called *Confeſſor* for his religion (ſays Cleaveland) ‖ is uncertain. Perhaps he might have loſt ſome place for being a Roman-Catholic; ſince the parliament in his time complained, that many Roman-Catholics were in places of power and truſt; and they mention him among the reſt: or, his not being reſtored to the titles ¶ and honors of his anceſtors, which in his time were given away to other families by James the firſt, whilſt he attributed this neglect to his religious perſuaſion, might have been the occaſion of this epithet. But he was probably called *Confeſſor* from his receiving into his houſe and harbouring the Jeſuits and other Popiſh prieſts, who came ſecretly into England, and whom he maintained at a vaſt expence. And there is a tradition, that many Popiſh prieſts were at this time concealed in a dark room of the caſtle."

‖ P. 298, 299.

¶ "If, however, theſe honors had not been diſpoſed of before the Duke of Buckingham became the King's favourite, he might, then, have had a fair opportunity of being reſtored to them, becauſe the Duke married a near kinſwoman of his wife."

Simon

Simon Leach—which Sir William Courtenay, ſurnamed the Great, gave to James Courtenay a younger ſon, and which, after four deſcents, reverted to this Sir William Courtenay: it was he, who ſold the manor and hundred of Broad-Windſor to Sir Wm. Pole—and other lands he ſold—: ſome amends, indeed, he made for his extravagance, by being the founder of the eſtate in Ireland. In the mean time the eſtates which Hugh, ſecond Earl of Devon, ſettled upon this family, were ſo firmly entailed, that, as Sir Peter Balle obſerves, "they could never be ſhaken, through ſuch a length of time, but remain entire to the family to this day." Sir Wm. Courtenay had, by his lady, William, who died in 1605; Francis, who ſucceeded his father in his eſtate; Thomas; George; John; Alexander; Edward. He had, likewiſe, three daughters, Margaret, married to Sir Warwick Hele of Wembury; Mary, married to Sir Wm. Wray of Trebigh in Cornwall, baronet; and Gertrude, married to John Fitz of Fitzford. Sir Wm. Courtenay,* 5th of that name, was, at his death (as *Cleaveland* tells us) poſſeſt of the manors of "Powderham, Alphington, Ilton, Scotchland, Honiton, Moreton, Cheverſton, Teignmouth-Courtenay, Milton-Damerel, Whitſtone, Thurleſtone, Salmeton, Northpool, Sower, Boltbury-Beauchamp, Boltbury-Allyn, Salcombe, Battiſcombe, and South-Huiſh." The firſt Francis Courtenay of Powderham-caſtle, married, firſt, Mary, the daughter of Sir Wm. Pole of *Colcombe*,† knt. widow of Nicholas Hurſt of Oxton, eſq. By her, he had no iſſue. His ſecond wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Edw. Seymour of Berry-Pomeroy, knt. and bart. By her, he had four ſons—William, who ſucceeded him in his eſtate; Edward; Francis; and James. Francis married in 1657 Rebecca, the daughter of William Webb, eſq. and had by her, three daughters—Elizabeth, who died unmarried; Anne, who married William Burgoin, merchant; and Frances, who married Benjamin Ivy, merchant. Francis Courtenay, eſq. was blind ſome time before his death: he died in June, 1638.‡ The ſixth Sir Wm. Courtenay of Powderham-caſtle, married Margaret, daughter of Sir William Waller (by the daughter and heireſs of Sir Richard Reynell, knight, the third ſon of Richard Reynell of Wogwell or Ogwell, eſq.) Sir William Courtenay was very young when he married. His own age, with that of his lady, did not amount to thirty, when their firſt child was born. Sir William had iſſue, William, who died young of the ſmall-pox, in London; Francis-Edward, who was drowned as he was bathing in the Thames; Richard; James-George; Henry; William; Lucy, married to Hugh Stafford, eſq. of Pynes; Elizabeth, married to John Clobery of Braſton, eſq; Iſabella, married to Sir Thomas Lear of Lindridge, baronet; Anne, who died unmarried; Jane-Margaret, who was married to Edmund Reynell of Malſton, eſq; Mary; Dorothy; and others that died unbaptized—in all nineteen children by Margaret his lady. Sir William, when but a middle-aged man, received a paralytic ſtroke on one ſide; and

* The arms of Lady Elizabeth Manners impaled with thoſe of Courtenay—*Or, two bars azure on a chief quarterly, two fleur de lys of France and a lion of England.*

† Or, *Colcombe-caſtle*—ſee a VIEW of the ruins.

‡ He had with the arms of Courtenay impaled, the arms of Pole—*azure, ſemifleur de lys or, a lion rampant azure*—and the arms of Seymour, *gules, two wings inverted and conjoined, or.*

lingered

lingered in a miſerable ſtate many years before his death. He died in 1702, 74 years old. His lady was buried in 1693.* Richard, the third ſon, married Jane the daughter of Sir Thomas Southwell, and had by her a ſon. She was buried 31ſt of May, 1681. His ſecond wife was Catharine, daughter of Sir William Waller the younger; by whom he had a daughter, who was married to John Gilbert, eſq. In a voyage to Italy, both he and his ſon were caſt away near Leghorn, and drowned. James, the 4th ſon, married Elizabeth, daughter of Bourden of Cheverſton in Kenton; by whom he had iſſue, William, James, Francis, George, and Elizabeth, Anne and Iſabella, beſides others that died young. The 6th ſon of Sir William, George, was ſome time member for Eaſt-Looe in Cornwall. William, the youngeſt ſon of Sir William Courtenay, was a captain of marines in the regiment of Colonel Villiers; and was drowned, together with his colonel, in the Piava, in the country of the Friuli, between Italy and Germany. The ſecond Francis Courtenay of Powderham-caſtle, was born in 1650; and married Mary, daughter of John Bovey, eſq. and had by her —William, born March 4th, 1675; Francis, who died in 1682; and Francis, who died an infant; Anne, married to William Walrond of Bradfield, eſq. Elizabeth, married to Arthur Champernowne of Dartington; Margaret-Mary-Lucy; Margaret; Jane; Iſabella; Dorothy. Francis Courtenay died as he was attending parliament (being one of the repreſentatives of this county) in 1699, in the 49th year of his age, and was buried at Chelſea.† Sir Wm. Courtenay, 7th of that name of Powderham-caſtle, bart. married July 20th, 1704, the right hon. Lady Anne Bertie,‡ ſecond daughter of James, Earl of Abingdon, by Eleanor his firſt wife, daughter and coheireſs of Sir Henry Lee of Ditchly in the county of Oxford. Sir William died at Dartington in the county of Devon, 6th Oct. 1735, and was buried at Powderham. Sir Wm. Courtenay had (by his lady) five ſons—William, born at Ford, and James, born in the pariſh of St. Margaret's, Weſtminſter (who both died young) William, born in St. James's-ſtreet, in the pariſh of St. Martin, now St. George's, Weſtminſter; Henry-Reginald, born at Powderham-caſtle; Peregrine, born at Powderham-caſtle: and he had ſeven daughters—Mary, who died young; Anna-Sophia; Eleanora; Bridget; Iſabella; Mary; Elizabeth, who died young. Henry-Reginald the ſecond ſurviving ſon (who was member for Honiton in ſeveral parliaments) the 14th April 1737, married Catharine, daughter of Allen, Lord Bathurſt, by whom he left iſſue at the time of his death (which happened 30th of April, 1763) two ſons and two daughters. His firſt ſon, William, was born Sept. 9th, 1738. He took orders, and was preſented to the living of Kenne by the late Lord Courtenay. He died in the latter part of the year 1783, or the beginning of the year 1784, leaving no iſſue. Henry, the 2d ſon, born 27th Nov. 1781, a doctor of divinity, reſides at Lee, near Lewiſham, Kent. The daughters

* He had his arms impaled with thoſe of Waller—*ſable, three walnut-leaves or, in bend between two bendlets argent.*

† The arms of Bovey are—*or, a chevron ſable charged with three plates.*

‡ The arms of Bertie impaled with the arms of Sir Wm. Courtenay, are, *argent, three battering-rams, bar-ways, in pale azure, garniſhed or.* The motto, *Virtus ariete fortior.*

were,

were, firſt, Catharine, born in the ſaid pariſh of Kenne, 17th of June, 1740; (who died in Auguſt 1787, unmarried) the ſecond, Anne, born in St. George's, Weſtminſter, 13th June, 1751. She died, alſo, unmarried; in March 1789. Peregrine Courtenay, the ſecond ſurviving ſon, married, firſt, Lucy, daughter of Benjamin Incledon of Pilton-houſe, eſq. and, ſecondly, Auguſta, widow of Sir Richard Glynne, bart. He died at Bath 1ſt Dec. 1785, leaving no iſſue: and his ſecond wife died 1ſt of July, 1790. For the daughters—Anna-Sophia died unmarried about 1744, and lies buried in the cathedral church of Exeter. Eleanora was married to John Baſſet of Heanton-court, eſq. Bridget was married to William Ilbert of Boweringleigh, eſq. Iſabella was married to John Andrew, M.D. of Exeter. And Mary was, firſt, married to John Langdon of North-Bovey, eſq. who died without iſſue; ſecondly, to John Davie of Orleigh, eſq. Sir Wm. Courtenay (8th of that name) of Powderham-caſtle, bart. (afterwards created Viſcount Courtenay) born in St. James's-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, Feb. 11th, 1709-10, O.S. on the death of his father in 1735, ſucceeded him in his paternal eſtate. On the 2d of April, 1741, he married Lady Frances, daughter of Heneage, ſecond Earl of Aylesford, by whom he had iſſue, beſides his only ſon (the late Lord Viſcount Courtenay) five daughters. The 1ſt, named Anne, died young: the ſecond, Mary, was born at Albury in Surrey, 2d of March, 1743-4, and died 13th of Feb. 1784, unmarried, and was buried at Powderham: the third, Frances, born March 10th, 1746-7, was married to Sir John Wrotteſley of Wrotteſley-hall in Staffordſhire, bart. the fourth, Lucy, born 6th of June, 1748, was married to John Cotes of Woodcott in Shropſhire, eſq.* the fifth, Charlotte, born 21ſt Jan. 1750-1, was married to Alexander, Lord Loughborough, lord chief juſtice of the court of Common Pleas. Sir William was created Viſcount Courtenay in May 1762.† He ſurvived this mark of royal favor only a few days; for he died at his houſe in Groſvenor-ſquare, London, the 16th of the ſame month, and was buried in the family vault in Powderham church 31ſt; where his lady had been interred but five months before him—ſhe dying 19th Dec. 1761, at Bath. William, ſecond Viſcount Courtenay, was born in Pall-Mall, Weſtminſter, the 30th of October, 1742, O.S. (or 10th November, N.S.) In May, 1762, he married Frances, daughter of Mr. Thomas Clack of Wallingford in Berkſhire; by whom he had iſſue one ſon, William, (the preſent Viſcount Courtenay) born 30th July, 1768, and thirteen daughters. Her ladyſhip died in London on the 24th of March, 1782: and his lordſhip died ſuddenly at his houſe in Groſvenor-ſquare, London, in the morning of the 14th of Dec. 1788. They left iſſue—1ſt, Frances, born at Eyford in Glouceſterſhire, 6th Jan. 1763, who was married, 13th Dec. 1779, to Sir John Honywood of Evington, Kent, bart. and has iſſue; 2d,

* She is ſince dead.

† "Fourth May, 2 Geo. 3, 1762—William Courtenay, Viſcount Courtenay of Powderham-caſtle, in the county of Devon. Arms: *checquee, O. and az. a bend ermine.*" Heylyn's Help to Engliſh Hiſtory, p. 405. "Courtenay, pat. 6 May, 1762—arms, quarterly: firſt and fourth, *or, three torteauxes, two and one*; ſecond and third, *or, a lion rampant az.* Creſt, *a dolphin naiant, and embowed proper.* Supporters, *two boars ar. briſtled, tuſked, and unguled or.* Motto, *ubi lapſus? quid feci?* Titles: Viſcount Courtenay, and baronet." Edmondſon.

Charlotte, born at Powderham-caſtle 14th Feb. 1764, who was married to Tho. Gifford, eſq. of Chillington in Staffordſhire, 23 June, 1788, and has iſſue; 3d, Iſabella, born at Powderham-caſtle 20th June, 1765, who died § in London, unmarried, the 6th March, 1783; 4th, Elizabeth, born at Ford 2d Sept. 1766, who was married to Lord Charles Henry Somerſet, 2d ſon of the Duke of Beaufort, in May, 1788, and has iſſue; 5th, Lucy, born at Powderham-caſtle 13th June, 1770, unmarried; 6th, Harriet, born at Powderham-caſtle 7th Sept. 1771; 7th, Eleanora, born at Powderham-caſtle 23d Nov. 1772, who died at Powderham 22d Feb. 1789; 8th, Anne, born at Powderham-caſtle 3d* Feb. 1774, who was married to the hon. George Anneſley (eldeſt ſon of Viſcount Valentia) 6th Sept. 1790; 9th, Caroline, born 26th March, 1775; 10th, Emilia, born 5th June, 1777, who died in London, March 18th, 1789; 11th, Matilda-Jane, born 6th July, 1778; 12th, Sophia, born 25th Jan. 1780; 13th, Louiſa-Auguſta, born 25th Dec. 1781. *William*, the preſent Viſcount, is the 16th from Sir *Philip Courtenay*, the firſt of the family that lived at Powderham-caſtle; the 17th from *Hugh, Earl of Devonſhire*, and Margaret his wife, daughter of Humphry Bohun, Earl of Hereford and Eſſex, and Elizabeth his wife, daughter of King Edward 1ſt; the 22d from *Reginald de Courtenay*, who came into England with Henry 2d; and the 25th from *Atho*, who built the caſtle of COURTENAY in France, and gave the name of *Courtenay* to his family. Mr. Gibbon's ſplendid "digreſſion" is well known. With reſpect to the motto of the † arms of Courtenay, the hiſtorian of the Roman empire concurs with Cleaveland in opinion, that it was adopted by the Powderham branch, after the loſs of the earldom of Devon.‡ A MS. however, at Powderham, informs us, that this motto was adopted by the Courtenays of France, in conſequence of the ill ſucceſs of their claims when they aſſerted the royalty of their blood. They had ſunk from princes to barons, and even to the rank of ſimple gentry. In this ſituation, whilſt their pedigree was

§ In conſequence of her clothes accidentally catching fire. This beautiful young lady was burnt in a moſt ſhocking manner; and died in agonies a ſhort time after the flames in which ſhe was enveloped, were extinguiſhed.

* 2d, according to *Kearſley*.

† "*Or, three torteauxes.* This is the coat-armour of the Courtenays of Devonſhire, particularly of Powderham, of which is Sir Wm. Courtenay deſcended in a direct male line from Hugh Courtenay, ſecond of that name, Earl of Devonſhire, in the time of Edw. 3d, the elder family being in poſſeſſion of that honor till the beginning of Queen Elizabeth: divers of them were Dukes of Exeter." Guillim, p. 355. The preſent Lord Courtenay has added to his coat-armour, the *fleur de lis* of France.

‡ The following is Cleaveland's account of the Courtenay arms and motto. "The arms of the family are—*or, three torteaux gules*; which were the arms of the ancient Earls of Bologne; and when Godferey, Duke of Bouillon and Earl of Bologne, the general of the Chriſtian army that *took* Jeruſalem, had a conſecrated banner ſent him by the Pope, the family of Courtenay *took* theſe arms, as being deſcended from him; and the Dukes of Bouillon do to this day bear upon their arms an inescutcheon charged with theſe arms, as being deſcended from an heir general of the ancient Earls of Bologne. They are called in a Latin book *placentæ*, & *torteaux*, from the Latin word *torta*, or *tortula*, which ſignifies a little cake or piece of bread made round. Some make them of a globular figure; and Mr. John Gibbon, a herald, calls them *globuli*, but it is wrong. In Edward the 3d's time, *a label with three points azure*, was added by the then Earl of Devonſhire, ſaith Sir Wm. Pole, but for what reaſon it is uncertain. The family of Courtenay do often quarter the lion of Rivers with the three torteauxes, which family were Earls of Devonſhire before them, and the earldom deſcended to them by Robert Courtenay, Baron of Oakhampton, marrying the heir of Rivers, as hath been ſaid. The ſupporters of the arms of the Powderham-family are, a *dolphin* and a *boar*, and the motto of this family is *ubi lapſus? quid feci?* which, in all probability, was firſt made uſe of by this family, upon the death of Edward Courtenay, the laſt Earl of Devonſhire of the elder houſe, and ſeems to be a complaint, by way of expoſtulation, for that the honors and eſtates that were enjoyed by the elder houſe were not conferred on this family, being next in ſucceſſion, and thoſe of this family muſt have had them; for they would have deſcended to them as next heirs male, had not intervening attainders, and only entailed, and not abſolute reſtitutions to Sir Edward Courtenay in Henry 7th's time, and after to the Marqueſs of Exeter, and eſpecially to the laſt earl, interrupted it, as Sir Peter Ball obſerves. And it is very likely, notwithſtanding this, that this family would have been reſtored to them all, if Sir William Courtenay, fourth of that name, had not died in a little time after the death of the laſt earl, which Sir William loſt his life in ſerving his country before St. Quintin's, as has been ſaid, and left his ſon and heir, a child about four years old." This is exactly copied from Cleaveland, and may be accepted as a ſpecimen of his elegant diction and accurate punctuation!—See his Geneal. Hiſt. p. 306, 307.

become

become ambiguous, they attempted to prove their royal deſcent: but failing in their attempt, they attached to their arms, we are told, the plaintive motto *—ubi lapſus? quid feci?*

The church of Powderham, dedicated to St. Clement, is a ſmall handſome ſtructure, ſituated cloſe to the banks of the river Exe. The tower is ſquare, containing three bells. In a window of the north-aiſle lies a ſtone image of a female figure, ſaid to be Iſabella de Fortibus. She has a little dog at her feet, with bells about his neck. Juſt at the entrance of the chancel, on the ſouth-ſide of the church, is a ſlab (which appears to have been a tomb-ſtone) with this inſcription on it:

Here reſteth the body of Urſula, the wife of Fitzwilliam Southcot, gent. and daughter of Richard Stuckey of Abbot's Kerſwell, gent. who died December 28th, An° Do^m^ 1667.

The arms of Southcot and Stuckey are engraved on the ſtone. On each ſide of the communion-table there is an altar-tomb. The tomb on the north-ſide is ſtripped of its braſs-plates. That on the ſouth has a plate with this inſcription:

Hic jacet Domina Anna Smyth, filia Johannis Lucie quæ primo nupta fuit Gulielmo Bovey de London, mercatori deinde Dom° Jacobo Smyth, equiti aurato. obijt 11° Julij Anno Dom. 1698. Ætatis ſuæ 82.

On opening the family vault belonging to Sir William Courtenay, bart. in the chancel of this church, previouſly to the burial of the right hon. Lady Frances Courtenay,* the plate of braſs was found there, to which I have alluded. It was in the form of a croſs. The following inſcription appeared on it:

Hic jacet ſepultus Gulielmus Courtenay de Powderham, Miles, Catholiquus Romanus et Confeſſor qui obiit Londini in Feſto Sancti Johanis Baptiſtæ, anno ſalutis 1630, et ætatis ſuæ 77° pro cujus anima interedant Beata virgo et omnes ſancti. Amen.

This plate of braſs was thrown into the lower part of the vault, to prevent its being removed or diſplaced hereafter, on a ſimilar occaſion.† An elegant marble monument againſt the ſouth-wall has this inſcription:

Near this place lies the right hon. Lady Mary Bertie, youngeſt daughter of the right hon. James, late Earl of Abingdon, by Eleonora his wife, eldeſt daughter and coheireſs to Sir Henry Lee of Ditchley in the county of Oxon. She departed this life Oct. 31, an. dom. 1718.

There are various coats of arms belonging to the Courtenays and their connexions, cut in the pillars of the chancel. The rectory is worth upwards of 250l. per ann. Firſt-fruits, in the *Liber-regis*, 27l. 3s. 6½d.—yearly-tenths, 2l. 14s. 4¼d. I need not add, that Powderham is in the patronage of Courtenay. The Rev. John Andrew is the preſent rector, who ſucceeded Mr. Harington, who ſucceeded Mr. Chute. The parſonage-houſe is very neat and convenient, much improved by the preſent rector. Its fine airy ſituation near the Exe, and its views of this pleaſant river and of the country on the oppoſite ſide, cannot eſcape obſervation. An excellent wall-garden intervenes between this houſe and the church.—The only chapel in the pariſh, was a part of Powderham-

* Who died at Bath the 19th, and was buried in this vault the 31ſt of December, 1761.
† Cleaveland, p. 298, and Chapple's MSS.

caſtle,

ham-caſtle, now (as I have already intimated) a drawing-room. The great grandfather of the preſent lord repaired and beautified this chapel: in the time of Sir William Courtenay (the grandfather of the preſent lord) human bones were accidentally dug up behind the chapel; on which Sir William, with a proper ſenſe of decency, ordered them to be recommitted to their ſacred depoſitory, and an arch to be turned over it, to preſerve them from further violation. A ſhort time ſince, bones were again dug up there. So that this ſpot was allotted to the burial of the dead: and it was, doubtleſs, conſecrated ground.

KENNE is "the *pariſh on the river Kenne.*" Nor is it uncommon for a place to be called by the name of the river on which it ſtands: thus *Uſk* in Monmouthſhire—ſo named from the river *Uſk.* The pariſh of Kenne runs irregularly into the adjoining pariſhes; ſo that to delineate its boundaries, would be difficult. It is full ſix miles from eaſt to weſt; and more than three miles from north to ſouth: here this pariſh includes a part of Haldon. The river Kenne, riſing in Holcombe-Burnell, runs nearly in a ſtraight line through the pariſh of Kenne. Directing its **clear* waters through a beautiful valley, it enters Kenton at Baples-bridge: it is, in general, a ſhallow ſtream; ſcarcely any where above two feet deep, except on landfloods. From this rivulet no leſs than five places are denominated—an honor which many large rivers cannot boaſt. The *Kenne* gives name to *Kennaford* in Dunchideock; to *Kenneford* in this pariſh; to the pariſh of *Kenne* itſelf; to *Kenton*; and to *Kenmouth.* There is a bridge of one arch at Lower Clapham, another at Kennaford, and a third at Kenne-Town; all belonging to the county. The fine vallies in this pariſh, are excellent for feeding cattle. And, for building and various purpoſes, a red ſtone (like the Exminſter) prevails in Kenne.† From a part of Haldon hill in Kenne, there is a view unparalleled for beauty, in its *near* and its *remoteſt* diſtances. But, as its more ſtriking objects are elſewhere delineated, I ſhall only remark, that the deep red tincture of the country, amidſt the unnumbered ſhades of green in the corn or paſture fields or in the woods, gives a ſingular diverſification to the rich encloſures. ‡ A ridge of hills runs through the pariſh of Kenne. There is ſome coppice wood, and very thriving foreſt trees, and flouriſhing orchards on almoſt every farm. The quality of Kenne cyder is much eſteemed. The roads in this pariſh are, in general, good.§ There is a village or hamlet in each of the following tythings —*Kenne-Town-tything; Kenneford-tything*; *Haldon-tything; Lyſton-tything;* and *Thornton-tything. Kenne-Town*, near the church, ſtands on a pleaſant ſcite—ſheltered from the winds, yet enjoying a free circulation of the air; plentifully

* *Kenne*, from the Britiſh *Caine*, ſignifies, according to Lluyd, *limpid, fair, beautiful.*

† The ſtone with which the church was built, was raiſed at the Trehill quarry.

‡ Shaw remarks: "In *itſelf* a barren flinty common, the vaſt ſummit of *Haldon* diſplays one of the nobleſt proſpects in this kingdom—to the ſouth, a glorious expanſe of ſea, with the Exe winding from the city into it, begirt with numerous villages and ſeats—the other three points affording, at the ſame time, ſome of the fineſt inland ſcenes imaginable."

§ Indeed they are chiefly maintained at the expence of the turnpike. But the materials, with which they are made, are ſo excellent, and ſo near at hand, that to have merely tolerable roads, would be inexcuſeable. The ſmall flints and ſand that are brought from Haldon, cemented with the natural ſtratum, muſt form a ſolid maſs not eaſily yielding to the preſſure of carriage-wheels. The fault is, that the roads here (as in other parts of Devon) are left to *make themſelves:* where they want to be repaired, the Haldon-gravel is ſtrewn careleſsly over them. By travelling on theſe hard looſe flints, many valuable horſes (not of the Exmoor-breed) have been materially injured.

provided

provided with good water; and ſurrounded by well-encloſed meadows, in the vale, and fields and orchards, on the ſlope of the hills. Kenne-Town conſiſts of about ſixty houſes, moſtly thatched, but not remarkably neat. *Kenneford*, ſays Riſdon, "is an hamlet and great thoroughfare; to which the brook Kenne communicates its name as well as ſtream." This village lies on the turnpike-road, conſiderably larger than Kenne-Town. In *Haldon-tything* is a decent manſion-houſe, with a large farm ſo called; the property of Mr. Hellyer, to whom the other houſes in the village alſo belong. In *Lyſton-tything* there are a few ſcattered farms. *Thornton-Village* lies towards Mamhead. Several of the farm-houſes in this pariſh contain large families. This pariſh, indeed, is very populous; and it is burthened with paupers. * Kenne was the ancient inheritance of the Earls of Devon; and, in Riſdon's time, remained in the crown. Mr. Waltham, one of the recorders of Exeter, had a leaſe of it. Mr. Oxenham is the preſent lord of the manor of Kenne. His court is held at Kenneford, where (at Michaelmas) are ſworn a portreeve, two conſtables, and a tything-man.—Haldon-houſe, in this pariſh, lies about four miles and half from the city of Exeter. This houſe was built by Sir George Chudleigh, bart. who removed from Aſhton to Haldon. Colonel Chudleigh, the father of the famous Dutcheſs of Kingſton, was the brother of Sir George Chudleigh. On the deceaſe of Sir George, Haldon-houſe fell to his four daughters; the eldeſt of whom was married to Prideaux of Place, or Prideaux-caſtle near Padſtow in Cornwall; the ſecond, to Sir John Chicheſter of Youlſton, bart.; the third, to Sir George Oxenden: the fourth remained unmarried. In the diſtribution of Sir George Chudleigh's property, Haldon-houſe was allotted to the lady who married Sir John Chicheſter. Sir John, poſſeſt of Haldon by marriage, ſold it to Mrs. Anne Baſſet; who ſold it to John Jones, eſq. who ſold it to William Webber, eſq. who ſold it to Sir Robert Palk, bart. its preſent proprietor.† Sir Robert Palk married Miſs Anne Vanſittart (daughter of Vanſittart, of Shotteſbrook, Berkſhire) by whom he had iſſue—Anne, the eldeſt, married to Sir Bourchier Wrey, bart. (who died in 1791) Lawrence, ſo called after Gen. Lawrence (to whom the general bequeathed his fortune) Catharine, who died young; Emelia, who, alſo, died at an early age. Mr. Palk married Lady Mary Bligh (daughter of John Bligh, Earl and Viſcount Darnley) Aug. 6, 1789. Lady Mary died March, 1791; leaving iſſue a ſon, named Robert, who died in 1792. In May, the ſame year, Mr. Palk married Lady Elizabeth Vaughan, the eldeſt daughter of the Earl of Liſburne.—In point of architecture, Haldon-houſe merits attention. About 70 years ſince, Sir George Chudleigh began to build Haldon-houſe: it is one of the beſt modern houſes in Devonſhire, executed after the model of Buckingham-houſe in St. James's park. Sir George Chudleigh died before the building was compleated. At his deceaſe, Haldon-

* "*Kenne* & *Kenford* were aunciently therles of Devon, & eſcheated unto the crowne." Sir W. Pole, p. 256.

† Arms of "Palk, *ſa. an eagle diſplayed ar. beaked and legged or, within a bordure engrailed of the ſecond.* Creſt, *on a ſemi-terreſtrial globe of the northern hemiſphere, proper, an eagle riſing, as in the arms.* Granted to Robert Palk, of Headborough, in the county of Devon, Nov. 14, 1760." Edmondſon.——The motto to Sir Robert Palk's arms, is—*Deo ducente.*

houſe conſiſted of four regular fronts, ſix rooms on a floor, with ſuitable offices in ſeparate wings.† Haldon-houſe was built of brick, which Sir Robert Palk covered with Rawlinſon's patent ſtucco: this gives it the appearance of a free-ſtone ſtructure. There were formerly ſlopes and ſteps that led up to the hall-door; ſo that the offices below were underground. All this aſcent Sir Robert Palk removed, and laid open the offices; by which the houſe appears one ſtory higher than before.‡ The great front is eaſtward. Two geometrical ſtaircaſes, one at the north, the other at the ſouth end, were lately erected.* The gardens on the ſouth-ſide of the houſe were removed to ſome little diſtance by Sir Robert: and their place is now occupied by lawn, with ſuitable plantations. The improvements round the houſe are happily planned: and the rapid and vigorous growth of the many thouſand trees, which have been recently planted, excites our ſurprize, from the high and open ſituations where they flouriſh. Sir Robert Palk has, by act of parliament, encloſed ſome hundreds of acres from Haldon, for the purpoſe of extending his plantations. On Penhill, one of the loftieſt eminences in this country, was lately erected Lawrence-caſtle, in honor of General Lawrence—a triangular building, with round towers at the corners. On the ground-floor is a ſtatue, repreſenting General Lawrence: it ſtands on a round black marble pedeſtal. Of the Perſian inſcription for this monument ſent to Sir Robert Palk by his highneſs the Nabob Wallajah, the following is a tranſlation:

To the memory of the late Major General Stringer Lawrence, his highneſs the Nabob Wallajah, Ameer ul Hind, Sepáh Sorular, Prince of the Carnatic, and the Ally of his Britannic Majeſty, has cauſed this marble to be inſcribed in teſtimony of his friendſhip, and of the high ſenſe he entertains of the important ſervices the general rendered to him, and to his friends the Engliſh in India, as he was the firſt founder of the Engliſh power in Hindoſtan.

The room above is finiſhed in a ſtyle of elegance. The extenſiveneſs and diverſity of the proſpect, from this caſtle, are ſufficiently obvious. To the eaſt, Blackdown; to the north-eaſt, the Quantock-hills; to the north-weſt, the high lands about Okehampton; to the ſouth-weſt, Brentorr; to the ſouth, the Engliſh channel, the cliffs of Beer and Seaton, and the iſle of Portland; with the various ſcenery preſented by the intermediate country, muſt furniſh a large fund of obſervation to the contemplative mind. That this favoured ſeat, where both grandeur and beauty are diſplayed in an uncommon degree, is deemed an object of curioſity by travellers, we have repeated proofs: and, whilſt we recollect the flattering attentions of *Majeſty*, we ſhould not overlook the teſtimony of a late traveller of taſte. "From *Exeter* we aſcend the immenſe hill of *Haldon*, near ſeven miles in length, and three broad. About half way up, we have a pleaſing view of Haldon-houſe, the elegant ſeat of Sir Robert Palk, built after the manner of Buckingham-houſe, and well ſurrounded with plan-

† "There were eight acres of garden and fiſhponds. On the farm there was a good houſe, with proper barns, ſheep-pens, ſtables, and other conveniences. And the arable, meadow, and paſture ground, amounted to about 180 acres."

‡ In niches in the arcade are marble buſts of Europe, Aſia, Africa, and America.

* The particoloured floor in the hall, of red and yellow wood, was brought by Sir Robert Palk from the Eaſt-Indies: it was taken from the French at one of the ſieges, there.

tations."



HALDON HOUSE.

Drawn & Engraved by T. Bonnor

The Seat of Sir Robert Palk Bar.t to whom this Plate is Inscribed

By his Obliged Servant, R. Polwhele.

Published by R. Polwhele July 1st 1790.

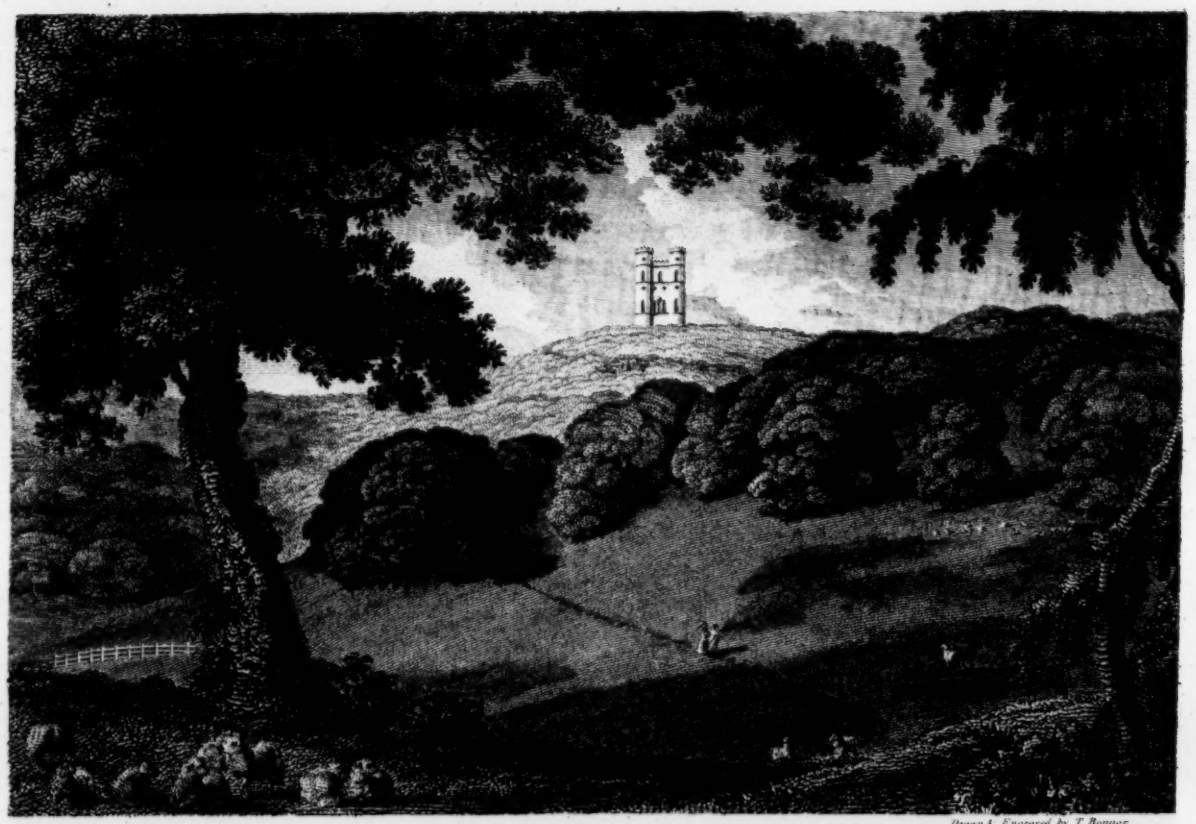


VIEW FROM HALDON.

Drawn & Engraved by T. Bonner.

The Seat of Sir Robert Palk Bar.t to whom this Plate is inscribed
by his Obliged Servant,
R. POLWHELE.

Publish'd by R. Polwhele December 2d 1793.



Drawn & Engraved by T. Bonnor

LAWRENCE TOWER, HALDON.

To Lawrence Palk Esqr

This Plate is inscribed
By his Obedient Servant
R. Polwhele

Published by R. Polwhele Crediton Septr 1797

tations."*—"Trehill was the dwelling of Waltham, who married the daughter of Long and Southcote, but died without iſſue, leaving his land to his brother's ſon, of his own name and profeſſion."† Waltham was married to Savery: and from Savery, Trehill came to the Leys, by purchaſe.‡ It is now in the poſſeſſion of John Ley, eſq.—Bickham, at preſent, the reſidence of Stackhouſe Tolfrey, eſq. is the property of John Short, eſq.—Holloway, Mr. Luſcombe's, is a neat houſe.—"Burrowe gave name to its ancient inhabitants—lately the land of Croſſing." Burrowe and Underdown, in a ſtraight line between Haldon-village and the Chudleigh road, are both the property of Sir Robert Palk.

The church of Kenne, dedicated to St. Andrew, is built of the red ſtone already mentioned, which, however, does not appear, as this whole ſtructure is whited over on the outſide; as well as the tower. It ſeems rather a low tower, in proportion to the ſize of the church. The church is a regular building, conſiſting of a nave, a chancel, and two aiſles. In the clear, it is about 72 feet by 36. Some little painted glaſs remains in the window over the communion-table, and in ſeveral other windows. The gallery at the weſt-end, the ſcreen, dividing the church from the chancel, and the chancel itſelf, are neat; though the gilding and colors of the ſcreen want refreſhing. There is a very handſome mahogany pulpit and deſk: and the church, on the whole, is decently ſeated. On the north-ſide of the chancel, is a monument to the memory of William Huchenſon:

Infra Reponuntur Exuviæ viri vere venerabilis Guliel. Huchenſon. S. T. D.

He was canon of the church of Exeter. In the north-eaſt corner of the north-aiſle, is a marble monument to the memory of John Geere, gent. who died in 1748, aged 48. He lived at Holloway. In the ſouth-eaſt corner of the ſouth-aiſle is a handſome monument to the memory of Richard Waltham, eſq. of Trehill. His effigy is repreſented kneeling before a deſk. The inſcription, on a ſoft ſlate, is partly ſcaled off: and the monument is, altogether, much decayed. Over one of the pillars that divide the ſouth-aiſle from the body of the church, is a very handſome monument of marble, in memory of the "Longs de Newhouſe, et Gulielmus Oxenham de Oxenham." The firſt-fruits of this rectory are 46l. 13s. 4d.—yearly tenths, 4l. 13s. 4d. "Patron of the church of Kenne (ſays Sir W. Pole) is Doctor Huchinſon." The patrons in Bacon's *Liber-regis*, are "Frances Gould, widow, 1688—Sir Will. Courtenay, 1724—Lord Viſcount Courtenay, 1784." Lord Courtenay is, at preſent, the patron, and Thomas Clack, the rector. In the epiſcopal regiſters is mentioned a chantry-chapel of St. John the Evangeliſt, in Kenne.

* Shaw. † Riſdon.

‡ "A family of the name of Drewe flouriſhed at *Trehill* and at St. Leonard's near Exeter—the original of which was a younger brother of Sharpham-houſe; who, by the profeſſion of the law, and a match with one of the daughters and coheireſſes of Cruwys of Cruwys-Morchard, proſpered in theſe places. John Drewe, eſq. of St. Leonard's, by Agnes his wife, the daughter of Watkyn York, had iſſue twenty children; but, I think, they all died without male iſſue"—ſays Prince.

ARCH-

ARCHDEACONRY OF EXETER.

DEANRY of AYLESBEARE.

I HAVE already particularized ſeveral parts of the deanry of Ayleſbeare, in my view of the preſent archdeaconry. The more remarkable ſpots, indeed, in this diſtrict, have been, ſeveral times, occaſionally, noticed. I ſhall content myſelf, therefore, with a ſimple enumeration of the pariſhes into which the deanry is divided—Sowton, Pinhoe, Poltimore, Stoke-Canon, Huxham, Columb-John, Whimple, Broadclyſt, Rockbeare, Honiton-Clyſt, Ayleſbeare, Faringdon, Clyſt-St. Mary, Clyſt-St. George, Topſham, Woodbury, Lympſtone, Withecombe-Raleigh, Littleham, Eaſt-Budleigh, Bicton, Colyton-Raleigh, Harpford, Fen-Ottery, Otterton, Sidmouth, Salcombe, Branſcombe, Sidbury, Ottery.

SOWTON (in Domeſday, *terra ſervientium regis, Sutone)* is commonly underſtood to mean *South-Town*. On the Clyſt in Sowton, is Biſhop's-clyſt bridge, conſtructed of ſtone, and conſiſting of five arches.* Of the families formerly reſident in Sowton, a branch of the *Aſh* or *Eſſe* family ſeems the moſt remarkable. "A younger branch of the family of Aſh (ſays Prince) is yet living in genteel degree at *Sowton* (formerly called *Clyſt-Fomiſon* from the ancient owners of it, the *Fomiſons)* though much ſhort of the ſplendor of his anceſtors. What, however, is not a little remarkable, out of this houſe at Sowton, have iſſued ſeveral eminent families of great reputation in the eaſtern parts of England. Sir Joſeph Aſh of Tittenham, in the county of Middleſex (created a baronet by Charles 2, Sept. 19, 1660) deſcended from James Aſh, third ſon of Nicholas Aſh or Eſſe, of Sowton, by Joan his wife, the daughter of Anthony Pollard of Harwood."† The manor of

* Chapple's MSS.

† "Clift-Fomeſon, alias Sowton, anno 27 of Kinge Henry 3, Richard de Fomeſon held; and Richard de Fomeſon held the ſame, anno 24 of Kinge Edw. 1; & in the latter end of Kinge Edw. 4, Henry de Eſſe, & his ſiſters, held this land; & anno 19 of Kinge Edw. 3, Richard de Eſſe, or Aiſh, & his ſiſters, held a knight's fee in this place. This land doth ſtill remayne in the name of Eſſe, or Aiſh. A good part of Cliſt Sachvill, now Biſhop's Cliſt, lyeth in this pariſh, wch belonged unto the Biſhop of Exon; & nowe unto therle of Bedford." Sir W. Pole, p. 232.——And thus Weſtcote: "We com now to *Sowton*, or rather *South-towne*, but anciently *Clyſt-Fomizon*, (and more anciently Clyſt St. Mychel) then the land of Rychard de Fomizon under Henry III. But by his daughter and heyre Eſſe, alias Aſhe, was inducted ther, and yet ther contynews: the only remaynder of that long lyvinge name and clarious progenye of Eſſe, who is ſayd to derive his name from the river Eſſe, now Exe, and he Aſhe; whoes well known enſigns of generoſitie are quartered by many famelys of this county and elſwher, as none more vulgar, and therefore yt ſhall not need to blaz on them heere. Of this tribe beſyds many worthy knights and famous men (for it was a very fruitful ſtirpe and tranſmitted or tranſplanted ytſelf into many places, and flouriſhed in great ſtate) ther was in the tyme of King John one very rarely learned, and famous for thoes tymes, a diligent wryter named Simon de Fraxinus, alias Eſſe or Aſhe. But I cannot yet leave Mr. Fomyſon; I muſt tell you how he was ſerved with a prettye pranke. This Mr. Fomyzon was not only lord of the whole pariſhe, but patron alſo, having the perpetuitie of the donation of the benefice, which he loſt ſomwhat ſtranglye, and for the raritie therof and cunninge therein not altogether unworthy your eares. Biſhop Walter Branſcomb havinge gotten the mannor houſe and demeſnes of Clyſt-Sachevile (now Clyſt Biſhope but how you may perchance know when we come unto yt) and builded a fayre pallace theron, and lyving ther, a fryer, his chaplain and confeſſor fell ſick and died, and was by right to have byn buried at Farringdon, the pallace ſtanding in that pariſh. But becauſe the church ſtood ſomwhat farr remote off, the wayes dirty and deep, the weather wett, (or ſome other politick cauſe not divulged) the biſhope would have the corpes to be carried to Clyſt-Fomyzone church ther to be buried (which was ſomwhat neerer, yea bordering upon the biſhope's demeſns) the two pariſhes beinge dyvided only by a ſtandinge poole. It was not kept ſo ſecrett, but Mr. Fomyzon was advertiſed therof, and that maugre his teeth a new *leich* way, (a thing of ſom moment in thoes dayes) ſhould be made over his land. He therefore muſtereth upp his ſervants and tenants, and with that ſtrength ſtands at the bridge that ſevered the biſhop's and his land, and when the corps was brought, forbyddeth them to enter uppon his land. The Lord Biſhops men reſpected yt not, but, notwithſtanding the denyall, preſſe forward. The gentleman withſtands them. At length the contention grew ſo egar and hotte, that my lord's frier was throwen into the water. The biſhops men for the preſent lett him lye, but the inſuing night very ſecretlye took him upp and buried him. But my lord takes the matter tenderly, and as a very haynous offence, that a religious father, a holy frier, his owne chaplyn and confeſſor, ſhould

of *Sowton* was adjudged by the Houſe of Peers to Mrs. Anne Salter, ſiſter of Michael Salter, who aſſumed the name of Aſh, as the heireſs of Henry Aſh, eſq. the laſt owner—19 July, 1775.‡

The church of Sowton is dedicated to St. Michael—firſt-fruits of the rectory 11l. 16s. 3d.—yearly tenths, 1l. 3s. 7¼d. Patron, Biſhop of Exeter; rector, George Moore, Archdeacon of Cornwall.§

PINHOE (*Peonnho* in the Saxon chronicle, *Penhou* in Hoveden) is frequently ſpelt *Pinhoo*.‖ This pariſh is three miles in length, and two in breadth. The ſituation is high: the north-part of the pariſh is encloſed and well wooded; and elms are its moſt flouriſhing trees. Monkerton, Langaton, Herrington, and Wolton, are ſituated in the ſouth part of the pariſh. The houſes are built of ſtone and brick, ſlated in general, and compact and neat. The farms are large, and in a good ſtate of cultivation. Of about four hundred inhabitants, who are, in general, very healthy, there are, uſually, fifteen paupers, and forty day-labourers. In the Harleian collection we read, *tempore Henrici 3 regis, Robertus de Vallibus fuit capitalis dominus manerii de Pinhawe alias Pynhoe, et Edvardus de Pinhoe chartelarius ſive liber tenens ibidem inhabitavit. Thomas Molton miles fuit dominus de Pinhoe et ibidem habitavit tempore E. 2. Anno 23 H. 8. tota hereditas manerii predicti et hereditas Johannis Hill de Spraxton deſcendebat Tho. Huſſey, Willielmo Clopton, Johanni Walgrave et Helenæ poſt mortem Geneveſæ dominæ Say ut conſanguineis ut coheredibus ipſis Geneveſæ filiæ Johannis Hill fratris Elizabethæ nuptæ Johanni Cheyney.* Pinhoe, then, was poſſeſt by Robert de Vallibus in the reign of Henry the 3d and in that of Edw. 2d, by Sir Thomas Molton, knight; "whom (ſays Riſdon) Sir John his ſon ſucceeded, and left his only daughter Maud, married to Sir John Stretch, knight. This land, by the heirs general, came to Cheyney, whoſe daughter and heireſs Mable, was married to *Walgrave*; as appears on a tomb at Buers in Suffolk." According to another account, *Pincourt* (for ſo the manſion-houſe of the manor was called) was the ſeat of Stretch, one of whoſe coheirs brought it to *Cheyney*, or *de Caſinets*; whoſe race lived there in good eſteem for four deſcents: and the patrimony

ſhould be ſo unreverently caſt into the water; and ſo inſtead of going to heaven by the way of purgatorye, might chance light on Charon's boat, and ſo be carried by water on another courſe, ſends the next day (to have him brought back again) many of his brethren the fryers, and with all ceremonies fyttinge; but here ſprung a miracle. The fryer was in the night taken away by the angels, and carried with Enoch into heaven, and ſo was canonized a ſaynt. Yet his lordſhipp was not therwith ſatisfied, but contynewes his ſpleen againſt Mr. Fomyzon, and firſt by excommunication, and ſo ſucceſſively by other violent exorbitant vexations, too longe and tedious to be reherſed, ſo troubled and tormented him, that after much conteſting, and ſtronger patience, the gentleman unable to hold out, was inforced to proſtrate himſelf to the biſhope, which could not be accepted without the mediation of great friends. Yet their interceſſion, and his humble ſubmiſſion, was not powerful enough to expiate the offence, and procure his favour, but that he muſt give him the patronage of the pariſhe, and a piece of land therwith to be annexed to his mannor and demeſnes of Clyſt. It might be thought ſomwhat hard, and a deare purchace, to pay ſo great a fyne for his lordſhip's friendſhips, and ſom of you would have bynn perchance hardly drawen unto yt. Yet I commend his patience therein; for conſidering how he delt with the channons for the Corniſh wood, and Mr. Sachevill for the mannor of Clyſt, he did not amiſſe to doe as the phezant did to the grippe, when he tooke but two of his younge, when he might have all and himſelf togeather; for as the poet ſayth, he thanked him for his favourable kyndneſſe.

A payre of young ones taketh from his neſt,
And leaves the fearfull recreant the reſt,
Who gives him thancks his goodneſſe would ſo doe,
That might take the averye, and the old ones too."

Weſtcote's MS. *Brit. Muſeum.*

‡ Chapple's MSS.

§ "Patron of the church of Cliſt Fomeſon, alias Sowton, is therle of Bedford; valewed 12l. 16s. 3d." Sir W. Pole, p. 232.

‖ *Pinhoo*, or *Pinhawes*," ſays Weſtcote. Of this word we have different etymologies. *Pyn*, we are told, being Britiſh for a *pound*, and *hoe*, *high*, it means *the high pound*. Others ſay, that as *how* is ſynonymous with *combe*, it implies the *hollow at the foot of the hill*—while others ſpell the word *Pen-hoo*, the *woody ſummit of a hill*—*hoo* ſignifying a *thicket*. Oppoſite to *Mannehewe*, in Domeſday, *terra tainorum regis*, Chapple has written "*Pinhoe* qu."

was divided among the four daughters of Sir John Cheyney, one of whom Sir Wm. Courtenay married.*

The church (dedicated to St. Michael) is ſituated in the middle of the pariſh. It is built of ſtone, 21 feet in height. The tower is 52 feet high, containing four bells. In the clear, the church is 57 feet in length, and 27 feet 10 inches in breadth. "*Pinhoo*, or *Pinhawes* or *Pinhoe*, *pri. Sti. Nicholai, Exon, propr.*—"† The firſt-fruits of this vicarage are, 14l. 13s. 4d.—yearly tenths 1l. 9s. 4d.—the Dean and Chapter of Exeter, propr.—Biſhop of Exeter, the patron. Jerom Cheriton, vicar, begun the regiſter in 1561, and was buried in 1640—his ſucceſſors, Richard Breercliffe, Joſeph Hayne, John Conybeare, Charles Strong, John Bradford, Dr. Thomas Skynner, and Thomas Heyman Lovering, the preſent incumbent.‡ The vicarage-houſe, adjoining to the church-yard, is a modern building; from which there is a very fine pictoreſque view: and there is a more extenſive proſpect from Beacon-down-field behind the houſe.

POLTIMORE (*olim Clyſt-Mois* an old MS. ſays) in Domeſday, *Pultimore, terra Haimerici*, is conjectured to mean *the great pool*—or *Pol-ty-more—the great houſe at the pool.* Poltimore lies about four miles to the north-eaſt of the city of Exeter. *Poltimore-houſe* ſtands in the middle of the pariſh, to which "belongs (ſays Prince) a park, warren, dove-cote, ponds—all fitted for hoſpitality." Poltimore was, originally, the ſeat of the *Poltimores*,§ knights. In the Harleian collection we find: *Stephanus de Poltymore tempore H.* 3. *fuit dominus ibidem et habuit exitum. Bartholomeum Poltymore, qui habuit exitum. Ricardum de Poltymore militem et habuit exitum. Ricardum de Poltymore qui per cartam datam* 21 *E.* 1. *dedit manerium predictum cuidam Simoni de Monte-acuto militi Dnō ſive magiſtro ſuo ſic noncupat in carta per quam conceſſit omnes terras ſuas in Poltymore Wybridge Bocome et South Tauton prefato Simoni ſi contingat prefatum Ricardum obire ſine exitu. Simon de Monteacuto poſtea per cartam datam* 26 *Edw.* 1. *dedit manerium de Poltymore Willielmo Pontington canonico in eccleſia cathedrali de Exon et cuidam Johanni de Baunfield.* "*Clyſt-Moys*, now called *Poltymoore*, Poltimore held, and Sir Symon de Montague—but ſince the tyme of Edw. 1. yt hath bynn the patrimonye of the well-deſcended, well-reſpected, well-beloved famely of the Bampfields; whoſe manſion-houſe (ſays Weſtcote) ſeated as yt were in the navell thereof, is well

* "Here ſtood Pincourt, a fayer manſion-houſe, but now utterly demolyſhed or ruinated, I know not which (ſays Weſtcote). It was the ſeat of Strech, of which progeny was Sir John Strech, and another of the ſame name Ryviz, one of whoſe coheyrs brought yt to Chenye, alias *de Cazineto* or *de Caneto*, whoes race lyved in great eſtimation for ſome few deſcents: and then his patrimony was divided amonge fower diſtafes." Weſtcote's MS. *Brit. Muſ.*——Sir W. Pole ſpeaks to the ſame purpoſe: "Pinho, in the beginninge of the reigne of Kinge Henry 3, Walter de Wallibus, or Waleis, was lord thereof; & in Kinge Edw. 2 tyme, Sr Thomas de Molton, kt, held the ſame, wch by Margery, on of the ſiſters of Sr Willam Hereward, & on of the heires of Jone, wief of Sr Mawrice Barkley, had iſſue Sr John Molton, of Pinho, kt, whoſe daughter Matild was wief of Sr John Streche, kt, whoſe ſonne Sr John, by Katerin his wief, had iſſue Cicely, wief of Sr Willam Cheney, and Eliſabeth, wief of Sr Thomas Bechamp, of White Lakington, kt. Cicely had iſſue Sr Edmond, & John Cheney, unto whom his mother gave Pinho. John Cheney maried Eliſabeth, daughter of Robert Hill, of Spaxton, & aunt & heire of Genovefa, daughter and heire of John Hill, of Spaxton, & had iſſue John, wch by Alis, daughter of .... Stowell, of Cothelſton, had iſſue Iſabell, wief of Edward Walgrave, of Suffolk, which had iſſue John. This manor is lately ſold and diſperſed amongſt the tenants and others." P. 231, 232.

† Bacon.

‡ "The vicar of Pinhoe receives, annually, out of the crown rents, 16s. out of which 4s. 1d. is deducted, as a fee, if I miſtake not, to the exchequer-officers. There is a tradition, that after the engagement with the Danes at Pinhoe, this penſion was ſettled by the crown on the then miniſter, in conſideration of his having ſupplied the Engliſh army with a number of arrows for their better defence againſt the enemy, and that it has been ever ſince continued to his ſucceſſors in the vicarage." Chapple's MSS.

§ Who bore for their arms, *a griffin ſegreant, or, in a field azure.*

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provyded with all commodities for hoſpitalitie."† Poltimore hath continued to the preſent moment, in the Bampfylde-family; whoſe connexion with ſeveral noble houſes, as Beauchamp, Cobham, Saint Maur, Clifford, is well known. And they "greatly augmented their eſtate by marrying the daughters and heireſſes of Hoxham, Pederton, Turvey, Merton, Saint Maur of Northmolton, and Copleſtone."* Sir John Bampfylde of Poltimore, bart. married one of the daughters and coheirs of Copleſtone of Copleſtone and Warleigh, which laſt eſtate ſhe brought with her to this houſe. Sir Copleſtone Bampfylde was their eldeſt ſon, (among nineteen children)—of whoſe public virtues I have ſpoken at large: and he was beloved and reſpected in every ſituation. Perhaps, my readers will not be diſpleaſed with his portrait as drawn by Prince, though not finiſhed with the fineſt touches of the pencil. "Shall you reſpect his mein, and outward appearance, he was the goodlieſt perſon that ever mine eyes beheld. Of ſtature much above the common ſtandard of men, exceeding, by ſome inches, ſix foot in heighth. For girth and bulk he was every way proportionable, which was alſo compleatly filled out with a vigorous and lively ſoul; of which we may ſay that it did, *non tantum bene ſed auguſtè & ſplendide habitare*, dwell, not in an eaſy and pleaſant only, but in a very noble and ſtately manſion. He was alſo of a very ſweet aſpect; of a manly and yet a charming countenance: to whom that of *Suetonius*, in relation to *Auguſtus*, may be truly applied, that he was, *formâ eximiâ, & per omnes ætatis gradus, venuſtiſſima*, very comely and charming through all the periods of his age; ſo that he was the darling of his country: and it may be ſtill a queſtion, whether he was more beloved or admired? Nor did his intellectual faculties fall ſhort of his other perfections; for he had a ready wit, and a good judgment, and was of a truly large and generous ſoul. For though he had a fair eſtate, and a very plentiful fortune, for many years together, he did not only live up to it, but beyond it; always keeping about him a great retinue, and a noble equi-

† "Poltimore had theſe followinge of yt name inhabitants theire; Stephen de Poltimore, Bartholemewe, Sr Richard, & Sr Richard de Poltimore his ſonne, wch granted this land unto Simon Lord Montacut. They had alſoe land called Poltymore, in Glamorganſhire. The Lo. Simon Montacut ſold this land unto Willam Ponting(ton), a cannon of the church of Exon, for cclı, anno 26 of Kinge Edw. 1, wch gave it unto John Baunfild, whom he had brought up, for he ſtileth him (Alumpnus). This John Baunfild maried Elinor, daughtr of Sr Humphry Bechamp, of Ryme, & had iſſue John, wch maried Iſabell, daughter of Sr John Cobham, of Blackburgh Bollay, & had iſſue John 3, wch maried Jone, daughter of Jefferey Gilbard, & had iſſue John the 4, & Thomas. His ſecond wief was Jone, daughter & heire of Willam Hoxham, but had noe iſſue by her. John Baunfild maried Jone, daughter & coheire of Sr Richard Merton, but died wthout iſſue. Thomas his brother ſucceeded him, & maried Agnes, ye daughter of Adam Copleſton, & had iſſue John ye 5, & Richard. John ye 5, by Agnes, daughter & heire of John Pederton, of Hardington, had iſſue Sr Willam, & Peter, of Hardington. Sr William firſt maried Margaret, daughter of Walter Pancefoote, of Compton Pancefoote, & had iſſue Walter, wch firſt maried Conſtance, on of ye daughters of Edward Langford. Shee died iſſueleſs. His ſecond wief was Grace, daughter of Sir Ralph Pudſey, & had iſſue Willam. Hee died anno 19 of Kinge Edw. 4. After his death his wief was maried unto Sr Roger Toecots, kt. Willam Baunfild, of Poltimore, maried Margaret, ſiſter & coheire of Sr Willam Saint Maure, kt, & had iſſue Edward, wch by Eliſabeth, the daughter of Sr Nicholas Wadham, of Meriſild, had iſſue Richard, wch by Eliſabeth, daughter of Sr John Sidenham, of Brimpton, had iſſue Sr Amias, wch by Eliſabeth, daughter of Sir John Clifton, of Harrynton, had iſſue John, Willam, Amias, Charles, & Edward. John Baunfild, nowe of Poltimore, maried Eliſabeth, daughter of Thomas Drake, of Bukland Monacorum, & had iſſue Amias, wch died in travaile out of Italy, & John. Radeſlo & Puddingſhays lieth in Poltimore, ſometime the land of Hugh Poddinge, wch, anno 39 of Kinge Edw. 3, granted the ſame unto Elias, ſonne of John Wilde, whoſe ſiſter Jone brought it unto John Croſſe, of Sidbiry, whoſe grandſon John, by his ſonne John, ſold the ſame, anno 5 of Henry 6, unto John Baunfild, of Poltimore, wch gave it unto Peter his younger ſonne, & hath ever ſithens bine in Baunfild, of Hardington, untill not many yeeres paſt .... Baunfild, of Hardington, eſquier, ſold it unto Richard Bamfild, of Poltimore, eſq. whoſe grandſonne John nowe enjoyeth it." Sir W. Pole, p. 230, 231.

* A memorable incident (as Prince informs us) happened to one of the heirs of this houſe, not many generations back. His father dying, the young gentleman became a ward to ſome perſon of rank in a diſtant county; who ſeizing upon his perſon and eſtate, gave out that the young man was on his travels abroad; but in the mean time brought him up in the quality of a ſervant. It happened, however, that one of Mr. Bampfylde's tenants having ſuſpicion of ſomething myſterious in this tranſaction, made it his buſineſs to find out the young gentleman; when a developement took place, and the right heir of the family retrieved his rank.

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page. He was farther (what is the badge of a true gentleman) of a courteous, obliging carriage to all; but very condeſcending to his inferiors, willing to befriend and gratify 'em, if in any thing they applied themſelves unto him. As if he had been of that ſweet Emperor *Titus*'s make and conſtitution, of whom the hiſtorian teſtifies, *nullum unquam a ſe triſtem dimiſſiſſe*, that he never loved to let any client depart from him with an heavy heart. In a word, he was every way a gallant gentleman, and was the honour of his time, and our country."* Sir Copleſtone had an only ſon, Col. Hugh Bampfylde, who married a lady of great virtues, of the noble family of the Cliffords; and who reſided at Warleigh. This gentleman, returning from Cornwall (where he had been preſent at the nuptials of a friend) met with an accident that cut ſhort his days. Riding ſwiftly down a hill, out of ſight of his ſervants, his horſe tripped and threw him off with ſuch violence, that, pitching on his head, he fractured his ſkull, and ſoon after expired—" before whoſe fatal end (ſays Prince) there were obſerved ſome unuſual forboding circumſtances, which I ſhall not, at preſent, commemorate; leſt I ſhould be thought herein too ſuperſtitious in the cenſure of ſome: nor can I wholly pretermit the thing, that I may not be accounted profane in the opinion of others." Colonel Hugh Bampfylde left two ſons, the eldeſt of whom, Copleſtone Warwick Bampfylde, ſucceeded to the title of baronet after the death of his grandfather Sir Copleſtone. Sir Copleſtone making a viſit to his ſon's relict and his grandſons at Warleigh, ſaid, as ſoon as he entered the houſe, "that he ſhould never more go thence alive"—which accordingly happened: for, he had been there but a very ſhort time before the gout (with which he was greatly afflicted) returning upon him with violence, put a period to his days. Before his deceaſe, he called his family together, and left it in ſtrict charge with them—that they ſhould always continue faithful to the religion of the eſtabliſhed church, and be ſure to pay their allegiance to the right heirs of the crown. He died in the 55th year of his age; and was brought from Warleigh to Poltimore, and buried in the pariſh church, where no monument was erected to his memory. His grandſon, Sir Copleſtone Warwick Bampfylde, ſucceeded to Poltimore, and to the Bampfylde eſtate, alſo, in Somerſet. By the daughter and heireſs of Pederton, John Bampfylde of Poltimore had poſſeſt Hardington in Somerſet, which he ſettled upon Peter his younger ſon; at which place the name of Bampfylde flouriſhed from the days of Henry the 6th to the year 1694; when the laſt male iſſue of that family, Warwick Bampfylde, eſq. ſettled Hardington and his other lands, upon this young gentleman, who was his kinſman and godſon. When Prince wrote, Sir Copleſtone Warwick Bampfylde was about ten years old. Charles Warwick Bampfylde, eſq. eldeſt ſon of Sir Richard Bampfylde, bart. married, Feb. 1776, Miſs Moore, eldeſt daughter of Sir John Moore; and on the deceaſe of Sir Richard, ſucceeded to his titles and eſtates.§

§ The Bampfylde arms, as given by Prince—*or, on a bend gul. three mullets arg. with an hand gul. in a canton.* Creſt, *a lion's head erazed ſab. crowned gul.* Motto; *Delectare in Domino.* "Bampfylde, *ar. on a bend gu. three mullets or.* Creſt, *a lion's head erazed ſa. ducally crowned gu.*" Edmondſon. * Prince, p. 125.

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The church of Poltimore is† dedicated to St. Mary. The rectory of Poltimore is united with Huxham—firſt-fruits 15l. 15s. 5d.—yearly tenths 1l. 11s. 6½d. Patr. Sir Charles Warwick Bampfylde, bart. rector, Richard Warwick Bampfylde; —his predeceſſor, James Michel.‡

Stoke-Canon is, in Domeſday, "*terra epiſcopi Exon, Stoche. Stoke,* according to Dugdale, ſignifies a *village.*§ "The church (ſays Riſdon) beareth the adjunct of *canon*; where there is an ancient houſe not now employed to the uſe of its firſt foundation." Stoke-Canon ſtands a little above the confluence of the Exe and Columb.‖

The church of Stoke-Canon is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene.¶ ||||Stoke-canon was given to the church of Exeter by Canute the Dane, to make expiation (probably) for the ravages of his father Swain, in that city and its cathedral. This gift was fairly repreſented in a window in the pariſh church, and not long ago very viſible—"a king with a triple crown," with this inſcription: "*Canutus Rex donavit hoc manerium Eccles. Exon.*" Perhaps the font in this church (already noticed) is as curious as that at Alphington; being in the ſame groteſque ſtyle. Sir Wm. Pole intimates, that Stoke-Canon was given by King Athelſtan to the church of St. Peter in Exeter. "Stoke-Canon is a donative not certified;" and a peculiar of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter, who are proprietors and patrons. Curate,** Thomas Prowſe.

Huxham (in Domeſday *terra Radvlfi de Pomerei, Hocheſham*—in the Ledger-book of Otterton-priory, *Hokeſham)* has been ſometimes ſpelt *Hookſham.*†† "Hoxham anciently belonged unto y^t^ name. Robert de Hoxham held the ſame in Kinge Henry 2 tyme, & contynewed in the names of Will^a^m & Robert unto Kinge Edw. 3 tyme. The laſt Will^a^m had iſſue Jone, wief of John Baunfild. Shee died w^th^out iſſue; but the land beinge intailed unto the iſſue of Baunfild; they have enjoyed it ever ſithens, & it is nowe thenheritanc of John Baunfild, eſq."—ſays Sir W. Pole.§§ Huxham is ſtill in the poſſeſſion of the Bampfylde family. This rectory was united to that of Poltimore, about the year 1756. Firſt-fruits 8l. 6s. 8d.—yearly tenths 16s. 8d. Patr. Sir Charles Warwick Bampfylde—rector, Richard Warwick Bampfylde; his predeceſſor, James Michel.‡‡

Columb-John, in Domeſday, *Colun, terra Baldwini vicecomitis,* is commonly ſuppoſed to take its name from the river *Columb,* and from its poſſeſſor *John* de

† The revel is held on the Sunday after September the 8th.

‡ "Poltimore. Mary Bampfylde, widow, and others, 1694. Sir Richard Bampfylde, bart. 1753. Sir Charles Warwick Bampfylde, bart. 1783." Bacon.

§ I underſtand that the ale-houſe called the Blue Ball, upon the ſecond hill from Exeter, about a furlong from the one-mile ſtone, either ſtands upon, or is the boundary of Stoke-pariſh.

‖ Stoke-Canon bridge, over *Stoke*-river, has nine arches. It is built of ſtone. Chapple's MSS.

¶ The revel is held on the Sunday after Bartholomew.

|||| Riſdon and Biſhop Gibſon.

** Bacon's Liber-regis and Theſ. Eccleſiaſticus.

†† Interpreted *Crook-ham—the habitation of the hook or crook.* Spelman in his *Icenia,* ſays, "*In hoc tractu Northwold, Methwold et Hocwold, i. e. Aquilonaris, medius et angularis, quod in ſinu Iſidis velut angulo concluditur.*

§§ P. 230.

‡‡ "Huxham, patr. Sir Copleſton Warwick Bampfylde, bart. 1708. Sir Richard Warwick Bampfylde, bart. 1759." Bacon.

Culin, who lived there in 1233. Thoſe who adopt the common ſpelling of the river *Culm*, derive this word from the Corniſh *Cylm* rapid; which agrees with the general velocity of its current. But I conceive, that *Columb* is the right ſpelling; and that the compound word, indeed, of *Columb-John* is no other than a corruption of *Columba-Ion*—the *Sacra-Columba*, or (as expreſt in the Chaldaic) *Iona*. "Culme-John lieth upon the river of Culme, whereof it took name, and of John de Culme, its ancient owner—divers of which race ſucceeded one the other; the laſt of which progeny lived here anno 1233. After-ages brought it to the Cliffords: ſince, Mauger St. Alban held the ſame. In King Edward IIId's time, Sir Gilbert Beare, knight, dwelt here, in the right of Iſabel his wife, daughter of Robert Clifford: then Sir George Prideaux was ſeized thereof, whom ſucceeded Sir John his ſon. After, the Earl of Devon was lord thereof; and he gave it unto Richard Banfield, a younger ſon of Poltemore-houſe, and to his heirs male; who dying without heir-male, it reverted to the earl, and by attainder came to the crown. George Baſſet, a branch of that ancient family of the Baſſets, received it by gift from Queen Mary, who ſold the ſame to W. Rowſwell, eſq. and he alienated it unto Sir John Ackland, knight: Sir John built there a fair houſe, and made it his dwelling. This Sir John was a younger brother of Ackland houſe: he was a great benefactor to the poor, and did many charitable deeds worthy of memory; amongſt which, he built a fair hall in Exeter College in Oxford."* *Columb-John*, poſſeſt in 1233 by John de Culin, was afterwards the land of Clifford: from Clifford, it came by marriage to Prideaux: and Prideaux granted the ſame to the Earl of Devon.† Edward ‡ Courtenay, firſt of that name, Earl of Devon, granted Columb-John to Richard Bampfylde, a younger ſon of the houſe of Poltimore, and to the heirs male of his body: but he died without iſſue, the 9th of Henry 6th; ſo that it reverted to Thomas Courtenay, Earl of Devon: and, after the attainder of the Marquiſs, it came to the Baſſets, and ſo to the Acklands. And § Sir John Ackland, knight, built upon a former foundation begun by the Earl of Devon, a very fair houſe. Columb-John belongs, at preſent, to Sir Thomas Dyke Ackland, bart. The neat white manſion of Sir Thomas Ackland ‖ at Columb-John ſeldom eſcapes the obſerva-

* Riſdon. † "Columb John (anciently written Culm) taketh his name of the river Colum, wch runneth adjoyninge unto it on the weſt, & of the owners thereof, John de Culm, ſonne of John, ye ſonne of Walter de Culm. The laſt John was livinge, anno dñi 1233, wch was ye 17 of Kinge Henry 3. It was after the land of Clifford, & Mauger St. Aubyn, kt, 24 of Kinge Edw. 1, held it of Reginald Cliffort, kt; anno 8 of Kinge Edw. 2, Sr Gilbert de Bere, kt, held the ſame in right of Iſabell his wief; anno 19 of Kinge Edw. 3, Sr Roger Prideaux, kt, had the ſame by Eliſabeth his wief, daughtr & heire of Sr John Clifford, whom followed Sr John Prideaux, kt, who granted the ſame unto therle of Devonſhire, & by Edw. Erle of Devon was granted unto Richard Bamfild (a younger ſonne, out of the howſe of Poltimore), & unto the heires males of his body; but hee died wthout iſſue, anno 9 of Kinge Henry 6, ſoe as it reverted unto Thomas Courtenay, Erle of Devon; and after thattainder of Henry Marques of Excetr, George Baſſet, youngeſt ſonne of Sr John Baſſet, of Heanton Punchardon, had this land, & left it unto Phillip his ſonne, from whom Willam Rowſwell, eſq. had it, & ſold it unto Sr John Akland, kt, wch bwilded their (uppon a former foundacion, begonne by therle of Devonſhire) a very fayre howſe, & nowe the joynture of the widowe of Sr Arthur, & wief of Sr Francis Vincent, baronet, & thinheritanc of John Akland, eſq. ſonne of Sr Arthur, the nephew of the ſaid Sr John, by his brother Hugh Akland, of Akland, father of Sr Arthur. Heere dwelled ſometyme Antony Harvy, eſq. an expert ſurveyor, & father of the Lady Marg'et, wief of Sr Amyas Pawlet, & grandmother of John Lo. Pawlet yt nowe is." Sir W. Pole, p. 170, 171.

‡ Cleaveland, p. 263. § "Sir John Acland (ſays Prince). He bought that pleaſant ſeat of CULMJOHN, the ancient habitation of the Culmes; the laſt of which name, that lived here, was John Culme, 1233. After this eſtate had paſſed through the hands of ſeven or eight lords, it came into the poſſeſſion of Wm. Rowſwell, eſq. who ſold it to Sir John Acland. Here Sir John built on a former foundation begun by the Earl of Devon (to whom it formerly belonged) a very good houſe, in which he ſpent the remainder of his days. It is a large pile, nobly ſituated upon an advanced ground, juſt over the Culme, which glides along by it."

‖ "Acland beareth *checquy, argent and ſable, a feſs gules* by the name of Acland. This, with the arms of Ulſter, is the coat-armour of Sir Hugh Acland of Columb-John, in Devonſhire, bart." *Guillim.*——"Ackland Sir Hugh, bart. (Columb-John in Devonſhire) *checky ar. and ſa. a feſs gu.* Creſt, *a ſiniſter arm in veſte, habited az. having on a glove ar. thereon a hawk perched ar. beaked and belled or.*" Edmondſon.

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tion of travellers in their way from Columbton to Exeter. This houſe is beautifully ſituated under a wood-crowned knowl ſurrounded with a park of deer. It has a fine vale in front: and a lofty village tower adds much to the beauty of the ſcene. Columb-John is a donative—patr. Sir Thomas Dyke Ackland, bart.—curate, Jeremiah Bryett.* At Columb-John was a private chapel in 1748.

WHIMPLE (in Domeſday *Winple terra Willelmi Chieure)* has been ſpelt *Whympehill.* A whimſical etymologiſt forces it into *Wyn-pol, White-pool.* †"Whimple was conveyed by Edward Courtney, Earl of Devon, unto Sir Francis Inglefeild, and Sir William Cordall, knights, in truſt, (as was thought) but after the earl's death, they continued this mannor. Sir Francis Inglefeild's part came to Queen Elizabeth by attainder, and by her was given to Robert, that valiant Earl of Eſſex, who ſold it to Sir George Smith, knight; the other part John Young of Colleton enjoyeth. *Cobwhimple* was long ſince the inheritance of Cliſt, from whom, by match, unto Tremanet it came, and was in the time of King Henry III. granted by William Tremanet unto William Podings, from which family it deſcended unto Denband."‡ The manor of *Cobwimple* or *Cobdon,* has continued in the Yonge-family ſince Elizabeth.§

The church is dedicated to St. Mary.‖ Firſt-fruits of this rectory are 30l.—yearly tenths 3s. The Duke of Bedford has long been the patron of this church. The preſent rector is the Rev. Thomas Heberden, canon of the cathedral-church of Exeter.¶

BROAD-CLYST, a very large pariſh upon the river Clyſt, is ſaid to be ſeven miles in length. It lies low, which is proved, indeed, by the great number of its bridges. Speaking of Clyſt-bridge, Leland ſays: "under this ſtone bridge arched rennith a pratie broke caulled Cliſt. This broke going about half a mile lower rennith by *Cliſt* the *Biſhop* of Exceſter goodly manor place."**

* Theſ. Eccleſ. † Riſdon.

‡ "The wief of Baldwin Lo. Okhamton held Whimple in the Conq's tyme. And this mannor contynewed (wth ſome interruptions) unto Edward Courtenay, wch conveyed this mannor as hee did Aileſbeere; and therle of Eſſex, wch had Sir Francis Englefild part, ſold it unto Sr George Smyth, whoſe ſonne Sr Nicas Smyth, by his deede & laſt will, appointed it to bee ſold for payment of his debts & legacies, & accordingly it is nowe ſold amongſt ye tenants. The other part was ſold by Sr Willam Cordall unto Mr John Younge, & Walter Younge, eſquier, as yeat enjoyeth the ſame. SOUTH WHIMPLE aunciently belonged unto the priory of St Nicolas, in Exon, granted them by the famyly of De la Pomeray. COB WHIMPLE, or COBBETON, firſt belonged unto the name of Cliſt, & by Iſabell, ye daughter of Sr Willam de Cliſt, it deſcended unto Willam Tremenet, which in ye beginnynge of Kinge Edw. 1, granted the ſame unto Richard Pudding, & in the 24 of Kinge Edw. 1, Peter Pudding held the ſame, from whom it came unto Phillip Denband, & ſoe lineally unto Sr Amias Powlet, whoſe mother was daughtr & heire of John Denband, wch Sr Amias ſold this land unto Walter Younge, great grandfather unto Walter Younge, eſq. whoſe nowe it is. CAT POLE lyeth in the pariſh of Whimpell, the dwellinge place of Mr James Walker, purchaſed by Thomas Walker his father, a welthy citiſen, & ſometyme maior of Exceter, whoe bwilded a proper handſome howſe in this place. Some part of STRETE RALEGH lieth in this pariſh. Some part of LARKBERE lieth in this pariſh. Sir W. Pole, p. 176, 177.——"Clyſt-Honiton was poſſeſt by Courtney, who held, alſo, the manor of *Whimple*—for yt bare his name, & was named *Whimple-Courtney.*" *Weſtcote —Brit. Muſ.*——"Edw. Lord Courtenay granted this manor to Rocheſter Englefield, & Cordell ann. 2d & 3d Philip & Mary—confirmation of this grant 13 Elizabeth. 23d of Elizabeth, Cordell conveys this moiety of the manor of Whimple to Geo. Cary and Will. Newton, who jointly with Edward the ſon of Sir Will. Cordell, convey the ſame to Jane Allington, 26 Elizabeth. 32d & 33d Eliz. conveyance of the ſame from Jane Allington to John Yonge and Walter Yonge." *Letter from Sir G. Yonge.*

§ Cobdon contains 430 acres, value 500l. ‖ The revel is held on September the 14th. *B. Willis.*

¶ "A chapel in this pariſh, called Street-Ralegh, was turned into a dwelling, in which none who have reſided, it ſeems, have ever proſpered." Old MS.

** The following bridges occur in Chapple's MS. "Grindle-bridge upon the Grindle |||—Aſh-clyſt bridge on Aſh-clyſt river, having one arch, built of ſtone—Rockbeare-bridge on Wiſhford river, a one-arched bridge of ſtone—Withey-bridge, on the Clyſt, two-arched, and of ſtone—Borough-bridge, on the Clyſt, of one arch.

||| *Grindle* is conjectured to be a compound of the Britiſh *Crawn,* a *ſtoppage* or *obſtruction,* and *Dal,* which ſignifies to *hinder* or *ſtop.* The brook ſeems to have received this name from its being frequently rendered impaſſable by its own inundations as well as thoſe of the Clyſt, into which it diſcharges itſelf. Travellers have been often ſtopped by the riſing of its waters in their way from Biſhop's-clyſt to Clyſt-St. George, ever ſince the erection of the bridge called *Grindle-bridge.* To prevent accidents, they are now warned of their danger in time of floods, by graduated poſts fixed at proper places to ſhew the depth of the water, purſuant to the highway acts.

The

* The manor of *Clyſton*, the principal place which giveth name to the hundred, takes its name from the Clyſt, running the north-ſide of it: it has alſo been called *Clyſt Nonant*, from its ancient lords. It is now commonly called *Broad-Clyſt*. Henry 1ſt gave this manor (or the manor of Clyſton) to his ſervant Roger de Nonant; whom ſucceſſively followed Henry, Roger, and Henry who married Iſabell Bulbeck. After his death, Iſabell married Robert Vere, Earl of Oxford, without the licence of King John. This manor was the jointure of the ſaid Iſabell, and was by her firſt huſband mortgaged to the Jews. King John ſeized upon this manor, which Roger de Nonant redeemed out of the king's hands. Sir Roger de Nonant ſucceeded his father; after whom came Sir Guy, Sir Roger, and Sir Roger de Nonant, the laſt of the name, who married Iſabell, daughter of Sir Wm. Bonville. They both joined in fine 17 Edw. 3, and conveyed this land to John de Chudleigh. They had iſſue two daughters, namely Alice, the wife of John Beauchamp of Ryme, and Eleanor firſt married to John de Puntington, and ſecondly to Walter Brockhampton. John Beauchamp and Alice his wife (whoſe daughter John Chudleigh, ſon of the former John, had married) joined alſo in alienating this manor; which continued in the name and family of Chudleigh, till John Chudleigh, the father of Sir George Chudleigh, ſold this land in conſequence of his extravagance, to Sir Matthew Arundel, knight: and, in Sir W. Pole's time, it was the inheritance of Thomas, Lord Arundel of Wardour. "Clyſton or Broad-Clyſt, ſays Weſtcote, with fowre pariſhes more, maketh a hundred; the honor whereof, as alſo of Clyſt-howſe had Sir Roger Novant in his tyme, after Chudleighe, † now Count Arundle, Baron of Warder." The Chudleighs reſided, for ſome time, in this pariſh. Here died William Chudleigh in 1515, and lies interred in Clyſt church. On the ſale of the manor of Broad-Clyſt, the Chudleighs returned to Aſhton their former reſidence. In 1772, Sir Tho. Ackland, Sir John Davie, and Morrice, eſq. were lords of thoſe lands which once belonged to the Chudleighs.‡ *Killerton* was for ſome time in the poſſeſſion of the family of *Kilrington*. The laſt of this family, Walter Kilrington (called alſo Colebrooke from his houſe near Columbton) had iſſue two daughters, of whom Alice, was the wife of Sir John de Vere, anceſtor of the Earl of Oxford.¶ "This place hath had many changes of inhabitants in theſe later times, among whom Edw. Drewe, ſerjeant at law to Queen Elizabeth, built a handſome houſe and dwelt there." By his wife, the daughter of Fitz-Williams, the ſerjeant left iſſue Sir Thomas Drewe; who ſold Killerton to Sir

* To this purpoſe Sir W. Pole, p. 169.

† *Johannes Chudleigh habuit manerium* de Broad-clift *in jure uxoris ejus. Johanna filia Johannis Beauchamp de Ryme militis & Alicie filiæ & coheredis Rogeri Nonant militis domini* de Brodeclift. *Harleian.* ‡ Chapple's MSS.

¶ "Killerington, lying in theaſt part of the pariſh of Brode Cliſt, was in the tyme of Kinge Edw. 1, Henry de Ralegh his land; after John Franceis had his dwellinge theire, and called it Francis Coort. Hee was ſonne of Willᵐ Franceis, of Bolham." Sir W. Pole, p. 173. John *Frances* (ſays Prince) reſided at this place, and called it *Frances Court*. He had iſſue Sir Henry Frances, who died without iſſue, and William, who had iſſue John; who had iſſue William; who married the daughter and heireſs of Hele of Hele, in the pariſh of Bradninch. The family of Francis were connected with ſome of the beſt houſes in this county; as Jew, Bampfylde, Winnard, Aſhford, Courtenay. They removed to Combeflory in Somerſetſhire; yet their Devonſhire eſtate continued in the name, till the daughter and heireſs of Frances, brought it to her huſband, Attorney-general Prideaux." "Nicholas Francis of Francis Court, married Cicely, a daughter of Sir Wm. Courtenay. He had iſſue by her Sir Wm. Francis, knight, who was ſlain by the rebels at Clyſt-bridge in the time of Edw. 6th. He married Mary, daughter of Sir Richard Berkeley, and had iſſue John Francis, who by Margaret, daughter of Sir John Windham of Orchard, had iſſue Thomas (who died in his father's lifetime) William, who ſucceeded his father, and John." Sir W. Pole.

Arthur

Arthur Ackland, bart. After the death of Sir Arthur, his wife married Baronet Vincent, who hath likewiſe had his dwelling there. "Sir John Ackland of Killerton, knight, (as Prince informs us) was the ſecond ſon of John Ackland, eſq. of Ackland-houſe, by Margaret his wife, daughter of Hugh Radcliffe of Stepney near London. He was the darling of his mother, who made him her heir, though ſhe had many more children by her ſecond huſband—Brett of Whiſtanton; and ſettled upon him her lands in the neighbourhood of London. After a good education at a diſtance from home, he returned into this county, where he married Elizabeth, the daughter of George Rolle of Stevenſtone, and the relict of Robert Mallet of Woolley, near Great-Torrington: and on her jointure at Woolley he ſettled himſelf, during her life. After her deceaſe, he married a ſecond wife, Margery, the daughter of Portman in Somerſet, and the widow of Hawley—who was left in great affluence." To his public character I have already done juſtice. And he was not leſs amiable in private than in public life. Leaving no children of his own, he bequeathed a conſiderable eſtate to the iſſue of his elder brother, Sir Hugh Ackland, bart. who makes Killerton (continues our memorialiſt) the place of his reſidence.* To ſum up all, in Weſtcote's words—"*Killerton* alias *Killerinton*, was longe ſince held by Punchardon; but, after many changes, it came to Drew, and now is Acland's." "*Clyſt-Gerard*, lying in the eaſt part of the pariſh of Broadclyſt, took its name from the owner thereof, § Gerard de Clyſt; whoſe grandſon called, alſo, Gerard about the latter end of the reign of Henry the 3d, had diverſe daughters, amongſt whom it was divided." "In ye 24 of Kinge Edw. 1, Henry Franckcheyney, Emma de Valletort, John, ſonne of John Valletort, of Cliſt St Lawrenc, k^t^, & John, the ſonne of Raph Valletort, held this land; anno 8 of Kinge Edw. 2, John Vautort, of Cliſt Gerard, Margery Poltimore, Claricia de Francheyney, Jone Filmere, & John Vawtort, held it; and in the 19 of Kinge Edw. 3, John Vawtort, Marg'et Chiſelden, Simon Francheyney, & John Vautort, held the ſame. After this the greateſt part came unto Francheyney, whoſe poſterity in y^t^ name held it unto the latter end of the raigne of Kinge Henry 8, y^t^ Eliſabeth, daughter of John, maried unto John Stroode, of Somerſetſhire, ſold it unto John Elliot, wch ſold it unto Sir Robert Dennys, & from hym

* See Sir W. Pole and Prince.

§ *Girardus alias Gerardus de Cliffe tempore H. 2. fuit dominus manerij de Cliffe Gerard. Henricus Franckcheney. Emma de Valetort. Johannes filius Johannis de Valetort militis. Laurentius Valetort, & Johannes filius Radulfi de Valetort tenuerunt manerium predictum anno 24 E. 1. In principio regni E. 2. Johannes de Valetort de Clift Gerard. Margeria de Pokennor. Claricia de Franckcheney. Johanna Fylmer, & Johannes Valetort illud tenuerant. Familia de Franckcheney tenuit iſtud manerium per multos annos. Walterus de Franckcheney dominus de Knighton in initio regis H. 3. Walterus de Franckcheney filius predict. Walterii dominus ibidem de Knighton tempore H. 3. Claricia tenuit partem dicti manerij anno E. 2. Henricus Franckcheney anno 24 E. 1. habuit purpartem de Cliffe Gerard.—Harleian*, fol. 81. Walter de Franckcheney, Lord of Knighton, in the beginning of H. III, had iſſue Walter de Franckcheney, lord of the ſame, t. H. III, who had iſſue Henry Franckcheney, who held a purpart of Cliſt Gerard, 24 E. I, and married Claricia, who held a part of the ſame manor, 8 E. II, by whom he had iſſue John Franckcheney, his heir, living the 8 E. II, who had iſſue Simon Franckcheney, lord of the ſame, who reſided there 40 E. III, and had iſſue John Franckcheney, who had iſſue Richard Franckcheney, married to Chriſtian, da: and heir of John Bebott, and widow of John Drake, by whom he left iſſue Chriſtopher Franckcheney, his ſon and heir, who had iſſue Richard, who had iſſue Simon, who had iſſue John Franckcheney of Cliſt Gerrard aforeſaid, whoſe daughter and heir Elizabeth, marrying John Strode of Somerſetſhire, they ſold the ſaid manor of Cliſt Gerard, to one John Ellyott, who alſo ſold it to Robert Dennys, kt. who held it at his death. *Johannes Strode de com. Somerſet & uxor vendiderunt manerium de Cliffe Gerard, cuidam Joni Ellyott qui illud vendidit Roberto Dennys militi qui habuit exitum. Robertum Dennys militem qui fuit dominus ibidem. Sciendum eſt quod dictum manerium fuit in poſſeſſione Blewettorum per multos annos ſcilicet tempore regni H. 6. Apparet quod Rogerus Blewett miles dedit manerium de Clift Gerard Nicholao Blewett filio ſuo juniori qui habuit exitum Rogerum Blewett dominum inde.* Harleian MSS.

deſcended unto Sr Thomas Dennys. That part which Margaret Chiſelden had, deſcended by Matild, on of the daughters of John Chiſelden, unto Sr Roger Blewet, whoe gave it unto Nicās his young' ſonne, whoſe ſonne Roger ſold it unto Richard Warr, of Heſtercombe, eſq. whoe hath ſold it unto Edmond Parker, eſquier, whoſe nowe it is."† "*Clyſt-Gerarde* (ſays Weſtcote) has been the land of William Gerarde, of Denys, of Mangwaring and Hele." Clyſt-Gerard conſiſts, at preſent, of about four farms: and the manor belongs to the Chamber of Exeter, or ſuch of that body as are truſtees of St. John's Hoſpital in Exeter. After Clyſt-Gerard, upon the river Clyſt, comes *Aſh-Clyſt*, a prebend formerly belonging to the abbey of Torr. "After the ſuppreſſion, it was purchaſed by John Petre, and ſold by Sir George Petre," ſays Sir W. Pole. "Aſh-Clyſt was held by Eſſe, after by John Vawtort," ſays Weſtcote. It is now in the poſſeſſion of Sir Thomas Ackland. "*Brokehill* was poſſeſt by John de Sackville 27 Hen. 3. and by Ranulph de Cramell 24 of Edw. 1. After him came Jordan de Venella, then Henry de Norton 19 Edw. 3. whom ſucceſſively followed, Thomas, William, and Thomas Norton. William, the ſon of Thomas Norton, had iſſue Elizabeth, wife of Andrew Chalvedon: Chappel, of Exeter, purchaſed this land, whoſe ſon hath conveyed it to his youngeſt ſon"—thus, Sir W. Pole. ‡*Brockhill*, as Chapple himſelf tells us, was anciently held by the Sackvilles, afterwards by the Nevilles—next, it was in the Nortons: then a Mr. Andrew Chelveden poſſeſt it; and his heir was a Mr. Beare of Huntſham. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, John Prouz, eſq. of Comb-Martyn, was the owner of Brockhill; when this eſtate was purchaſed by Wm. Chappell of the city of Exeter, merchant. This Wm. Chappell was Mayor of Exeter in 1567, in 1569, and in 1579. And in 1776, Thomas Chappell, his deſcendant, poſſeſt Brockhill-houſe and eſtate. "*Beare*, in this pariſh, was ſometime the inheritance of Lord William Martyn, and after of Wm. Haſtings. The Lady Margaret Martyn gave this land to John Bampfylde—in whoſe family (ſays Sir W. Pole) it continues to this day; and is now belonging to John Bampfylde, eſq. and doth well augment his demeſnes of Poltimore." *Britricheſton* was, in H. 3 time, the inheritance of William de Clyſt, & 24 E. 1. Philip de Boterford was lord thereof, unto whom there ſucceeded Thomas, John, & him Nicās Boterfield. This land was purchaſed by John Southcott of Indehoe, eſq. and by his ſon Thomas granted unto Sir George Southcott, eldeſt ſon unto him, by his 3 wife Eliz. Fitzwilliams. *Dranford* and *Holwell*, in this pariſh, 27 H. 3, was the land of Roger de Annetto, or Dauney, whom ſucceſſively followed four of the name of William. John Dauney the laſt, had iſſue diverſe daughters; whereof one was married to Matthew Churchill, the others to Sackvill, Baron, and Ford, all anciently of this county. *Clyſton-Hayes*, a prebend belonging unto the chapel of the caſtle of Exon, was purchaſed by John Peter of Torbrian, father of Sir William Peter, and given unto John his younger ſon, father of William Peter of Hayes near Exon, eſq. whoſe ſon

† Sir W. Pole, p. 175. ‡ *Brockwell*, anciently Cromwel's, now Chapple's." *Weſtcote.*

Sir

Sir George Peter hath ſold it. *Cutton*, alſo, belonged unto the ſaid caſtle. Nicās Turbervill, of Crediton, of the houſe of Beer in Dorſetſhire, ſometime had it; and, now laſt, Sir John Ackland purchaſed it, and appointed the ſame for his new erected chapel of Columb-John. *Wildyarde*, in the pariſh of Clyſton, was ſometime the land of Henry de Wildyarde, who lived in the year 1264, and afterwards of Elias de Churchill, Bartholomew, and John de Churchill, and John Churchill, who had iſſue Margaret, wife of Andrew Hillerſdon, and Agnes, wife of Stephen Giffard. * *Southbrooke* was held by Robert de Morcelles 27 H. 3, and after by Warin de Morcelles; from whom it came unto Sir Oliver de Dinham. John Dinham held it of Oliver Dinham 24 E. 1. after, it continued in the line of Dinham, whereof one of the daughters and heirs was married to Churchill. *Southwhimple* was parcel of the poſſeſſions of the priory of St. Nicās in Exon. *Moore*, in the pariſh of Broadclyſt, was, in H. 3 time, given by Odo Lord Manſell, unto Iſabell his eldeſt daughter, whom Peter le Chaloner of Winton married; and the ſaid Peter, with the conſent of the ſaid Iſabell, granted it unto Roger de la Heighe, in 46 of H. 3. After this, John Wilde had this land: and from Wilde it came unto Thomas Nywehall, from Thomas unto Elias, from him unto Thomas, and ſo unto John, and laſtly unto Stephen Nywehall, and ſo unto ..... Coliford. *Evelegh* (anciently *Yevelegh*) ſtandeth in the eaſt part of Broad-Clyſt. This land did Reginald de Clifford K. give in marriage with Amy his daughter unto Sir John de Valletort of Clyſt St. Lawrence: and the ſaid Sir John, with the conſent of the ſaid Amy, granted unto William le Speke, ſon of Sir William le Speke, the ſame land in frank marriage with Gilian his daughter. From them iſſued William, and John the anceſtor of Sir George Speke of White Lackington. William Speke married Agnes, daughter of Thomas Orchard of Orchard near Taunton, and left iſſue Julian, wife of John Dauney, and Agnes, wife of Martin Fiſhacre, unto whom this land fell in portion. The ſaid Martin and Agnes had iſſue Alis, wife of John Ufflet, and Joan, wife of William Maynard. This land fell unto Ufflet's part. The ſaid John Ufflet and Alis had iſſue Edmond and Alis, wife of John Walrond of Bradfield. Edmond Ufflet had iſſue John Ufflet, who died without iſſue. Then this land deſcended unto John Walrond, the ſon of Alis Ufflet; who, by Jennet his wife, had iſſue Wm. Walrond of Bovy; who, by Joan, daughter of John Bret, had iſſue John; who, by Joan, daughter of Cuthbert Claſhey, had iſſue John; who, by Jane, daughter of Lewis Hach of Aller, had iſſue Edmond, the now lord of this land. The name of Evelegh have had, of good antiquity, land in this place. *Lymbury*, in the pariſh of Broad-Clyſt, many of this name ſucceſſively poſſeſſed—Roger de Lymbury, Humphry de Lymbury, 46 H. 3, & 1247—John de Lymbury, 24 E. 1—Oliver de Lymbury, 13 E. 2. Roger, ſon of Oliver de Lymbury, 6 E. 3. † *Tillhouſe*, in the ſouth-eaſt part of the pariſh of Broad-Clyſt, had inhabitants ſucceſſively—Rt. Till, in H. 3.

* *South-Brooke*, "the inheritance of Olyver Dynant or Dinham, paſſed to another tribe." *Weſtcote.*
† *Tylehouſe*, a generous name of Tyle longe inherited, now Reynell." *Weſtcote.*

whom

whom followed, John, Robert, Thomas, Richard, John, Robert, and Stephen Till, of Tillhouſe, who had iſſue 2 daughters ..... wife of ..... Hext, and Elizabeth, wife of William Wadham of Catherſton, who had iſſue John, who had iſſue John, whoſe ſon GeorgeWadham, ſold Tillhouſe unto Henry Burrowe, who gave the ſame unto Richard Reynell, eſq. a younger brother of the houſe of Malſton, and brother unto the wife of the ſaid Burrowe. Till-houſe was poſſeſt in 1772, by Mr. Bidgood, brother of Bidgood of Rockbeare.* "*Langacre*, in Broad-Clyſt, had many of that name inhabiters there. After, Sir Nicholas Throgmorton had this manor. Sir Arthur Throgmorton, his ſon, ſold it to Mr. John Davy, a merchant of Exeter, whoſe ſon, John Davy, eſq. poſſeſſes it. It has a good dwelling-houſe, pleaſantly ſituated—built by Mr. Henry Burrough, where he dwelled."—Thus Sir W. Pole.

The church of Broad-Clyſt is dedicated to St. John the Baptiſt. Sir John Ackland died at his ſeat of Columb-John in 1613; and was buried in the pariſh church of Broad-Clyſt: and a very ſtately monument is erected to his memory, againſt the north-wall, in Broad-Clyſt church. It is handſomely ſet off with curious carvings and paintings. On a tomb about five feet high from the ground, lies his portraiture, in full proportion, cut out in ſtone, "all in armour, except head and hand." In his hand he holds a book. His two ladies are repreſented kneeling, each before a deſk; the one at the head, the other at the foot, with their faces looking towards him—all within two pillars, near 20 feet in height, large, and finely wrought; on the top of which are placed ſeveral figures that greatly adorn the whole. On the firſt pillar is this motto: *Mors janua vitæ.* On the ſecond pillar: *Mors mihi lucrum.* In the middle of the monument, above the effigies, is a blank table of marble, left, as it is ſuppoſed, for an epitaph, which hath not hitherto been ſupplied. Above the arch that cover the figure of Sir John, are, in one place, *Caro mea requieſcit in ſpe*; in another, *Poſt tenebras ſpero lucem.* Over the monument is a large atchievement, in which are quartered a variety of coats of arms—underneath which, is this motto: *A Deo omnis victoria.* Serjeant Drewe, who died at his houſe at Killerton in 1622, lies interred in this church; "where a ſumptuous monument is raiſed to his and his wife's memory, in the ſouth-aiſle thereof, which takes up a conſiderable ſpace in it. They both lie ſide by ſide, cut in ſtone, in their full proportion; at whoſe feet are their children kneeling, in ſmall figures—four ſons and three daughters, having a deſk between them. The canopy is ſupported by ſeveral pillars of free-ſtone, finely painted: on the edge of the canopy is this inſcription:

Illuſtri viro Ed. Drew, qui Reginæ Elizab. Serviens erat ad Legem Mnemoſynon.

En! Cubat hic Drüus, Legum Meritiſſimus Atlas:
Par tibi Ariſtides, Scævola parq; tibi.
Quo nemo integrior, nemo obſervantior Æqui
Judex, Aſtrææ Spes, Columenq; Deæ.

* Chapple's MS.

Cujus

Cujus Munda Manus, Mens Munda, immunis ab omni
Munere juſtitiam quod violare ſolet.
Hic Corpus recubat de ſummo donec Olympo
Cum Chriſto rediens Mens ea ſumat idem.
A. D. MDCXXII." *

The vicarage of Broad-Clyſt is endowed with one third part of the great tythes. Firſt-fruits 26l.—yearly tenths 2l. 12s. Pat. Sir Thomas Dyke Ackland, bart. —Vicar, Mr. John Ackland.† In Sir W. Pole's time, the patron of this church was Reynell of Malſtone, eſq. In the Epiſcop. Regiſters are mentioned the chapels of St. David, St. Katharine, and St. Leonard in the pariſh of Broad-Clyſt; the latter at Clyſt-Gerard. Some years ſince, Clyſt-Gerard chapel was converted into a barn by one James Baker, who is ſaid to have been in good circumſtances before this act of profaneneſs, "but never thrived afterwards! He had his leg ſhot off—he quitted his native country, and he died abroad in poverty!" ‖

ROCKBEARE (in Domeſday, *Rockebere*, *terra Comitis Moritonienſis)* has been ſpelt, alſo, *Rokebere*,‡ and conjectured to mean, *the Rook-grove*, or *Rookery*. *Rockbeare* may imply the *rocky farm*. The barton of *Dotton* (in Domeſday and old records *Donitone*, vulgarly *Daddon)* is ſaid to belong to the pariſh of Rockbeare, though ſituated at the diſtance of ſix miles from the church. It lies on the weſt-bank of the Otter, nearly in the midway between Colyton-Raleigh-church and Newton-Poppleford. *Rockbeare* was "in the tenure of Gilbert de Clare, Earle of Glouceſter, in Edw. the VIth's tyme." ‡ §There are various manors and freeholds in this pariſh. Robert Burnell, Biſhop of Bath and Wells, granted his manor of Rockbeare to Matild, who was the wife of Richard de Clare, Earl of Glouceſter and Hertford; which lady, with the conſent of Edw. 1ſt, and the Lord Hugh Courtenay, lord of the fee, granted the ſame to the abbey of Canonſleigh. Theobald de Rockbeare held land here in K. John's time, whom ſucceeded John his ſon, whom John called *Theobald* or *Tibald* followed. After him came Warin de Hampton; Warin de Hampton his ſon; Alice daughter of Warin, wife of John Billet; and Xtian daughter of Alice, wife of John Drake. This land continued in the name of Drake; till Sir Bernard Drake ſold it. *Rockbeare Baldwyn* (otherwiſe *Marſh & Upcott)* was anciently the inheritance of Baldwyn de Belſton, a knightly family. Of the Baldwyns, many came ſucceſſively. The laſt Sir Baldwyn had iſſue three daughters, Matild married to Sir Richard Speccott, Joan Chamberlayne, and Marriot, wife of William Fulford. John Chamberlayne, ſon of Joan, granted his part to Sir Baldwyn Speccott, knight, younger ſon of Matild, who alſo gave all her part of her father's lands to the ſaid Baldwyn. Sir Baldwyn Speccott had, now, two parts of this manor, and Fulford the third; which they both held divided. The two parts I have mentioned deſcended from Henry the ſon

* Prince, p. 251, 252.

† Theſ. Eccleſ. "Broad-Clyſt.-pri. Stæ Mariæ de Totton, propr.—patr. Sir John Davie, bart. 1730. John Ackland, clerk, 1753, on his own petition. *Bacon.*——Of *Cutton* the prebend founded in the caſtle of Exeter, the firſt-fruits are 8l. 12s. 6d.—yearly tenths 17s. 3d. patr. Sir Thomas Dyke Ackland, bart. preb. Mr. John Ackland.

‡ Weſtcote. § Sir W. Pole. ‖ Old MS.

of Baldwyn to John the ſon of Henry, called Belſton, who conveyed his inheritance to Richard Beaumont and Sir John his ſon. This eſtate continued in the line of Beaumont diverſe deſcents, when it came hereditarily to Baſſet. Sir Robert Baſſet ſold it to the tenants, "amounſt whom there remains yet ſome of the Churchills of Cliſt." The manor of Marſh, that fell to the portion of Fulford, continued in the name of Fulford to the time of Sir W. Pole. Sir Francis Fulford was, then, lord of it.* The manor of Rockbeare belongs, at preſent, to Sir John Duntze, bart. whoſe manſion-houſe is pleaſantly ſituated, with excellent wall gardens. Dotton, which I have mentioned as belonging to Rockbeare, was anciently a village or hamlet, though reduced, at preſent, to the houſe and homeſtead of *Dotton-barton*.†

The ‡ church of Rockbeare is dedicated (according to Browne Willis) to the Bleſſed Virgin Mary; but from an inſcription on an old board at the ſouth-eaſt of the ſcreen, we ſhould conjecture that it was dedicated to St. Nicholas. The words are, *S. Nicholas captus eſt illic.* § This church is a plain old Gothic ſtructure. It has a handſome tower at the weſt-end, which is finiſhed with four neat and airy pinnacles, and contains a ring of five bells. The front windows, both of the church and chancel, are ſmall and oblong. The nave of this church (more decently kept than many country churches are) is ſupported by a row of four plain pillars, which divide it into two unequal parts. Through the north part not much above half the breadth of the other part, we proceed to the chancel, which is rather larger in proportion to the nave than we commonly find it. The ſcreen ſeparates the chancel from the nave, under a curious old rood-loft richly adorned with carvings of foliage and fret-work. The rood-loft is almoſt entire. The vicarage is valued in the King's books at 9l.—the certified value 48l. 7s. ‖ Patron, Biſhop of Exeter—Vicar, John Vye.¶ On Dotton was formerly a chapel, long ſince demoliſhed. In an old rental of 1260, we have theſe words: *Et pro capella de Donitone quinque Denarios.* ‖‖

* "Rock-Beare pariſh hath many mannors within it, and in times paſt had lords, ſo ſir-named. John, the ſon of Theobald Rockbeare wrote himſelf *Johannes Filius Theobaldi*: Marſh was the ancient inheritance of Sir Baldwin de Belſton. Robert Leſtree conveyed all his lands in Allercombe within this pariſh, to John de Belſton the twenty-ſixth year of King Edward III, by his deed dated at Marſh. This name is now extinct, and the lands by coheirs came to the families of Specott and Fulford. Streat is a tything within this pariſh, which took that name of the great highway that paſſeth through it from eaſt to weſt. The mannor in ancient times was the Pomeroys, and in the reign of Henry I, was given by Sir Galfride Pomeroy of Buckerill, unto Henry de Raleigh, in which name it remained unto the age of King Edward III; when Alice, the only daughter of that houſe, was married unto Sir Thomas St. Alban, knight. This Streat Wood-head hath been very famous, or rather infamous, for harbouring thieves; and for that had as notable name as Shooters-hill in Kent, until induſtry and exemplary puniſhment, by juſtice, enlarged the one, and reformed the other. Reginald de Mohun, Lord of Dunſter, releaſed all the tenants of the Abbot of Forde within this tything, of their ſuit of court pertaining to Dunſter, by his deed dated in Edward I's age, witneſſed by Wimond de Raleigh, Adam de Wodeton, Sir William de Mohun, Reginald de Bathon, and Luca de Ponte, knights." *Riſdon.*

† It pays no rates or taxes to this pariſh; but maintains its own poor—that is, all who gain a ſettlement there, by ſervice or otherwiſe. The tradition is, that this exemption from poor-rates was originally derived from an agreement between the pariſhioners of Rockbeare and the proprietors of the barton. This barton, however it became taxfree, being one part of the demeſnes of the priory of Otterton, is alſo tythe-free. It was, late, the property of John Duke, eſq. whoſe ſurname was Heath, but who aſſumed that of Duke, when he came to the Duke eſtates.

‡ The Rev. Mr. Bidgood reſides in a good houſe near the church. The Bidgoods are mentioned as having been long reſident at Rockbeare. John Bidgood, doctor of phyſic, born in Exeter in 1623, had his country-houſe at Rockbeare, ſix miles to the eaſt of Exeter. He died at his houſe in St. Peter's Cloſe, in 1690, and was buried in the cathedral church, to which he had been a benefactor. ‖‖ "Bidgood (Exeter) *ar. on a chief engrailed az. a tortoiſe or.* Creſt, *a dexter hand in armour or, erect, holding an adder proper.* Granted by Thomas St. George, 1690." *Edmondſon.*

§ This inſcription (Mr. Chapple preſumes) alludes to the manner of St. Nicholas's election to the biſhopric of Myra in Lycia; where the electors, to end all diſputes, are ſaid to have agreed to chuſe the firſt perſon of that name, who ſhould chance to come into the cathedral church the next morning. On their examination in the church who he was, *St. Nicholas was there taken*, and fixed on, as the man.

‖ "Rockbeare. Abb. Canonlegh, propr." *Bacon.* ¶ Theſ. Eccleſ.

‖‖ *Doniton* chapel, now called Dotton, and reduced from a village to a farm-houſe. It was, long ſince, demoliſhed. It is ſaid to belong to Rockbeare; but it is not a mile north of Colyton Raleigh church; to which pariſh the barton of Doniton joins.

‖‖ See Cathedral Inſcriptions.

HONITON-CLYST takes its name from the river *Clyſt* and the *Honiton*-road. It is two miles in length, and about the ſame in breadth. Its ſituation is low—*"in the ſtreete way betwixt Honeton & Exeter." William of Worceſter calls it *Honyton-Clift*. "*Pons de Honyton-Clift-water, per* 3 *miliaria de Exceſtre.*" The Clyſt runs through a part of this pariſh, where it is a ſmall ſerpentine river; over which are erected two ſtone bridges—one bridge having a ſingle arch, the other, two arches. Clyſt-Honiton (which is encloſed with hedges) lies partly on a ſandy, partly on a clayey ſoil—the latter famous for excellent cyder. The inhabitants of this (as of the neighbouring pariſhes) are chiefly employed in agriculture. Here, a ſmall village on the direct London road, conſiſts chiefly of cottages covered with thatch. The eſtates in this pariſh are chiefly held under the Dean and Chapter of Exeter; to whom the manor of Clyſt-Honiton belongs. The Holbrookes are the only freeholds in this pariſh. "Holbrooke-Grindham, ſays Sir W. Pole, deſcended from Grindham and Denbawd, unto the famyly of Pawlet:" and "Holbrooke (Sir William ſays) was divers deſcents in that name."† Treaſurer's-Beare, vulgarly called Treaſ-beare, is a capital farm in this pariſh, the property of the treaſurers of the cathedral church of Exeter. It is rented by Abraham Smith, eſq. This is an excellent eſtate, and commands a very extenſive proſpect. The whole of this pariſh is worth about 1200l. a year.

The church is a ſmall ſtructure, ſituated in the middle of the pariſh—the roof timber, covered with ſlate. The tower contains ſix muſical bells. There is not a ſingle monument of antiquity in this church. But an elegant marble monument is erected near the communion-table, in memory of FrancisWebber, forty years curate of Clyſt-Honiton. The curacy or donative of Clyſt-Honiton is a peculiar of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter—curate, Rev. John Nott. A penſion of 20l. per ann. is paid by the Dean and Chapter of Exeter, to the curate, who, (without deducting the ſtipend for officiating miniſters) clears no more than 80l. per ann. The tythes of corn and hay belong to the impro-prietor of the great tythes: and the great tythes are worth 100l. a year. The houſe belonging to the curacy is an old mean building, conſiſting only of two ſmall rooms on the firſt floor, and two ſmall chambers over them. It is a mud-houſe, thatched.

AYLESBEARE is *Aleſberga* in Domeſday. *(T. R. E. Ailmarus tenuit.)* Kennet, in his Parochial Antiquities, derives it from *Ayl* the *brow*, and *Byrig* a *borough*.§ Poſſibly, it means the *habitation* of *Ales—Beer* the Saxon word ſignifying a *houſe* or *manor*; or *the farm on the brow of the hill*, from *Aël* the *eyebrow*, and *Beare*. The pariſh of Ayleſbeare runs nearly eaſt and weſt, about ſeven miles in length, and one mile and half in breadth—its eaſtern extremity bounded by the river Otter, over which is a ſtone bridge of three arches, repaired by the county; its weſtern extremity joining the pariſh of Clyſt-Honiton. The ſoil of the

* Sir W. Pole, p. 158. † Holbrook, late the property of John Aſhford, is now in the poſſeſſion of Nicholas Wiſh, yeoman.
§ *Ægeles-byrig* in the Saxon chronicle, is interpreted *Ayleſbury* in the *Nomina Locorum* of Gibſon's edition.

pariſh,

pariſh, in the weſtern part, is chiefly of a red clay; the eaſtern, gravelly, and interſperſed with *pebbles*—which may be ſeen, perhaps, in the name of Newton-* *Poppleford* (an hamlet ſituated at that end of the pariſh) *pepple*, not *pebble*, being the ancient ſpelling. A large open common divides the eaſtern from the weſtern parts of the pariſh, which are encloſed by hedges, and well wooded with oak. Beſides the church-town, the weſtern part of the pariſh has two ſmall hamlets, Nutwell and Withing, and the eaſtern the large village of Newton-Poppleford; which, tradition ſays, was anciently a borough, though now the charter is loſt. It ſtill retains its portreeve. Riſdon, without ſufficient authority, calls this pariſh *Earleſbeare*, "as it was the ancient inheritance of the *Earls* of Devon; to which Newton-Poppleford, a borough, belonged—which land, after it came to the King's hands, was purchaſed, for the moſt part, by the Dennis's, knights."† "Aileſbeere (ſays Sir W. Pole) an ancient manor of the Courtenays, Earls of Devon, did continue (albeit ſome interruption) unto Edward Courtenay, ye laſt of y^t^ name, Earl of Devon; who before his unfortunate journey into Italy, conveyed this manor & ye manor of Whimple, unto Sr Francis Inglefield then maſter of ye rolls & Sr William Cordall after maſter of ye rolls, upon truſt as it was ſuppoſed: but they retained y^e^ ſame unto their own behoofs. The one moiety after ye attainder of Sr Francis Inglefield, was given unto ye Earl of Eſſex, & by him ſold unto .... Stokes & others of the tenants; & ye other was ſold by Sir Wm. Cordall unto S^r^ Rt. Dennis, whoſe ſon Sr Thomas Dennis convey'd it unto Sr Henry Rolle ye younger, with Ann his daughter: it is now ye inheritance of Dennis Rolle, eſq. their ſon. *Street-Ralegh* taketh its name of the *great ſtreet-way* which paſſeth through it, & of ye name of ye lords & owners thereof. This houſe of Ralegh is a peculiar family from ye others of Ralegh, Smalridge, Warklegh, Charnes, & Netlecomb: it beareth a peculiar coat of arms§ differing from ye reſt, but is y^e^ ſame as Beadport & Combralegh, (which did alſo belong unto this family) which was a family of itſelf from H. 2. time unto E. 3. when it failed in a daug^r^ married to St Awbyn. I will, therefore, in this place, ſet down the genealogy of this family of Ralegh, becauſe I find this to be ye firſt dwelling place of them, & the rather becauſe Mr. Hooker hath made ſo great a confuſion of them, as tho' the name of Ralegh & ye lands belonging unto the name, ſhould proceed from one anceſtor poſſeſſed at one time with ſo much land as exceeded any other ſubject. But his vanity & flattering you ſhall diſcover, when you ſhall perceive by y^t^ which followeth in my treatiſe, what y^e^ ſeveral houſes were, y^r^ ſeveral coats of arms, & when they came to thoſe ſeveral lands which that name hath poſſeſſed. This land was firſt belonging unto de la Pomeray, & is unto this day held of the honor of Bury. The firſt Raleigh y^t^ I find to have had this land was in H. 3. time named Sr Hen. de Ralegh, unto whom ſuc-

* Till lately, I was inclined to think with Dean Milles, that *Poplarford* is the true ſpelling—"the *ford of poplars*, or abounding with poplars."

† The borough of *Newton-Poppleford* in this pariſh, belonged to the Earls of Devon, with the manors of Larkbear and Huntſbear. It fell to the crown on the attainder of the Marquiſs of Exeter, in the time of Henry the 8th, and was purchaſed by John Haydon, eſq. of Cadhay.‡ Sir W. Pole informs us, that in his time Newton-Poppleford belonged to Gideon Haydon, eſq.

§ *Gules—a bend vairè between ſix croſſilets or.*

‡ Cleaveland.

ceeded

ceeded Sr Hen. de Ralegh de Street & Sr Hen. de Ralegh the third, whom did follow Sr Jno de Ralegh of Beadport, k. & Sr Jno Ralegh ye laſt of y^t family, who had iſſue Alis, wife of Sr Thomas St Awbyn, & had iſſue John, who married Joan, daughter of Sr James Chidley, & had iſſue Sr Jno St Awbyn, who by Catherine, daug^r of Sr Robt Challons, k. had iſſue Joan, ye wife of Otho Bodrugan, & 2. of William Denny, & Margaret, wife of Reginald Trethirf, unto whoſe part ye manor of Street was allotted. The ſaid Reginald & Margaret had iſſue Jno Trethirf, who married 2. ſiſter of Edw. Courtenay, created by H. 7. Earl of Devon, and had iſſue Thomas, who, by ye daughter of Treviſa had iſſue Elizabeth, wife of Jno Vivian, & Margaret, wife of Edward Courtenay of Lawrake. Jno Vivian had iſſue Jno, who had iſſue Hannibal, who ſold his part. Edward had iſſue William, who had iſſue Edward Courtenay: and the ſaid Vivian & Courtenay have ſold y^e ſaid manor unto Wm. Gould. This manor lyeth in two pariſhes—Aileſbere & Whimple, & in two hundreds—Eaſt Budleigh, & Clyſton. *Huntſbeare*, within this pariſh, did H. 3. give unto Herbert Fitz-Matthew, Lord of Stokenham. It came after by Moun-Mounthermer, unto ye Earls of Saliſbury, & by purchaſe unto ye Earls of Devonſhire. After ye attainder of ye Marquis of Exeter, it was purchaſed by Mr. Jno Haydon of Cadhay; from whom it came to Robt his nephew, whoſe ſon Gideon Haydon, eſq. is lord thereof. *Withien*, in Aileſbere pariſh, is now ye inheritance of Jno Froſt, purchaſed by him from one Bragge, former owner thereof: And 8. E. 2. John at Withien dwelled there." *Withien-Furze*, in Ayleſbeare, belongs to the Dean and Chapter of Exeter. "John *de la Ford* was 8 of Edw. 2. owner of *Ford*; and now John Peter of Boway, eſq."—This much Sir W. Pole. Of the two manors in this pariſh, one belongs to Denys Rolle, eſq. the other to James Buller, eſq.

The church (dedicated to St. Chriſtopher) is ſituated in the weſtern part of the pariſh, built of ſtone, the roof ſlated; in which is nothing worthy of note, except its having been long the burying-place of the Stokes, and lately of Wm. Mackworth Praed, eſq. Ayleſbeare* is in the King's books 16l. 2s. 6d.†—certified value 47l. 10s. One moiety of the rectory is conſolidated with the living of Huxham: the other is annexed to the barton of Minchin-Court in the ſame pariſh; now in the poſſeſſion of the Rev. Henry Marker, jun. The vicarage is endowed with a portion of the great tythes, on the eaſtern ſide of the common. The preſent patron is Henry Marker, clerk—incumbent, Henry Marker, jun. clerk. In the village of Newton-Poppleford is a chapel, dedicated to St. Luke. It was formerly a chantry, founded in the fourth year of Edward the 3d, by Hugh de Courtenay, Earl of Devon.§ It is now a chapel of eaſe to the mother-church of Ayleſbeare.‖

* Ayleſbeare prior. Polſlo, propr. John Drake, eſq. 1681. Anna Maria Locke, 1741. John Lovelace,‡ clerk, 1763. *Bacon.*

† King's books, 16l. 2s. 4d. *Bacon.*

§ A copy of the grant is now in the poſſeſſion of the vicar of Ayleſbeare.

‖ St. Luke's at Newton-Poppleford, a chapel to Ayleſbeare, was built (as tradition ſays) as an atonement for ſome crime, and endowed with lands ſince ſunk. The commiſſ. in 1648 remark—"Newton-Poppleford, fit to be united to Harpford. Service every 5th Sunday at Newton." "Newton-Poppleford (St. Luke) chapel to Ayliſbeare." *Lib. Reg.*

‡ "Patron of the church of Aileſbeare, is .... Stokes." *Sir W. Pole.*

FARINGDON, (in Domeſday, *terra Comitis Moritonienſis, Ferentone,* or *terra Fulcherii, Ferhendone)* ſignifies *the hill, on the road, in the meadow—Fare-ing-don—* or, *the village near the road in the meadow.* The extreme length of this pariſh is about four miles; and its breadth about two miles.* The ſoil is a deep clay, full of ſprings. Flax has been cultivated with ſome ſucceſs in this pariſh: and it is, in general, good cornland. Faringdon is encloſed with flouriſhing quickſet hedges. With reſpect to trees, the oak, aſh, and elm grow to fine timber in Faringdon: but I have had occaſion to obſerve more than once, that oak timber has much decreaſed in the neighbourhood of Exeter (if not in the reſt of Devonſhire) within the preſent century. The orchards here, are much on the decline. There is one village in this pariſh, called Perkins's village, joining Ayleſbeare. The cottages, as in other parts of the county, are of mud, and thatched. But the mud or cob-walls are generally raiſed in this pariſh on a foundation of round pebble-ſtones—which is commonly called, "a *Faringdon foundation.*" "The pariſh of Faringdon contains divers manors. *Faringdon,* in former ages *Ferendon,* was in King Richard 1ſt's reign held by Adam de *Ferendon,* in which name theſe lands have been until our time. Lancelot, the laſt of the family of *Faringdon,* a proper and diſcreet gentleman in outward ſhew, was found hanged in his bed-chamber with his garter to the bedſted, ſo that his lands deſcended to his two ſiſters, married unto Cooper and Drake":—thus Riſdon. "Mary, the youngeſt, was married to Cowper, whoſe ſon now dwells at Farendon:"—ſays Sir W. Pole.† Faringdon is, at preſent, in the poſſeſſion of John Burridge Cholwich, eſq.‡ Faringdon-houſe is a ſpacious building; and its apartments large and commodious. The plantations (particularly of oak) are remarkably flouriſhing at Faringdon. The growth of the ſhrubs and trees has been much quicker at this place, than moſt others in the neighbourhood. From Windmill-hill, at a little diſtance from the houſe (where there is ſaid to have been a Roman entrenchment in ſight of Woodbury-caſtle) the proſpect is very extenſive. Biſhop's-Clyſt, in this pariſh, was anciently poſſeſt by the Sackvilles, then the Biſhops of Exeter, and next the Earls of Bedford.§ The Biſhops of Exeter had here a good manor-

* "The pariſh of Faringdon (aunciently Ferindon) hath in it divers mannors, & beginneth from the eaſt ſide of Cliſt bridge, where the rebells in Kinge Edw. 6 gather'd themſelves togither, & were overthrown; in this place was Sr Willam Franceis ſlayne by ye rebells." Sir W. Pole, p. 158.

† "*Faringdon*—whence was the longe contynewed race of Faringdon, which had in this age a fatal cataſtrophe by the untymly & unfortunate deathe of a fayer conditioned well qualitied but moſt unhappye gentleman, who wanting patience to indure the untymely loſs of a moſt loving & beloved wief, cutt off his days violently and ſtranglye." *Weſtcote. (Brit. Muſ.)*——"There is another Farendon long in the name & owners of Shillingford. It was purchaſed by Sir W. Huddesfield, knight, & from him deſcended to the family of *Carew* of Mohun Ottery, & was ſold to *Hunt* of Chudleigh." *Sir W. Pole.*——According to the Harleian MS. "*Adamus de Faringdon et Ricardus de Faringdon tenuerunt manerium de Faringdon in hundredo de Eaſt Budley tempore H.* 3. *circa* 27 *H.* 3. *ac poſtea purpartia dicti Adami deſcendebat heredibus dominorum de Shillingford.*"

‡ "Arms of Cholwich, *party per pale or and argent, three chevrons ſable, over all a file of as many lambeauxes gules,* is borne by the name of Cholwich, and was confirmed to William Cholwich of Cholwich in the county of Devon, by William Riley, eſq. Norroy, the 6th of June, 1657, during the uſurpation: which grant was afterwards made void by authority." *Guillim,* p. 384.

§ "Biſhop's Cliſt (aunciently Cliſt Sachvill) contynewed in ye name of Sachvill untill about ye beginnynge of the raigne of Kinge Edw. 1. Sr Ralph Sachvill, kt. borrowed moneys of Walter Brounſcomb, Biſhop of Exceter, to furniſh himſelf for his jorney into France in the King's ſervice, & theruppon having mortgaged this land for the Biſhop's aſſurance, uppon ye redemption, to bee re-payde wth all ye chardge & coſt, the biſhop ſhould diſburſe. But the biſhop beſtowed ſoe much coſt in bwilding, & otherways, yt the poore knight retornynge home, & bringing the money borrowed—the biſhop's accompts grewe unto ſo high a pporcion of exſpences beſtowed on it, yt it amounted unto a greater valewe then the lands was woorthe; & by this meanes this became on of the ſcites & dwelling howſes of ye Biſhops of Exceter; and as Brounſcomb cuningly gott it, ſoe did Biſhop Voiſey waſtefully looſe it. John Lo. Ruſſell, firſt Erle of Bedford of

manor-pace, in Leland's time.* Clyſt-houſe is at preſent in the poſſeſſion of Miſs Beavis—a large ſtructure, little altered from what it was, when poſſeſt by the Biſhops of Exeter—unleſs time, by throwing over it a venerable air, may have added to its magnificence. Of its former grandeur, indeed, it ſeems to have loſt ſomething by the removal of the gateway. But it has a commanding front: the views within its reach are of great extent. *Crow*leigh or *Crealy*, is a large eſtate held under King's college, Cambridge; formerly the Tanners, but now in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Hawtrey.† *Benbow* or *Penbow*, in this pariſh, was formerly poſſeſt by the Martyns. It was afterwards the property and reſidence of Roús, and at preſent belongs to the Rev. Mr. Rous.‡ *Upham*, in this pariſh, belonged (ſays Sir W. Pole) to the Carys and the Dukes, and to the Walronds by purchaſe from Duke.

The church of Faringdon is a neat fabric. It is well ſeated, and has a decent communion-table. On a flat ſtone in the floor of the church, is the following epitaph:

Here lye the bodies of William *Bone*, gent. and Grace his wife, deceaſed Oct. 6th, 1658, Feb. 18th, 1653.

A Labore et MaLIs
DeLIberantUr *bonI.*
The broken *bones* that here lie ſcattered ſhall
Unite and grow more ſtrong when God doth call.

In a croſs aiſle in this church is a handſome marble monument belonging to the Cholwich-family. In the ſame tranſept is alſo a monument of the Halls. At the entrance of the chancel againſt the north-wall, is this inſcription:

M. Cha. Con. S. hujuſce ſub introitu ſacrarii jacet Franciſca cum infantulo Ludovico cui moriendo quadrimeſtrem cum dederit vitam ſibi ipſi adepta eſt immortalem Johannis Lethbridge de Bow in hoc comitatu clerici (nominis et familias (origine Danice) principis) filia natu minima et Ludovici Burnett S. T. B. hujus Eccleſiæ rectoris uxor dilectiſſima Cui (heu) quid ſaxa dabunt moritura aut ſepulchrales inutiles nugæ quæ ſinceræ erga deum religionis officioſæ in parentes pietatis illibatæ erga maritum fidei urbanæque erga omnes converſationis fama ære ipſo aut marmore perenniori vivum ſupererit monumentum. Hoc tamen quale quale (ne officio erga optimam uxorem filiolum et ſeipſum deeſſe videretur) poni curavit conjux mœſtiſſimus. Nat. Feſt. Nat. 1651. Nupt. Sept. Idus Novembris 1682. Denat. Idibus Septembris 1683.

Quem cum optata dies, cum ſors extrema peremptum
Reddet in amplexus (vmbra beata) tuos,
Una maritatos cineres ſociale ſepulchrum
Miſceat atque idem contegat oſſa lapis.

23° die Julii anno dom. 1704 voti compos factus fuit Ludovicus Burnett eccleſiæ beati Petri, Exon Subdecanus et hujus eccles. per 25 annos rector digniſſimus.

of this famyly, procured this howſe & land from the biſshop, whom ſucceeded Frances Erle of Bedford his ſonne; and after his death Edward Erle of Bedford, ſonne of Francis Lord Ruſſell (ſlayne a ſmall tyme before his father's death by ye Scots), ſucceeded, and hee being deade wthout iſſue, Frances, nowe Erle of Bedford, is lord thereof, beinge the ſonne of Willam Lo. Ruſſell, of Thornaugh, the youngeſt ſonne of Frances Erle of Bedford." *Sir W. Pole*, p. 158, 159.

* "From Exceſter to Cliſt-bridg a 3. Under this ſtone-bridge archid rennith a pratie broke caullid ..... This broke goyng about half a mile lower rennith by Cliſt *the Biſhop of Exceſter goodly manor place.*" Leland's Itin. vol. 3. p. 68.

† "Crowlegh belonged unto the priory of St James, & nowe unto the colledg ..... & their dwelled Mr George Tanner." *Sir W. Pole*, p. 159.

‡ This gentleman has the diſpoſal of three exhibitions at Pembroke college, Oxford, founded by Francis Rous his anceſtor, who was Speaker of the Houſe of Commons under Oliver Cromwell, and Provoſt of Eton. Theſe exhibitions are maintained by an eſtate in Cookbury, now the property of Mr. Rous, and out of the tythes of Great Brookham in Surry.

On

On the right hand ſide of the communion-table, is a neat marble monument in memory of Archdeacon Sleech and his wife and ſons. In the old Latin regiſters of this pariſh, not only the names but the occupations of all who were buried, are carefully entered. And, when the miniſter was at a loſs for a Latin word, he had recourſe to his mother tongue, without ceremony. Occaſional memoranda are, here alſo, interſperſed—ſometimes very curious. This is the caſe with many of our regiſters in Devonſhire, which at their commencement and many years after, were kept with much more care than is diſcoverable in the regiſters of the preſent day. Faringdon is a rectory—its firſt-fruits, 8l. 8s. 1½d.—yearly tenths 16s. 9½d. The hamlet of Biſhop's-Clyſt is free from the great tythes. Contemporary with Sir W. Pole, the Earl of Bedford was patron of this church: the preſent patron is the Biſhop of Exeter. Rectors of this pariſh—Bartholomew, Hall, Lewis, Burnet, Warren, Sleech, Maſſey, Hole. Bartholomew was rector 56 years, and Archdeacon Sleech, 52. At Biſhop's-Clyſt or Clyſt-Sackville was the Biſhop's chapel, at preſent in ruins. I find a payment belonging to it, among the procurations, from the church of Faringdon to the rectory of Sowton.*

Clyst St. Mary, *terra Baldwini vicecomitis* Cliſt *(quem tenuerunt olim canonici ſanctæ Mariæ)* has the adjunct of St. Mary from its dedication. The river Grindle riſes in Woodbury and runs through this pariſh, where it is croſſed by a ſtone bridge of three arches, called Grindle-bridge, and imparts its name to the villages of Higher and Lower Grindle. In 1748, there were ſeventeen families in Clyſt St. Mary—in 1791, eighteen families—one hundred and ſeven inhabitants. Clyſt St. Mary was in the beginning of Henry the 3d, the land of Gilbert le Blund, and after of Richard Tantiſer, from whom by Chiſelden, it came to the family of Wadham. Some part of it belonged to the manor of Wonford, the Earl's of Saliſbury.† This manor (once the Tanners) lately belonged to Mr. Jackſon, who ſold it to Mr. Cotsford,‡ its preſent poſſeſſor. The manſion-houſe is a large brick-building, ſtanding on an elevated ſpot, in a lawn of about ſixty acres.

The church of Clyſt St. Mary has nothing remarkable in it.§ The firſt-fruits of the rectory are 5l. 1s. 3d.—yearly tenths 10s. 1½d. In Sir W. Pole's time, this church was in the patronage of the heirs of Wadham—lately in that of Theophilus Tanner.‖ A Mr. Reddiſh, the preſent patron, is ſaid to have purchaſed the advowſon for fourteen hundred pounds. The preſent incumbent is the Rev. Geo. Cooke.

The pariſh of Clyst St. George, bordering upon the river Clyſt, is one mile and three quarters in length, and about the ſame in breadth. Its ſituation

* This chapel was long uſed as a ſchool, whence many gentlemen were ſent to the univerſity. But being unfortunately converted into a brewhouſe, the proprietor and his family were doomed, it ſeems, from the moment of its profanation to conflict with various evils. Their nights were diſturbed by ſtrange noiſes and apparitions, and their days marked by continual croſſes: they had, moreover, to lament, that they were denied the comfort of good ale: their beer, whatever was its quality, invariably turned ſour.—From *an old MS.*

† Sir W. Pole, p. 157. ‡ Arms of Cotsford, *ar. on a feſſe ſa. three bezants.* Edmondſon.

§ Four pounds *per annum* are allowed for the repairs of the church. *Dean Milles.*

‖ "Clyſt St. Mary—Sir John Tucker, knight, 1701. Geo. Tanner, eſq. p. h. v. 1745." *Bacon.*

is

is low, with a moderate acclivity on one ſide of it. It is an encloſed pariſh; with fine elm-rows in the line of the hedges. The roads are remarkably good. The number of inhabitants in this pariſh, are two hundred and forty-four. Clyſt St. George was called, alſo, *Clyſt-Chambernon* of its inhabitants the Chambernons, whoſe it was anciently. The Chambernons* poſſeſt this land for ſeveral deſcents; when Elizabeth, the daughter of Sir Will. Chambernon, was married to Wm. Polglaſs, whoſe daughter Margaret was wife of Sir John Herle, who had iſſue Sir John Herle, who died without iſſue. By conveyance from the laſt Sir John Herle, Wm. Lord Bonville enjoyed this land; which by the attainder of the Duke of Suffolk, eſcheated unto the crown, and was afterwards purchaſed by Serjeant Prideaux, and lately ſold by Sir Thomas Prideaux —ſays Sir W. Pole. The manor belongs to Miſs Troſſe, in whoſe family it has been for many years. "*Sokeſpitch* dwelled in Clyſt St. George"—ſays Sir W. Pole—And there, the *Sucpitches* or *Suckbitches* continued to reſide,† till very lately; when the preſent Mr. Sucpitch removed to a farm in Littleham, which he holds at rack-rent, though he ſtill keeps in hand his hereditary eſtate. This Mr. Sucpitch has two ſons.

The church of Clyſt St. George, dedicated to St. George, is ſituated nearly in the centre of the pariſh. Here is a monument of white marble, to the

* Henry Chambernon of Clyſt and Ilfracombe was a knight in the reign of Henry 2d. He had a ſon named Sir Oliver, who had a ſon named Sir Henry. Richard, a younger ſon of Sir Henry, was the firſt of the family, that ſettled at Modbury. The laſt of the Clyſt-family was Sir Wm. Chambernon; whoſe only daughter and heireſs was Elizabeth—a frolic lady (ſays Prince) that married Wm. Polglaſs within three days after her father's death, and within two days after her huſband Polglaſs's death, ſhe was married again to John Cargeaux. By Polglaſs ſhe left iſſue a ſon, who was an ideot, and died of the plague; and a daughter called Margaret, who became his heireſs, and the wife of Judge Herle. The ſon of the Judge, Sir John Herle, dying without iſſue, conveyed this large inheritance to Lord Bonville of Shute, from whom it came to Lord Gray, Duke of Suffolk, and from Lord Gray, on his attainder, to the crown. "*Manerium de Cliffe St. George fuit primum manerium de quo familia de la Champernons fuit ſeiſitus in Com. Devon. nam antetunc familia ſedebat apud Tywardraith in comitatu Cornubiæ, et tempore H. 2. acceſſit ad manerium de Cliffe St. George.*" Harleian MSS.

† The family of *Sucpitch* has not paſſed unnoticed in the firſt volume of the hiſtory. In this place, however, I may be permitted to introduce a more particular account of this extraordinary family, which I ſhall extract from an authentic paper written by a gentleman who reſided at Clyſt St. George in 1768. "The family of *Sucpitch* was certainly ſettled here before the conqueſt, where they may remain unextinct for centuries to come, as the preſent ſire has grand-children of vigorous conſtitutions. Notwithſtanding theſe Sucpitchs have poſſeſſed the ſame ſpot for ſuch an immenſe ſucceſſion of time, poſſibly as long before the conqueſt as ſince, not one of all their race has been conſpicuous for any atchievement or exploit, or celebrated in our annals for one heroic or famous action. What makes this yet the ſtranger is, that not a collateral branch hath thrown any luſtre on them. Hence it is evident, that for ſo many ages it can only be ſaid they have exiſted, and not that they have had the honour of living to their country, their neighbours, or themſelves. With ſupine indolence they have, in a manner, ſlumbered over their little farm that is bleſſed with fertility, and every natural advantage of land and water; inattentive to thoſe numberleſs improvements and embelliſhments, no leſs in point of profit than beauty, of which it is capable. Their ſole diſſipation was hunting and ſhooting, which they (I ſpeak of time immemorial) rather purſued as the buſineſs than the amuſements of life. The various rural ſcenes, and numerous objects, with which this ſpot is finely diverſified, afford proper ſubjects for a landſcape. From 70l. per annum, at which it was rated, (though occaſionally for a qualification, they could eaſily prove it worth 100l.) an opulent gentleman, with taſte and judgment, by erecting water-mills, embanking the marſhes, (improving the arable is impoſſible) might advance it to 500l. In length of time the tide has fretted, and made ſeveral channels and ſerpentine canals, through three marſhes; by which ſoals, and a variety of ſea-fiſh, daily make their way from the main river, up to the garden-wall and orchard hedges. Duck, widgeon, &c. may be ſhot almoſt from their windows. Though they kept on hunting, till the neighbouring glebes were verdant with barley, yet they never failed having the beſt crop. The firſt who rouzed from his lethargy, and deviated for once into the right path, was the old gentleman, *i. e.* the father of the preſent (the oldeſt within memory) who planted in hedge-rows about 700 elms, which many years ſince, an experienced perſon told me, annually gained ſixpence a tree This great grandfather admitted me to a familiar acquaintance with him, which he thought no ſmall favour. He valued himſelf highly on his extraction and honeſty, though he had not a worthy action to relate of any predeceſſor, nor a title to boaſt beyond that of a head conſtable or church-warden. He ſubſtituted age for merit, and eſteemed his eldeſt anceſtor the beſt gentleman. His narratives and fabulous ſtories, he told to others, till he believed them himſelf. Often has he repeated to me, though he thought it always new, that *Cyrus*, King of *Pruſſia*, diſcovered their founder in the woods, *ſucking a bitch*. He looked down on his illuſtrious neighbours at Powderham-caſtle as his juniors, and would by no means allow the noble houſe of Courtenay, to be coeval with the family of Suckpitch. The ſon (now the grandfather) has been one of the ſtrongeſt men in the kingdom; one of exorbitant paſſions, which, uncultivated by education, he was never taught to regulate. The want of reſtraining the impetuoſity of his temper, oftentimes involved him in troubles. Mr. Treſſe, formerly lord of the manor, ſued him for a treſpaſs and aſſault, preſenting his loaded piece, and threatening to ſhoot the 'ſquire. The defendant produced at the trial, by way of flouriſh, (being not very material to the iſſue) two ſmall parchment grants or feoffments, which none preſent could read throughout, nor aſcertain their æra, being without date or ſeal: however, the bar was ſatisfied of their being paſſed before the conqueror's time. Theſe curious antique charters are their only archieves, which may not be unworthy the notice of the virtuoſi. From the conqueſt their progeny may not, however, have been numerous, by their longevity: the great grandfather died 15 years ago, was aged 90, and his ſon now about 80. I apprehend that, poſſibly, the preſent generation is not more than the ſeventh degree from that period."

memory of Richard Oſborne, eſq. and another monument to that of Mr. George Gibbs. Engraved on a braſs plate under a figure in a very ancient dreſs, in a reading attitude, are the following lines:

To the memory of Julian Oſborne, who deceaſed the 18th of Auguſt, a° 1614.

Bonifant, a virgin, Oſborne a loyal wife
For thirty years. A widow was forty & more
A hundred years almoſt ſhe lead her life,
Kinde to the riche, and good to all the poor.
Here lyes her duſt, whoſe ſoules to heaven gone,
Since ſhe did live and dye a ſaint-lyke one.

The regiſter has been regularly kept in this pariſh, from the reign of Queen Mary, even without intermiſſion through the period of the commonwealth, to the preſent time. Clyſt St. George is a rectory—firſt-fruits 17l. 16s. 8d.—yearly tenths 1l. 15s. 8d. Patron, Richard Rous, clerk.* Incumbent, Rich. Rous, who in 1792, ſucceeded to Nicholas Roe. The parſonage-houſe ſtands near the church.

TOPSHAM (in Domeſday, *terra regis Topeſhant)* is derived by Baxter, from *Koppa-ſea-ham—oppidum ad caput maris.*‡ Leland calls this place "*Apſham*—a praty tounlet on the ſhore a 4. miles upper in the haven. Heere is the great trade & rode for ſhippes that uſith this haven, and eſpecially for the ſhippes & merchant mannes goodes of Exceſter. Men of Exceſter contende to make the haven to cum up to Exceſter ſelf. At this tyme ſhippes cum not farther up but to *Apſham.*" "At the confluence of the Clyſt and Exe, ſays Riſdon, ſtands Topſham, and its manor, incircled with their ſtreams." And, as we ſail down the Exe, its peninſular appearance hath a charming effect. The town of Topſham, pleaſantly ſituated to the ſouth of Exeter,§ conſiſts of one long ſtreet, extending north and ſouth, nearly half of a mile, on the eaſtern bank of the river Exe; ſome part of which ſtreet is wide, the other contracted. There are many well-built houſes interſperſed throughout the town; but, upon the whole, it wears a mean appearance. The ſouthern extremity is by far the pleaſanteſt, and for the moſt part the reſidence of people of fortune. This part is called the ſtrand; and, the river flowing within a ſmall ſpace of the houſes, it commands an extenſive view of the Exe, and of the oppoſite bank. A little further up is the quay, which is large and ſpacious: it was formerly the private property of Mr. Northmore, who ſold it to the Chamber of Exeter about fifteen years ago; ſince which time there have been built on it two cranes for the uſe of the ſhipping, loading or unloading heavy goods. Though, as I have obſerved, there are a few genteel families in this place, yet it is inhabited chiefly by ſhip-maſters, ſhip-builders, and people in trade. Topſham is much viſited by people from Exeter, who often walk thither, on a ſummer evening;

* Clyſt St. George—John Parr, gent. 1696. Catherine Roe, widow, 1739, p. h. v. *Bacon.*

‡ "The word *Koppa* ſignifying, in Britiſh, *caput vel vertex. Poſſit etiam Topſham correptè dici pro Topſeaham.*" Baxter.

§ "Topſham, between three and four miles from, and in the port of, Exeter, is not ſo ſmall a town as I find it repreſented in ſome accounts. It has not only one pretty long ſtreet home to its kay (where is a cuſtom-houſe) and another below it to a fine ſtrand, the latter adorned with divers handſome houſes, but ſeveral good bye-ſtreets, branching out ſeveral ways. The town is almoſt encompaſſed with the Cliſt and Exe rivers." *Brice.*

though

though it lies too near the city for their Saturdays' excurſions. The road from *Topſham to Exeter is one of the beſt in the neighbourhood. "Topſham, in King Edw. the Confeſſor's time, was taxed after one hide, and paid ſix pounds *ad penſam*; which king had twelve carucats in demeſne. Theſe lands have ſince been the Earls of Devon: and Sarah de Harleigh was ſeized of ſome in this tything." †"*Roherne*, in the time of King Edward the firſt, was the lands of John, Baron of Torrington. And, in the 19th of Henry the third, John de Trillon of Cheſterton in Oxton, was lord thereof—who ſold the ſame to Hugh de Harſton. *Seige & de la Clive* was the ancient inheritance of Joel de Buckingham, and after, by the daughter of Auguſtin de Bathon, came to Sir Andrew Medſtead in marriage, and by Margaret their daughter to John de Holland, a younger brother to Sir Thomas Holland, knight of the noble order of the garter. This gentleman married the daughter and heir of Thorne, his father Pollard, his grandſire Wotton. In which family it hath continued ever ſince the reign of King Edward the third—whoſe houſe was called *Hemeanton*, now *Weare*, by reaſon of certain damms which we call *weares*, made by Hugh Courtenay, the firſt of that name, Earl of Devon, through diſpleaſure towards the citizens of Exon, to ſtop the paſſage, which had hindered the arrival of veſſels, were it not by an artificial current forced about three miles to bring their wares to the city."‡ Thus Riſdon. The Spicers have been ſome time ſettled at Wear:§ and Mount-Wear is a good modern houſe;‖ which, together with

* "Now, in 1754, become a turnpike road." *Brice.*

† *Riſdon.*—Sir W. Pole ſays: "Toppeſham (commonly called Apſham) was aunciently the mannor of the famyly of the Erles of Devon, & now the Kings. It ſtandeth uppon the river of Ex, & in this place the merchants have their ſhippes, & tranſport their merchandiſe from hence unto Exceter, by boats, or by carriage." p. 232.

‡ "Wth in this mannor lyeth Weare, the dwellinge of the famyly of Holland. It was called Hineton Siege, & tooke this newe name from the Weare, wch at this place was made by Hugh Lo. Courtenay 2, anno 4 of Kinge Edw. 2, uppon diſpleaſure taken againſt the citiſens of Exon, whereby he ſtopped upp their paſſage in the river unto the ſaid cytye. This land was, 27 of Kinge Henry 3, belonginge unto Sr Joell de Buckenton; & after unto Auguſtin de Bathe, or Bathon, whoſe daughter Margaret was wief of Sr Andrew de Metſted, & had iſſue Alinor, wief of John Holland, & had iſſue Thomas de Holland, wch by Lucia, daughter & heire of John de Holdeſworthy, had iſſue Thomas, wch by Thomazin, daughter & heir of ..... Apeldor, had iſſue John, & Richard. John had iſſue Thomas, wch by Jane, daughter of John Yeo, of Henton Sachvill, had iſſue Nicas, wch by Jone, daughter of .... Bret, had iſſue John, wch by Anne, daughter of Robert Hillerſdon, of Mymeland, had iſſue Willam, wch by Eliſabeth, daughter of Richard Halſe, of Kenadon, had iſſue Andrew, wch by Agnes, daughter of John Wootton, of Ingleborn, had iſſue Willam, wch by Anne, daughter of Antony Pollard, of Horwood, had iſſue Willam Holland, of Weare, yt now is, who hath maried ..... daughter & heire of Bartholomew Thorn, of Thorne." *Sir W. Pole*, p. 232, 233.——"*Hemton*, now *Weare*, from weares ſet acroſs the river, was long ſince the ſeat of Auguſtune de Baa, or Bathe, who had great poſſeſſions in his time. But, ſince the fourth year of Edw. 3d, it hath been enjoyed by the Hollands." *Weſtcote. Brit. Muſ.*

§ Prefixed to Curl's Riſdon is the following account of this family, extracted, it is ſaid, from an original MS. "Three brothers of this name, who were of an honourable family in Normandy, came over as gentlemen voluntiers with K. William the Conqueror: the firſt ſettled in Devonſhire, the ſecond in Warwickſhire, and the third in Kent. The two former ſtill remain in the ſaid counties. Of the ſtate of which family, an abſtract is here given from an original manuſcript, written in the 36th year of Q. Elizabeth, 1594, which gives an account of them, from their firſt being officers, and magiſtrates of that honourable city of Exeter, beginning with the firſt year of Edward 1, 1273, and continued down in the ſame family, to the 7th of Q. Anne, which, to this preſent year, 1714, is 441 years; in which time there have been twelve mayors of the city, of this family. 'Tis obſervable, that few families can ſhew ſuch a precedent of the office of mayor of ſo ancient and eminent a city, continuing in it for ſo long a courſe of years: their eſtate being alſo equivalent to their antiquity, they having given a conſiderable one to the Chamber of Exeter, to uphold its grandeur. In the reign of K. Edward 3, John Spicer was ſundry times mayor of the city of Exeter; and in the third time of his mayoralty, being the 31ſt year of the ſaid king's reign, anno 1357, he received private letters from the king, and alſo a commiſſion under the great ſeal of England, dated the 25th of March, and directed thus; *To our loving the mayor of our honourable City of Exeter, for three ſhips, to be provided, and to be ſent unto him, and to be well and thoroughly appointed to the wars, and for the defence of the realm, againſt the French King, who had then a great fleet and navy on the ſeas, of men of war.* Which thing, this mayor, with all celerity, performed; and in the year then next following, he alſo being mayor, the prince, then called the *Black Prince*, came from out of France, and brought with him priſoner, K. John of France, whom he had taken priſoner a little before, at the battle of Poictiers. He landed at Plymouth, and came to this city, whom this mayor received, and the king his priſoner, with all the honour he could, and entertained them moſt bountifully, and after the beſt manner he might; which the prince did not only moſt thankfully accept, but he made alſo his father acquainted therewith, who ſendeth back his commendations unto the ſaid mayor. The arms belonging unto this family, you ſhall find recorded in a very ancient roll, in the office of the heraults (if it be not loſt) of a viſitation, taken by the herault in the time of K. Edward 3, which I have ſeen for about 29 or 30 years paſt, Mr. William Harvey, then clarencieux and king at arms,

‖ It was built by a Mr. Rodd, related to the Rodds of Trebartha-hall in Cornwall.

with the rich ſcenery around it, muſt neceſſarily attract the attention of travellers. *The Retreat*, near Topſham, was formerly a ſugar-houſe, which Mr. Orme, a late poſſeſſor of it, converted into a manſion.* This place has been greatly improved by Sir Alexander Hamilton, its preſent poſſeſſor, who has added an attic ſtory to the houſe, built good ſtables, enlarged the gardens, and laid out the grounds to the beſt advantage. From the houſe, almoſt to Topſham, there is a pleaſant winding walk; each ſide of which is planted with a variety of ſhrubs, that thrive remarkably well, though in a ſhallow ſoil, and bordering upon the river. From this walk, as from the houſe, we have a noble proſpect of the country on the other ſide of the Exe. The pictoreſque village of Exminſter almoſt immediately oppoſite, the Belvidere of Powderham riſing amidſt the variegated richneſs of the fineſt part of Devonſhire, and Lawrence-caſtle that crowns the diſtant hills, are the moſt ſtriking objects in this extenſive view. *Newcourt*, in this pariſh, is a good modern building, the property of Shapleigh.† *Northbrooke* belongs to Major Hamilton.

The church next preſents itſelf to notice. It has the appearance of antiquity; but there are no monuments to prove the fact; nor is there any certainty when it was founded. It is a large building, without order or taſte; but from an addition, which is already begun, it will be nearly ſquare. The roof is very low: but the expoſed ſituation of the church ſhould ſeem to point out the imprudence of giving it a greater elevation. The church ſtands about the centre of the town, built on the edge of an high cliff; ſo that the church-yard, in proportion to its height, commands a ſtill more extenſive view than the ſtrand. And the ſcenery is extremely pictoreſque—a noble river, diſtant ſhipping, churches glimmering through groupes of trees, a fertile vale, and a fine range of mountains, riſing above each other in beautiful perſpective, as far as the eye can reach. Topſham is a perpetual curacy, and a peculiar of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter, who are the patrons—curate, James Carrington, junior;‡ his predeceſſor, Mr. Forteſcue, who ſerved Topſham-church forty years. At Topſham are two Diſſenting Meeting-houſes; and a Quaker's.

WOODBURY (in Domeſday, *terra regis Wodeberie)* took its name, as Riſdon ſays, from its *ancient woodlands:* It ſignifies *the wooded caſtle.* This pariſh is

arms, who made his viſitation in this city, and all theſe weſt parts: and among other things, he ſhewed me this roll, and the ſaid arms. In the ſame manner I have alſo ſeen them in the collections of certain gentlemen, who have had a delight to collect and to keep a book of all the noblemens and gentlemens arms. The family of the Spicers in the time of K. Edward 1, 2, and 3, were principal officers, and magiſtrates of this city, and were then much commended for their ſundry and gentleman-like vertues and qualities; for in thoſe days, ſuch men, for their wiſdom, and not for their wealth, were magiſtrates and governours in this city, and in all other places of truſt." The ancient arms of Spicer, as given in this account, are, *partie per pale Mars and Saturne in bende, three turretes of the ſonne cotyzed, and a border greſly ermyn.* The preſent arms, *ſable, a chevron erminoys between three caſtles or.* The creſt, *out of a mural coronet an arm holding a fire-ball proper.* "Spicer, *ſa. a chev. erminois, betw. three towers triple-towered or.* Creſt, *out of a viſcount's coronet proper, a cubit-arm, habited and gloved of the firſt, holding a fire-ball.*" Edmondſon.

* It was deſcribed in an advertiſement which appeared in the public papers in 1773, as "an elegant villa called *the Retreat*, delightfully ſituated on the banks of the river Exe, half a mile above the port of Topſham, and within three miles of Exeter. The houſe is fit for the immediate reception of a large family. The apartments are numerous, ſpacious, and lofty, and conveniently and elegantly furniſhed. There are large and uſeful offices at a proper diſtance from the houſe, conſiſting of coach-houſes, ſervants-rooms, &c. The gardens are good, and planted with the beſt fruit-trees. There is, alſo, a pavilion at a ſmall diſtance from the houſe, conſiſting of two ſmall bed-chambers, a library, and a large bed-chamber adjoining, which communicates with a hot and cold bath. There are nearly 30 acres of very rich and fine paſture-land adjoining the houſe, which, from their ſituation, might be made the moſt beautiful pleaſure-gardens in England. This place is alſo remarkable for the abundance and excellence of its freſh-water ſprings."

† Now occupied by Thomas Sainſbury, eſq. lord mayor of London in 1787.

‡ The Liber-regis: "Topſham (St. Margaret) a donative, certified at 33l. 6s. 8d. Dean and Chapter of Exeter, patr. and propr."

four

four miles and a half long, and three and half broad, lying on a gentle declivity, and bounded by the river Exe, to the weſt. Several ſprings riſing in Woodbury, form two rivulets; the Grindle, that runs by Grindle-village, and another ſtream, that runs through Church-village. The courſe of the Grindle (which has its riſe in Rockham-wood) is about five miles before it falls into the Clyſt. This pariſh abounds with oak, elm, and aſh; and the roads are good, conſiſting of gravel and pebble-ſtones. I need not, here, repeat my obſervations on the extenſive views from Woodbury-hill. Woodbury-caſtle, that crowns this common, gives a noble effect to the proſpect. There are eight villages in this pariſh—*Grindle*, two miles eaſt of the church (which is nearly in the middle of the pariſh)—*Salterton*, one mile to the north-eaſt—*Church-village*, in the centre of the pariſh—*Woodmontown*, two thirds of a mile ſouth of the church—*Gulliford*, a mile and half to the ſouth-weſt—*Higher-Nutwell*, about a mile and half to the ſouth-weſt—*Exton*, two miles to the weſt—*Ebford*, two miles to the north-weſt. The farm-houſes, in this pariſh, are ſeventy. Upwards of 70 paupers are monthly relieved: and the number of inhabitants amounts to 1500. Henry 1ſt gave the manor of Woodbury to Roger de Maundeville, caſtellan of the caſtle of Exeter. Stephen de Maundeville his ſon, with the licence of Henry 2d, granted it to Wm. Carbonell: and Roger de Maundeville his ſon, confirmed the ſame to William, ſon of the ſaid Wm. Carbonell. Mabille, the daughter of Carbonell, was married 1ſt, to Galfride de Albamarle; and 2dly, to William, the ſon of Richard, Lord of Levenſtone. Galfride de Albamarle had iſſue Reginald, who had iſſue Galfride de Albamarle, knight, who had iſſue Sir William, who had iſſue Sir Galfride, who had iſſue Sir William, who had iſſue Sir Wm. Damarell, knight, who died 36 Edw. 3d, leaving iſſue William, who died without iſſue, and within full age; when this inheritance came to Sir Wm. Bonville by the marriage of Margaret, the ſiſter of Damarell—from whom it lineally deſcended to Henry Gray, Duke of Suffolk. And ſo, being eſcheated to the crown, John Prideaux, ſerjeant at law, purchaſed the ſame: and "it is now (ſays Sir W. Pole) the land of Sir Thomas Prideaux his grandchild by Thomas his ſon." This manor belongs, at preſent, to Denys Rolle, eſq. Nutwell is about ſix miles ſouth from Exeter, on the eaſt-ſide of the river Exe, nearly oppoſite to Powderham-caſtle on the weſt-ſide. According to Riſdon, it was a caſtle, till Lord * Dinham, about the

* "The Dinhams firſt called themſelves de Dinham, from their caſtle of that name in Britany: and Oliver de Dinant came hither from Britany, in aid of William the Conqueror. In proceſs of time the name was changed to Dinham or Denham. The moſt ancient lands they poſſeſt in this county, were at Hertland. Oliver de Dinant, Viſcount de Dinant in Britany, was Lord of Hertland in the Conqueror's time. His heir had the honor of Hertland, and held it as the head of his barony, in the time of Henry 2d. The Lord John Dinham, High Treaſurer of England in the time of Edward the 4th, is ſuppoſed to have been born at Nutwell. From the days of Edw. 3d, the heirs of this family, who were generally knights, were denominated from their ſeats, as Sir John Dinham of Nutwell, in the time of Edw. 3d, and Sir John Dinham of Nutwell in Richard the 2d's reign. From Joſce, the ſon of Oliver de Dinant (ſays Dugdale) the Dinhams were all knights, and called by the name of John, till Lord Dinham, who, in the 6th of Edw. 4th, was ſummoned to parliament among the barons of the realm. And, within three years after, in conſideration of his many ſervices, Lord Dinham obtained a grant of the cuſtody of the foreſt of Dartmoor, within the manor and borough of Lydford; as alſo the caſtle of Lydford, with the manor of South Teign—to hold for life; paying yearly one hundred marks, with 6s. 8d. to the king, his heirs and ſucceſſors. Soon after this, he had another grant of the office of Steward of all the honors, caſtles, manors, and boroughs of Plymton, Okehampton, Tiverton, Sampford-Courtenay, and divers others, part of the poſſeſſions of Humphry Stafford, Earl of Devon, then in the crown, to hold for life. Lord Dinham married Elizabeth, daughter and heireſs of Lord Fitzwalter, by whom he had iſſue Henry, who died without iſſue; in conſequence of which his noble inheritance was divided among his four ſiſters; the eldeſt married to Nicholas, Baron Carew, according to Weſtcote, but to Sir John Carew, according to Dugdale; the ſecond, to the Lord Zouch; the third, to Fulk Bourchier, Lord Fitzwarren; the fourth, to Sir John Subcot of Rutlandſhire. The inheritance of Nutwell came to Zouch, who diſpoſed of it to Prideaux. The Dinham arms are, *gules, four fuſils in feſs ermin.*"

time of Edw. 4th, altered it, and made it a fair and ſtately dwelling-houſe. It is open only to the weſt; being otherwiſe ſheltered by little ſemi-circular hills. It ſtands low, and ſo near the river, that upon ſpring-tides the high floods riſe almoſt to the outer gate of the houſe—"to which belongs (ſays Prince) a very handſome chapel, adjoining to a ſpacious dining-room at the eaſt-end. Nutwell Court was, in Riſdon's time, the dwelling-houſe of Sir Thomas Prideaux,* knight, who married the coheireſs of Cole. It was lately †Sir Henry Ford's, ſays Prince. Nutwell, at the time when Prince wrote, was the property of Mr. Pollexfen. The manor of Nutwell belongs, at preſent, to Sir Francis Drake,‡ who has made conſiderable alterations in the houſe: Among other improvements, he has converted the chapel into a very handſome library. *Grindle*, in this pariſh, "ſometime belonging to a religious houſe," is now the property of Thomas Putt, eſq. *Salterton*—where "Terry had his dwelling, who bought it of Gregory Goff, to whom it deſcended from his anceſtors," is the property of Mr. Putt and Mr. Rolle. "The vicars of the cathedral church of St. Peter, Exeter, have a manor in Woodbury."§ This is *Church-village*, which belongs partly to the vicars and partly to Mr. Rolle. *Woodmontown* and *Gulliford* are Mr. Rolle's property—*Higher-Nutwell*, Mr. Heathfield's—*Exton*, Mr. Rolle's. *Ebford* is an ancient houſe in this pariſh, ſtanding about a mile from Topſham, on the eaſt-ſide of the river Clyſt. ¶ In the time of Edw. 1ſt, its owner was Ralph de Ebford. It hath been divers

* It came to the family of Prideaux as Lympſtone did. See *Lympſtone*.

† A branch of the Fords ſettled firſt at Chagforde, then at Aſhburton, then at Ilſington, then at Nutwell. "John Ford of Chagford gent. married Anaſtaſia, daughter and heir of John Hill of Chagford, gent. and of Margaret his wife, daughter and heir of Jeffery Youngling, ſon and heir of John Youngling, ſon and heir of William Youngling, ſon and heir of Jeffery Youngling of Chagford, gent. and had iſſue John; who by Elenor his wife, daughter of John Hole of South-Tauton, had iſſue William; who by Cicely, daughter of Stephen Smith of Chagford, had iſſue John Ford of Aſhburton in Devon, eſq; who, by Jane his wife, daughter and heir of William Halwel alias Halgawel in this county, gent. had iſſue Joan, married to John Saint Cleer of Eaſt-Budlegh, eſq. ſecondly, John Ford of Aſhburton aforeſaid, married Joan, daughter of John Summaſter of Penſford, ſans-iſſue; thirdly, he married Joan, daughter of William Walrond of Bovey in the pariſh of Branſcombe, eſq. relict of Gregory Huckmore of Buckyet in Little-Hempſton, eſq. and had iſſue George, and Margaret, married to John Rolle of Stephenſton in this county, eſq. fourthly he married Joan, daughter of John Trobridge, eſq. relict of Gilbert Saint Cleer of Budlegh, eſq. and had iſſue John; George Ford of Ilſington in Devon, eſq. married Joan, Gilbert Saint Cleer's daughter, and had iſſue Thomas and others; Thomas Ford of Ilſington married a daughter of Alexander Popham of Huntworth in Somerſet, ſiſter to the famous lord chief juſtice of that name, and had iſſue John and others; John Ford of Bagtor in Ilſington, eſq. married Katharine, daughter and ſole heir of George Drake of Spratſhays, eſq. and had iſſue Henry Ford of Nutwel, of Bagtor and of Spratſhays." *Prince*, p. 314.—Sir Henry Ford, knighted by Charles the 2d, purchaſed the manor, or that part of the manor of Woodbury, in which is ſituated Nutwell-Court and barton: and this he made the chief place of his reſidence. He died at his houſe at Nutwell, and was buried in the pariſh-church of Woodbury. The arms of Ford are, *azure, three lions rampant crowned or.* Creſt, *on a torſe arg. and ſab. a demy greyhound erect ſab. gorged with a collar arg. ſtudded with three acorns or inter two branches vert, each bearing three fruits arg.*

‡ Arms of Drake. *The field is diamond, a feſs wavy between the two pole ſtars, arctick and antarctick, pearl.* Such was the worth (ſays Guillim) of this moſt generous and renowned knight, Sir Francis Drake, ſometime of Plymouth, as that his merits do require that his coat armour ſhould be expreſt in that ſelected manner of blazoning, that is fitting to noble perſonages, in reſpect of his noble courage and high attempts atchieved, whereby he merited to be reckoned the honour of our nation and of naval profeſſion; inaſmuch as the cutting through the Magellanick Straits, *anno domini* 1577. Within the compaſs of three years he encompaſſed the whole world; whereof his ſhip, laid up in a dock near Deptford, will long time remain as a moſt worthy monument. Of theſe his travels a poet has thus ſpoken:

Drake, *pererrati novit quem terminus orbis,*
Quemque ſemel mundi vidit uterque polus.
Si taceant homines, facient te ſidera notum,
Sol neſcit comitis non memor eſſe ſui.

The world's ſurveyed bounds, brave Drake, on thee did gaze,
Both north and ſouthern poles have ſeen thy manly face;
If thankleſs men conceal, thy praiſe the ſtars will blaze,
The Sun his fellow-traveller's worth will duly grace.

This coat, with the arms of Ulſter, is now borne by his deſcendant, Sir Francis Drake of Buckland-Monachorum in Devonſhire, bart." *Guillim.*—"*Drake*, (Buckland in Devonſhire) *ſa. a feſſe wavy, betw. two etoiles in pale.* Creſt, *on a terreſtrial globe, a ſhip in full ſail trained round the ſame globe with two hawſers, or, by a hand and arm iſſuing out of the clouds, all proper*; with this motto, *auxilio divino.*" "*Drake* (Ireland, Norfolk, Rygate in Suſſex, Withicomb in Devonſhire, and of Sherdelow in Buckinghamſhire) *ar. a wivern with wings diſplayed and tail nowed gu.* Creſt, *a wivern, with wings endorſed ar.* Another creſt, *a naked dexter arm erect proper, holding a battle-axe ſa. headed ar.*" Edmondſon. § Sir W. Pole. ¶ Riſdon.

deſcents

deſcents in the name of Haydon—which name I find to have been in thoſe parts ever ſince the reign of Edw. 2d. In Sir W. Pole's time, it was the land of Gideon Haydon,* eſq. who dwelt there in his father's life-time, as other his anceſtors had formerly. Ebford-houſe is now the property of Thomas Huckell Lee, eſq. This, as well as the houſes at Higher and Lower Ebford, is built of brick. *Higher Ebford* belongs to Mrs. Huckell Lee, and *Lower Ebford*, (lately Mr. Troſſe's) to Mr. Brand. *Houndſbeare*, in this pariſh, belongs to Mrs. Vaughan. *Blacklands*, a farm in this pariſh, is held by leaſe from the Prieſt Vicars of the cathedral, renewable every ſeventh year.

The church (nearly in the centre of the pariſh) is built of durable ſtone, has a ſlated roof, and is 20 feet high.† The tower, which is 80 feet high, is ſquare, has two ſtrong buttreſſes at each corner, and on the top, ſixteen battlements with a weather-cock. It contains ſix deep-toned muſical bells. The church is, in length, 85 feet, in breadth 40. Here is one monument without an inſcription, erected in memory of the preſent Sir Wilmot Prideaux's anceſtors, who lived at Nutwell, the ſeat of Sir Francis Drake. The church-yard is near an acre. The rectory of Woodbury is the property ‡ of the Vicars of the cathedral, Exeter, who are impropriators—the officiating clergyman a perpetual curate, whoſe name is J. Davy. The parſonage-houſe is about the fourth part of a mile from the church—an old building, not annexed to the curacy. There is a modus for cyder in this pariſh at 3d a hogſhead, and for hay, 4d an acre, for a cow that has a calf, 3d; for one milked without a calf, 2d. The Lees ſupport the meeting-houſe, in this pariſh, near Lympſtone village.

LYMPSTONE, anciently *Leningſton*,§ lies on the eaſt-ſide of the river Exe. The village of Lympſtone is pleaſantly ſituated. Approaching it, we paſs through a long row of old irregularly-built cottages, meanly thatched: we are ſoon, however, pleaſed with the ſight of ſome good brick houſes on the left, that were probably built in the laſt century; having the appendage of little trim gardens where trees are cut into artificial forms. A few decent white houſes afterwards riſe to view. At the end of this village is the church, which is ſeen to advantage, as it ſtands at a little diſtance to the left—a part of the

* Arms of Haydon—*argent, three bars gemelles azure on a chief, gules, a barrulet indented or*—was the coat of Thomas Haydon of Woodbury, eſq. who married Johanna, the daughter of Richard Wikes of Honychurch, gent. and had iſſue Thomas, Jane, and Margaret. Jane married one Richard Williams, and Margaret, Thomas Brownynge. This Thomas Haydon was ſon of Richard Haydon of the ſame place, the ſon of Richard Haydon of Lympſton, who was the ſon of William, the ſon of John, the ſon of William, whoſe father was Robert Haydon, ſon of John Haydon. Thomas Haydon, gent. (the ſon of Thomas of Woodbury aforeſaid) was of Hilles in the county of Devon, and married Chriſtian, daughter of Robert Fotherleigh of Fotherleigh in the county of Dorſet, gent. and had iſſue Robert, Thomas, and Bridget. Robert Haydon, eſq. eldeſt ſon of Thomas Haydon, was of Cadhay, and married Johanna, eldeſt daughter of Sir Amias Pawlett: his eldeſt ſon was Gideon Haydon. *Guillim*, p. 73.

† It appears from Biſhop Stafford's regiſter, that the church of Woodbury was new-built and dedicated to St. Swithen in 1409.

‡ Woodbury—Dean and Chapter, patrons, according to Bacon.

§ Sir W. Pole.—There have been ſeveral conjectures concerning the etymology of this word: *Lym*, ſays one conjecturiſt, ſignifies a *river, current*, or *pool: Lympſtone*, therefore, muſt be "*the town on the river*" or *pool*. *LLymm* is an adjective ſignifying *rapid*, ſays another—ſo that *Lympſtone* ſhould ſeem to be "*the town on the rapid ſtream.*" A correſpondent thus writes from the ſpot: "I apprehend its ancient name to have always been *Limpſton*; and, according to the beſt information to be gathered from the inhabitants, its name was derived from a *ſhell-fiſh* called *Limpin* or *Limpet*, with which the rocks on the ſea-ſhore near this place abound." This is, ſurely, wrong. Mr. Chapple's conjecture that follows, appears the moſt probable of all: at leaſt it deſerves to be introduced as deſcriptive of the place. "In old deeds, it is ſometimes ſpelt *Lymingſtone*, and is derived, perhaps, from the Angloſaxon *Limine*, *æſtuarium* and *Stan*, *lapis*, pointing out the high rock cloſe to its ſhore, now called *Darling's-rock*, which ſerves as a boundary-ſtone to diſtinguiſh the *limits* of certain royalties claimed by the lords of the manors on both ſides of the harbour. As it is the moſt remarkable rock there, it might well be called *Limineſtan—the harbour-ſtone*, and give that name to the town and pariſh to which it belongs."

church-

church-yard intervening between this building and the road. Beyond the church, on the left hand alſo, is a large new houſe, lately built by Mr. Lee. Several of the houſes in this village belong to the rectorial manor, which will be noticed in its proper place. Directly oppoſite the church are ſome fine meadows, through which we have a pleaſant rural walk to the hamlet of Sowdon. Paſſing under ſeveral little ruſtic arches, we purſue a path that winds delightfully through the fields, by the ſide of willows, or amidſt clumps of overſhadowing elms. When we have reached the hamlet of Sowdon, we are charmed with its neatneſs, and the gardens and orchards around it. And we are happy to diſcover, that here are very decent lodgings for our temporary accommodation, if we chuſe to explore further the beauties of this ſnug retreat. The village of *Wotton*, in this pariſh, is waſhed by Wotton-brook. The inhabitants employ themſelves chiefly in fiſhing. There is no manufactory here except lace-making, which is very conſiderable for ſo ſmall a pariſh. Henry 1ſt gave this manor to William his ſteward *diſpenſator regis*, whom Sir W. Pole conceived to be Wm. Haſtings. He had iſſue Richard, which Richard had iſſue William, who by Mabilia, daughter of Wm. Carbonell of Woodbury, had iſſue Muriell, wife of Robert de Bikleigh. Muriell, in her widowhood, gave this land to Robert de Albimar her brother by the mother's ſide, who died without iſſue, when this manor came to Reginald, brother of Robert. It deſcended in the ſame manner as Woodbury, and was, in Sir W. Pole's time, the inheritance of Sir Thomas Prideaux.† The manor belonged, of late years, to the Putt-family. It was diſmembered about the year 1722; when all the ſeveral eſtates were ſold in fee, either to the tenants or others, in ſeparate lots, with a reſerve of ſome ſmall acknowledgement to the lord. The royalty and waſte ſtill remain unſold, and belong to Mr. Putt of Gittiſham.‡ "*Gilbert Kirke*, of Exeter, poſſeſt in this place a little manor, which, by Elizabeth his daughter, wife of Wm. Floyer, deſcended to Anthony Floyer."§ An eſtate called *Higher-Thorn*, in this pariſh, belongs to Smith—another, called *Lower-Thorn*, to Gelly.

The church of Lympſtone is dedicated to St. Mary. The pariſhioners hold their revel on the Wedneſday after St. Swithin's day. This building was raiſed on the ſcite of the old church in 1409, according to Biſhop Stafford's regiſter. It is of a common ſize for the pariſh, neat and decent, and ſuperior to moſt of the churches in its vicinity. It is rather low in proportion to the tower, which is remarkable for its loftineſs and airy ſtructure. The tower contains five muſical bells. By the light admitted through ſome new windows, the gloom of the church is ſufficiently diſſipated. This luminouſneſs, however, does not

† "Lymſtone, corruptly ſo called from Lymingſton, lieth adjoining, which King Henry I. gave unto William Haſtings his ſteward, whoſe ſon wrote himſelf *Richardus filius diſpenſatoris regis*. About the end of King John's reign, this land came unto the Albemarles; for Murrel, the wife of Richard de Bickley, in her widowhood granted unto Robert, the ſon of Galfride de Albemarle, all her lands in Levington, with the conſent of Mabell her mother, whoſe dower then it was, Ivon de Bello Campoe, the ſheriff of Devon, for Robert Veterpont, from which family it deſcended to the Dynhams, of which race John Dynham, a valiant eſquire, ſiding with the Earl of March, took the Lord Rivers, and Anthony his ſon, at Sandwich, in their beds, the 37th of Henry VI. where himſelf was hurt in the leg: he was afterwards lord treaſurer of England. When the iſſue male of John, Lord Dynham failed, this land was purchaſed by John Prideaux, ſerjeant at law from one of the Zouches, that had married one of the Dynhams coheirs, and was lately the lands of Sir Thomas Prideaux, kt." *Riſdon.*

‡ Chapple's MS. 1773. § Sir W. Pole.

well

well accord with the rich dimneſs of the old painted panes. On the glaſs of a window in the north-aiſle St. George is pictured, with this inſcription:

——— the holy knight,
Who ſlew the dragon by his might.

This church is decently ſeated, and has a handſome altar piece. The eaſt-end of the north-aiſle belongs to Sir Francis Drake of Nutwell, where is the family-ſeat, with a vault beneath it. Richard Egerton, who ſerved this church many years, was buried before the communion-table in 1689. Sarah, the daughter of Henry Ford of Nutwell, and alſo John Egerton, were interred here, in 1699. There is a neat marble monument on the left ſide of the chancel, in memory of Nicholas Lee,* eſquire, patron of this church, who was three times mayor, one of the aldermen, and a guardian for the poor of the city of Exeter. He died the 11th of June, 1759, aged 79, and was buried here. Firſt-fruits of the rectory 15l. 13s. 4d.—yearly-tenths, 1l. 11s. 4d. The advowſon of this rectory † in Sir W. Pole's time, belonged to Sir James Prideaux, knt. In 1772, the Rev. John Lee was both patron and rector. The patronage of this living belongs, at preſent, to Thomas Heathfield, eſq. who married the widow of the late Mr. Lee—rector, the Rev. Wm. Paul.‡

WITHECOMBE-RALEIGH (§*terra Walterii de Dowai Wodicome*—or, *terra Walterii de Claville, Widecome*) ſignifies *the wide valley*. A part of Exmouth ſtands in this pariſh; but the greater part, in Littleham. There are ſeveral new buildings in Withecombe, as well as Littleham-Exmouth. *Withecombe-Raleigh*, anciently *Withecombe-Claville*, was firſt in the poſſeſſion of Claville, who came over with the conqueror, and next of Raleigh.‖ *Marpool*, a pleaſant ſeat in this pariſh, had been left in a ruinous ſtate: but, a ſhort time ſince, it was repaired for the reſidence of William Thomas Hull, eſq. whoſe father's convivial qualities are well remembered by the neighbourhood. The late ¶ Sir John Colliton had conſiderable property in this pariſh: his reſidence was in Withecombe-Exmouth. The principal gentlemen reſident in Withecombe-Exmouth, are John Warren, John Gifford, and Edward Holwell, eſqrs.

In the north part of Withecombe, on the knoll of a hill, ſtand the remains of the pariſh-church, which was dedicated to *St. John the Baptiſt*, or, as the inhabitants ſay, to *St. John in the Wilderneſs* from its ſcite in the midſt of woods. The greater part of this building was lately taken down by a faculty; one aiſle only

* John Lee, ſon of Nicholas, late rector of Lympſtone, made a preſent of two handſome pieces of plate to this church—which he bought at the ſale of Biſhop's Keppel's furniture. The Earl of Albemarle had met with this plate at the Havannah, and preſented it to the biſhop.

† A manor belongs to the rectory of Lympſtone, containing, in all, about 100 acres of land, and conſiſting of ten tenements—having one or more houſes on each tenement. It is worth about 100l. *per ann.* which the rector for the time being, has a right, according to ancient cuſtom, to grant to any one or more perſons, for three lives abſolute.

‡ "Lympſtone—patr. Sir Thomas Putt, bart. 1675. James Sheppard, eſq. 1729. Nicholas Lee, 1733." *Bacon.*

§ *Domeſday*. It is ſpelt *Widcombe* and *Witchcombe* in the Liber-regis.

‖ "The mannor of Withecomb, now Thos Raymont's, deſcended by his mother beinge on of ye daughters & heires of John Drake ye younger. *Rill*, from its auncient owners of yt name; & from them it came unto John, the ſonne of Willm Dupe, who died wthout iſſue in Kinge Rich. 2 tyme, & then this & Exton came unto John Sokeſpich, the ſonne of Matild, on of ye ſiſters of Willm Dupe, & unto John Cole, the ſonne of Katerin, the other ſiſter of Willm Dupe. From John Cole deſcended John Cole, whoſe daughtr Agnes was maried unto John Drake of Exmouth, before ſett downe, & they gave this land unto John their youngr ſonne, & ſoe it is deſcended unto Thomas Raymond, whoſe nowe it is. Sokeſpich alſoe remayneth unto this day." *Sir W. Pole*, p. 155.

¶ Arms of Sir John Colliton: "COLLETON (London and Exmouth) *or, three ſtags heads couped, proper.* Creſt, *a ſtag's head. couped, proper.*" Edmondſon.

(and the tower) being left: the church-yard is ſtill uſed for the burial of the dead. From the ruins of this church, the whole ſcene ſeems to borrow a romantic air, and to juſtify the common idea of its dedication. There is a *chapel of eaſe to Withecombe, ſituate in a hamlet at a little diſtance from Exmouth, which was repaired and beautified about the year 1722, at the charge of the pariſhioners; among whom the late Sir John Colliton, bart. was a large contributor. Withecombe-Raleigh is conſolidated with Eaſt-Budleigh, and in the gift of Mr. Rolle—the preſent vicar, Mr. Munday. "King James, by letters patent, granted to Anthony Crewe and William Starky, the tythes of grain, garb and blade, and all other his tythes of Withecombe-Raleigh, being parcel of the late priory of Poleſloe." In the anſwers to the Biſhop of Exeter's queries in 1748, we are informed, "that there is a benefaction of near 100l. *per ann.* called Drake's, to the pariſhes of Budleigh, Withecombe, and Littleham—that the miniſter of Budleigh and Withecombe is entitled to 14l. *per ann.*—and that there is an old chapel in this pariſh, converted into a dwelling-houſe." To this chapel, the following memorandum† ſeems to relate: "a chapel near the *New* Inn at Exmouth, was converted into a dwelling-houſe in 1724." By the *New Inn*, I underſtand the *Globe* at Exmouth, (then a new inn) at no great diſtance from which, on the ſouth-ſide of the pariſh of Withecombe, is a ſmall Gothic ſtructure. It ſtands due eaſt and weſt. Both the door to the weſt, and the window to the eaſt, are arched in the Gothic ſtyle. It is built of what is commonly called Exmouth-ſtone; and is conjectured to have been a votive chapel, ſuch as were often erected in our maritime towns, in the days of Papal ſuperſtition.

LITTLEHAM occurs in Domeſday, as *terra regis Liteham*, and as *terra eccleſiæ de Hortone Liteham*. *Littleham* (according to the common idea) means *the little village*. This, probably, may refer to the village of *Exmouth*—the *Uxelis* of Baxter—*Uxelis* being no other than *Uch-ael-iſc*, *ſuper ſupercilium aquæ—Iſcæ oſtium*. Exmouth, anciently Exanmouth, is thus noticed by *William of Worceſter*: "*Fons dictæ aquæ incipit in Exmore ex parte boreali et orientali per circa x miliaria, et cadit in mare apud* Exmouth, *havyn*. Exmouth *havyn diſtat ab Exceſtre verſus meridiem, videlicet 6 miliaria*." Exmouth, ſays Leland, "is a fiſſchar-tounlet a litle withyn the haven mouth." And Riſdon, paſſing over from Powderham-caſtle to Exmouth, thus writes: "Near this caſtle, Exe taketh his laſt tribute with a wider chanel and curled waves, ſhedding its ſelf into the ſea thereof, called Exmouth, anciently Exanmouth, where, for the inhabitants more eaſe, is a chapel erected within the pariſh of Littleham. Here (as Hollingſhed hath it) was ſometime a caſtle;‡ but now the place hath no other defence, than a barred haven, and the inhabitants valour." Exmouth (ſays Brice) is ſituated at the mouth of the Exe, "about ten miles from Exeter: here over the bar, hath the Exe its influx into the ſea: and here dwell the pilots who take the charge of bringing ſhips over the bar, as far

* "There is no ſervice at the church; but at a new-built chapel." Anſwer to the biſhop's queries in 1748. † Chapple's MSS.
‡ At *Gun-point* ſtood the caſtle, as tradition ſays. This eminence is commanding: and there are apparently ſome veſtiges of embraſures.

up

up as Topſham." Prince calls Exmouth "a ſmall hamlet." And, in truth, it was no other than an inconſiderable fiſhing-town, till one of the judges of the circuit, in a very infirm ſtate of health, went thither to bathe, and received great benefit from the place. This happened about a century ago; which brought Exmouth into repute, firſt with the people of Exeter, and gradually with the whole county —I might add, indeed, the whole iſland; ſince Exmouth is not only the oldeſt, but in general, the beſt-frequented watering-place in Devonſhire. It is furniſhed with every accommodation neceſſary to a watering-place. In the mean time, the beauties of Exmouth itſelf are ſuch, as require not the authority of a judge of the circuit to recommend them. Of Exmouth my readers muſt have already conceived ſome idea, from what has occurred in the Natural Hiſtory and other parts of the work. For its ſituation, they muſt remember that, ten miles ſouth from the city of Exeter, it lies near the ſea ſhore between the cliffs, which open, as it were on purpoſe, to receive it. It is well ſheltered from the north-eaſt and ſouth-eaſt winds by ſome high hills, which riſe almoſt cloſe behind it, and which ſupply the place with excellent water. It fronts the north and ſouth-weſt; which points extend from the city to the Berry-head, being a line, including, by eſtimation, about twenty miles. Some of the houſes are detached from the main groupe towards the weſt, and again to the north. The buildings, in general, are low and incommodious: but, here and there, are ſome good houſes, inhabited by genteel families, which of late have made Exmouth their conſtant reſidence, and have now the pleaſure of meeting in a good aſſembly-room. The walks are delightfully pleaſant, commanding views worthy the pencils of the beſt maſters. From a hill called Chapel-hill, the eye is preſented with the line before mentioned, broken by ſeveral gentle hills, that gradually aſcend from the coaſt on the oppoſite ſide of the river, and are covered with lively verdure and woody encloſures—the village of Starcroſs ſkirting their bottoms. Behind theſe hills ſpring up ſome bold towering headlands of varied ſhapes and unequal heights; through which the eye is ſtill led to diſtant objects of various kinds, woody ſummits, and barren rocks, gradually diminiſhing, ſo as to form a complete landſkape. What greatly adds to the beauty of this view, is the taſte ſhewn in the plantations of Lord Liſburne and Lord Courtenay, whoſe noble ſeats, alſo, heighten the grandeur of the ſcene: nor muſt we omit to mention the lofty Obeliſk, and two magnificent Belvideres—one of them lately erected by Sir Robert Palk; which are not only great ornaments, but ſerve as land-marks to the pilotage of the river. Turning our eyes towards the ſea, we have a view of the ocean (commanding an extenſive horizon from the Berryhead far to the eaſtward) and of every veſſel that paſſes to Torbay, Brixham, Teignmouth, Dawliſh, Topſham, and Exeter. On this hill ſome *buildings were lately begun, under the patronage of Mr. Rolle of Bicton; according to a long-projected plan, which, when completely carried into execution, will be a beautiful addition to the place. I have mentioned the

* Six irregular brick-houſes, in a ſtraight line, in July, 1792.

walks

walks, in general, as furniſhing us with pleaſant views. But the country, at the back of Exmouth, is rather diſagreeable, from the narrowneſs and roughneſs of the roads; which, in truth, are bad, on every account—having very high hedges on each ſide of them, and being of a crumbling gravelly ſtratum, and covered on the ſurface with looſe ſtones. The climate of this place is remarkably mild, which is proved, indeed, by the freſh verdure of luxuriant trees that border upon the water; though in moſt ſituations ſo near the ſea, vegetation is viſibly checked. The air of Exmouth is, undoubtedly, ſo favourable to perſons labouring under conſumptive diſorders, eſpecially thoſe who have felt the firſt attack in an inland ſituation, that many have experienced the good effect of a winter-reſidence in this place—owing, moſt probably, to its being ſheltered from the eaſterly wind, which has often been known to increaſe the cough, and occaſion ſudden and fatal hæmorrhages in watering-places deprived of this advantage. The rocks afford an abundance of ſea-ore and other marine productions ſerviceable to agriculture and medicine, which may be had at the expence only of collecting them.* From local deſcription we paſs to the conſideration of property and family. "*Littleham*, in the hundred of Eſt Budlegh, in Kinge Willm Conq. tyme belonged unto the church of *Hortunenſis*, & after unto thabbey of Shirborn; & after the ſuppreſſion of thabbey, Sr Thomas Dennys procured the ſame, & it deſcended unto Sr Robert Dennys, kt. his ſonne, & after unto Sr Thomas Dennys, kt. his ſonne, wch left it unto Margaret his daughter, maried unto Sr Arthur Manwaringe."† The manor of Littleham belongs to Dennys Rolle, eſq. "*Hulham*, alias Holdham, belonged unto the priory of St Nicolas, in Exceter, & was purchaſed by John Drake after ye diſſolution, & Sr Barnard Drake ſold the ſame unto Crimes, of Buckland *Monacorum*, whoe left it unto Will^am Crimes, eſquier, his ſonne. *Woodland*, ſometyme thenheritanc of Ralegh, of Netelcombe, diſcended unto Thomas Whaliſborrow, & by a daughter of y^e ſame Thomas, it came unto the fomyly of Trevilian; & John Trevilian, of Netelcombe, gave it unto his younger ſonne Thomas Trevilian, of Yernſcomb; & by Hugh his ſonne it deſcended unto Antony Trevilian."‡ Holdham and Woodland are, at preſent, in the poſſeſſion of common farmers. *Spratſhayes*, in Littleham, ſituated in a rich vale near Littleham-church, is the property of Edward Holwell Drake, clerk. "Exmouth is of this pariſh, where the river Ex, or Eſſe, doth diſcharge his waters into the ſea. In this place dwelled John Drake, a man of great eſtate,

* From a letter to the author, written about fifteen years ago, by a friend at Exmouth—"The village is a very pretty one, and compoſed, for the moſt part, of cot-houſes, neat and clean, conſiſting of four or five rooms, which are generally let at a guinea a week. We have, from ſome of the houſes, when the tide is in, a beautiful view of the river, which, united with the ſea, forms a fine ſheet of water before our doors, of large extent. Lord Courtenay and Lord Liſburne's grounds riſing in inequalities on the other ſhore, compleat the perſpective. This is the moſt gay part of the village—but then its brilliancy is only temporary—for, the tide returned, inſtead of a fine ſheet of water, we are preſented with a bed of mud, whoſe perfumes are not equal to thoſe of a bed of roſes. Another part affords you the view of ſcattered cottages, forming a pleaſing rural ſcene. Here the gratification which the eye receives, is leſs delightful and more durable: for which laſt property there are ſome who prefer this to the former ſituation. Exmouth boaſts no public rooms or aſſemblies, ſave one card aſſembly, in an inconvenient apartment at one of the inns, Monday evenings. The company meet at half after five, and break up at ten—they play at ſhilling whiſt or two-penny quadrille. We have very few young people here, and no diverſions—no *belles dames* amuſing to the unmarried, but ſome *belldames* unamuſing to the married. Walking on a hill, which commands a view of the ocean, and bathing, with a viſit or two, ſerve to paſs away the morning—and tea-drinking, the evening."

† Sir W. Pole, p. 153, 154. ‡ Sir W. Pole, p. 154.

from

from whom is iſſued Sr John Drake, of Aſh. The ſaid John Drake had iſſue a younger ſonne, alſoe called John, a great merchantman, wch maried Margaret, daughter of William Hurſt, of Exet^r, ye widowe of Richard Martyn, of Exceter, by whom hee had iſſue twoe daughters, betwixt whom hee left a great eſtate. His daughter Julian was wief of Thomas Raymont, of Chard, whoſe ſonne Thomas enjoyeth lands heere. Gilbert Drake, the youngeſt ſonne of John Drake, the elder, before mencioned, had from his father in this place a howſe & demeſnes, wch hee left unto George Drake his eldeſt ſonne, by the daught^r of Sherman, of Otery, & hee left iſſue on only daughter, named Katherin, maried firſt unto Henry Forde, eldeſt ſonne of Thomas Forde, of Bagtor, & ſecondly, unto John Clobery."* The principal gentlemen now reſident in that part of Exmouth, which belongs to Littleham, are, Edward Iliff of Sacheverel-hall, Charles Baring, Gerard Guſtavus Ducarrel, Hugh Polſon, Hugh Ackland, Samuel Eyre, Francis Webber, and John Codrington, eſqrs.

The church of Littleham, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, lies at the ſouth-eaſt end of the pariſh, under a hill called Weſtdown, diſtant two miles from Exmouth.† Here, "in an aiſle belonging to the Drake-family, is this epitaph fairly engraved, (ſays Prince) on the tomb of ‡ Robert Drake," who hath been noticed for his benefactions in the time of Charles the firſt.

Preachers and poor, can ſay my death
Was ended in a lively faith;
The yearly gifts that I then gave
Till time be ended, they muſt have.

The chapel of eaſe to Littleham, on Chapel-hill, was rebuilt about twelve years ſince, on the ſcite of the old chapel. It is a plain neat ſtructure.§ Littleham is a vicarage, with Exmouth-chapel annexed—a peculiar of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter—in the King's books, 15l. 12s. 6d. its certified value 47l. Patr. Dean and Chapter of Exeter—vic. John Forteſcue—John Simons.‖

BUDLEIGH is in Domeſday *terra regis*, *Bodelie*.¶ From Eaſt-Budleigh the hundred hath its name. There are, at preſent, the hundreds of *Eaſt* and *Weſt* Budleigh, which were originally, I conceive, one hundred only. But the

* Sir W. Pole, p. 154.——"At Exmouth was born Sir Richard Whitebourne, knight, whoſe adventurous voyages in diſcovering the commodities of Newfoundland, and endeavours for the plantations and profitable fiſhing there, have merited the general commendation of his country, and received honour of the king; and hence, (ſaith Hall) the Earl of March, afterwards K. Edward IV. accompanied with the Earls of Sarum and Warwick, ſhipped themſelves for Calais in the troubleſom times of King Henry VI. *ann.* 1459, (by the means of John Dynham, eſq. afterwards Lord Treaſurer of England) and ſailed to Guernſey." *Riſdon.*

† It is ſerved every Sunday, alternately, with the chapel.

‡ Robert Drake, born at Sprathays in the pariſh of Littleham, was the third ſon of Gilbert Drake of that place, a younger branch of the family of Aſh. After having ſtudied the law at the Inner Temple, he married, and ſettled at Daleditch in Eaſt-Budleigh. He died in 1628, and lies buried in Littleham church. *Prince.*

§ *St. Margaret's chapel at Exmouth*, occurs in the regiſters of the Biſhops of Exeter, and in Bacon's Liber-regis. "Exmouth (St. Margaret) Ch. to Littleham. Dean and Chapter of Exeter, patr." The chapel of the *Holy Trinity at Littleham*, is mentioned alſo in one of the Epiſcopal regiſters: and it appears from the ſame authority, that "leave was given to the inhabitants of Exmouth in Littleham, to hear maſs at Trinity chapel in the village." In the return of the commiſſioners to parliament for plundered miniſters in 1648, and the two following years, it is obſerved—"a chapel at Exmouth—here *was* a lecture." Another chapel is noticed, in the Liber-regis. "Chickſton, (St. Saviour) *olim cap.* to Littleham. *Deſtructa.*"

‖ Feb. 1787. *Theſ. Eccleſ.*

¶ There have been various conjectures about the etymology of this word. "*Bod*, ſays Rowland, is a *fixt or ſettled dwelling*, in oppoſition to the *tents* (or tenements) *of old* as deſcribed by Cæſar.—*Bod-Lew, a lion's den.*" "*Buddle* is Britiſh for a *ſtream*. The river by Lyme, is called the *Buddell*: hence (as Dean Milles remarks) a *puddle*." And the Dean ſeems to have come very near to the true derivation. *Budleigh* ſeems to imply—"*the place of ſprings*;" from the number of ſprings or brooks running through every valley in the pariſh: ſo that a houſe can ſcarcely be found, that lies at a greater diſtance than a furlong, from a rivulet. Theſe rivulets generally fall into the Otter. One ſtream runs into the ſea at Salterton.

weſtern pariſhes being detached from the reſt, ſeem to have been firſt diſtinguiſhed as the *weſt* diviſion of this hundred. The remaining pariſhes were of courſe included in the *eaſtern* diviſion: hence, in proceſs of time, they became two diſtinct hundreds.* The pariſh of Eaſt-Budleigh is about two miles long from the ſea to the northern boundary of it; and the ſame from the river Otter's mouth eaſtward to the weſtern bounds on the common. Of the village of Budleigh, Leland thus ſpeaks: "on the weſt ſide of the haven is Budeley, right almoſt again Oterton: but it is ſumwhat more from the ſhore than Oterton. Leſſe than an hunderith yeres ſins ſhippes uſid this haven, but it is now clene barred. Sum caulle this haven Budeley haven, of Budeley town." And Sir W. Pole ſays: "Budleigh is a ſmall market-town." *Salterton*, a village on the ſea, lies in ſight of Torbay. The air of this pariſh is, in general, wholeſome. Of the inhabitants, ſome occupy farms, leaſeholders and rackholders; others are fiſhermen. Lace-making is the chief employment of the women. † William the Conqueror gave the manor to Robert de Mount Chardon. ‡ Budleigh ſometime belonged to the abbey of *St. Michael de Monte in periculo maris.* It was afterwards purchaſed by Richard Duke. It ſeems to have been only a royalty, with rent reſerved: for divers had manors and lands in the ſame place. The manor of Polſloe, to which Budleigh is ſubſervient, was ſold, after the diſſolution, to St. Clere of Tidwell. By Gabriel St. Clere it was ſold to Thomas Ford of Bagter, eſq. and by Thomas Ford to Sir John Popham, knight, from whom it deſcended to Sir Francis his ſon. Denys Rolle, eſq. is the preſent lord of the manor of Budleigh and Budleigh Polſloe.§ *Tidwell*, in this pariſh, is called in a deed of the 13th century, *Toddewille*—in another, *Thodewille.* But its etymon is generally referred to a *well* on this eſtate, which ebbs and flows like the *tide.* *Tidwell* had lords ſo named. The firſt, I find, was *Jordanus de Tidwella.* Joan, the daughter of the laſt of that line, was the wife of John de St. Clere, of which name (St. Clere) ſeven came ſucceſſively in that pleaſant place. Gabriel St. Clere, after he had waſted his eſtate by exceſſive hoſpitality, began to take his houſe to pieces, and ſell the timber, ſtone, and glaſs; affirming that neither he nor his poſterity could proſper, as long as one ſtone ſtood upon another, of a houſe where ſo many ſins had been committed. When Henry the 2d was beſieging the caſtle of Bridgenorth, in the poſſeſſion of Hugh de Mortimer, Hubert de St. Clere, we are told, a deſcendant of this family, perceiving the king aimed at from the caſtle-walls, ſtepped in before his ſovereign, and received the arrow into his own body, and expired—"an act worthy to be recorded in tables of gold, with letters of diamond." In thankful commemoration of this merito-

* What appears to confirm my conjecture, is, that in the *feodary* they are thrown together as one hundred by the name of Budleigh Hundred—though that feodary takes notice of manors in both hundreds, as they are now ſeparately conſidered. Beſide, I do not find that there is any pariſh or place in Weſt-Budleigh hundred that bears the name: nor was there ever a particular hundred conſtable, or ſeparate hundred court, for Weſt-Budleigh. The pariſh of *Eaſt-Budleigh* itſelf, might have been ſo called to diſtinguiſh it from *Budleigh-Salterton.*

† Riſdon. ‡ Sir W. Pole.

§ The 1ſt of Henry the 6th, Walter Algood granted to Robert his ſon, all his land which he had in *Salierne* within the manor of Budleigh, in the preſence of John Monk, Thomas Strange, and Robert Drake. *Riſdon.*——A ſmall manor lies here, belonging to the Courtenays of Powderham—ſays Sir W. Pole.

rious

rious ſervice, the king not only interred the deceaſed with all the pomp of funeral honors, but took the young and only daughter of Hubert under his own protection; and when ſhe was marriageable, gave her to William de Longville, a man of noble birth, and in high favor with the king. With her, the inheritance deſcended from her father, with large additions; but on theſe terms—"that to perpetuate the memory of the faithful Hubert, Longville ſhould bear both the name and ſurname of her father, and be called Hubert de St. Clere."* Tidwell was rebuilt by Arſcot, a younger brother of Arſcot of Annery, who married Gabriel St. Clere's daughter: in Sir W. Pole's time, it was the reſidence of their ſon. About ſixty years ago, the Arſcots ſold Tidwell to counſellor Walrond, who, on his purchaſing the eſtate, built a new houſe on it; leaving the old manſion as a reſidence for a tenant. The deſcendants of counſellor † Walrond, at preſent, poſſeſs Tidwell: and the houſe is rented by John Rolle, eſq. member for the county. *Hayes*, ſituated on the weſtern ſide of the pariſh near the hill, is celebrated as the birth-place of Sir Walter Raleigh. "His father having had a remnant of a leaſe of eighty years in this farm, it came, after the expiration thereof, to one Duke—to whom afterwards Sir Walter, having a deſire to purchaſe it, wrote a letter dated from the court, 26 Jul. 1584, wherein he ſays—that for the natural diſpoſition he has to that place, being born in that houſe, he had rather ſeat himſelf there, than any where elſe." His father was the firſt of the name that lived there: but his anceſtors had poſſeſt Fardell for ſeveral generations before; where they lived in "genteel eſtate, and were eſteemed ancient gentlemen." He was born in 1552.‡ This letter of Sir Walter Raleigh to one of the Duke family, was, a ſhort time ſince, to be ſeen at Otterton-houſe, paſted on a little board for the better preſervation of it. Sir Walter's requeſt was not complied with by the family, from that jealous diſpoſition, which can bear no brother near the throne. "They did not chuſe, we are told, to have ſo great a man for ſo near a neighbour." Sir Walter Raleigh (according to Sir W. Pole) was the ſecond ſon by a ſecond wife, Catharine, daughter of Sir Philip Champernowne of Modbury, knight, relict of Otho Gilbert of Compton, eſq. and of Walter Raleigh of Fardel in Cornwood; who by his firſt wife Joan, daughter of John Drake of Exmouth, had two ſons, George and John. Walter Raleigh was the ſon of Wimond Raleigh by Jane his wife, daughter of Sir Thomas Grenville, who was ſon of Walter by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Richard Edgecumbe of Cutteel. Hooker derives the pedigree of Sir Walter Raleigh from Edw. 1ſt, King of England, and tells us, that by his great grandmother Courtenay, he was lineally deſcended from the king. Hooker alſo tells us, that Smalridge in Axminſter pariſh, was the moſt ancient ſeat of the Raleighs. Raleigh (he ſays) poſſeſt Smalridge

* Sir W. Pole tells us, that the St. Clere who laviſhed away his eſtate, was the laſt of the family, in this place—and that, aſhamed of his profuſion, he counterfeited lunacy, and pulled down his houſe. "And it was credibly reported, ſays Sir William, that a dead man, booted and ſpurred, was found in one of his fiſh-ponds, and alſo the bones of divers children." Here is ſomething like an anecdote. This agrees not with the general texture of Sir W. Pole's book; which, as a ſeries of genealogies, has merit: it is a good collection of pedigrees. It claims no higher title. If it pretend to any thing more, it becomes an object of criticiſm: and then, we muſt pronounce it flat, jejune, inſipid!

† John Walrond, eſq. I underſtand, is the proprietor. ‡ Wood's Ath. Oxon.

before

before the Norman conqueſt: and one of the family, being taken priſoner by the French, on his return home, in gratitude for his deliverance, built there the chapel of St. Leonard; and, in the ſame, hung up his target. On Smalridge there were not the ſlighteſt remains of a chapel in Prince's time, though this eſtate remained in the name of Raleigh to the days of Henry 8th; when Wimond, the grandfather of Sir Walter Raleigh, ſold it to John Gilbert, the father of Sir John Gilbert of Compton, ſays Prince. This family was ſo conſiderable, as to leave its name to two pariſhes in this county—Colyton-Raleigh and Withecombe-Raleigh. Sir Walter was poſſeſt of the former, (which he ſold to Martin of Exeter) and his elder brother, Sir Carew Raleigh, of the latter: And Sir Carew ſold Withecombe-Raleigh to George Raleigh, natural ſon to their eldeſt brother, George Raleigh of Fardel. Sir Walter Raleigh left one ſon named Carew Raleigh; who left behind him a daughter, his only iſſue.* *Poer-Hayes*, now *Duke's-Hayes*, hath always continued in the names of Poer and Duke: Bartholomew de Poer held it in Henry the 2d's time. After a lineal deſcent of the Poers for ſeveral generations, Cicely, the daughter of Roger Poer, was married to Richard Duke, a citizen of Exeter, and brought Poer-Hayes into the Duke-family. George Duke, the lineal deſcendant of Richard, ſold this eſtate to his kinſman Richard, Duke of Otterton, about the latter end of the reign of Henry 8th. Poer-Hayes belongs, at preſent, to Denys Rolle, eſq. *Daldich* or *Daleditch*, lies in Budleigh. In the time of Henry 3d, it was poſſeſt by Roger de Daldich, who left it to his heireſſes, Cicely, wife of Thomas Bockland; Suſan, wife of John de Forda; Maiſent, wife of Walter Gerebert; and Agatha de Pola, who gave her part to two of her younger ſons John and William de Pole; which part they named *Polehayes*. This land deſcended from Tooker to Algood, and from Algood 24th of Henry 8, to Margaret, daughter of Wm. Algood, wife of Edmond Lenthall—the reſt from Iriceon, Hirington and Cervington. At laſt, Anthony Copleſtone (father of Anthony Copleſtone of Upton-Pyne) purchaſed the ſame.† Daleditch is now the property of Gilbert Cowde.

The church of Eaſt-Budleigh is dedicated to All-Saints. It is a handſome ſtone ſtructure at the northern end of the pariſh, with a ſquare tower of ſtone, 80 feet high, in a church-yard of about an acre of ground—the tower, at the lower end of the church, with five bells and a clock. Some coats of arms in the eaſtern chancel-window, were put in among the new glaſs a few years ſince. There are ſeveral coats of arms on the facing of the old ſeats. On one ſeat is a repreſentation of Biſhop Blaze, at which, I have heard, was once an *obit* ſung or ſaid. The original foundation is ſaid to have been in the Rolle-family. "In the church-yard of this pariſh, a ſtone ſhews this inſcription:

Orate pro anima Radulphi Node.

This, as tradition ſays, was the ſepulchre of a man who broke his neck, in

* The Raleigh arms, *gules, five fuſils in bend argent, with a label of three azures.* † Sir W. Pole.

conſequence

conſequence of his preſuming to fly from the tower with artificial wings."* Eaſt-Budleigh is a vicarage—in the King's books 30l. certified value 43l. 11s. Patr. Denys Rolle—vic. Matt. Munday.† The vicarage-houſe is an old building, about a furlong diſtant from the church. In the Epiſcopal regiſters are mentioned, the chapels of St. James, St. Margaret, and St. Leonard, in Eaſt-Budleigh; and, alſo, the chapel of St. Michael at Wydecomb in Budleigh. There is a meeting-houſe at the north-eaſt end of the pariſh, for the uſe of the adjoining pariſhes, as well as this.

Bicton, "bordering on Colyton-Raleigh, anciently *Bycheton* and *Bucketon*," (and ſometimes ſpelt *Bickton* and *Bixton*) occurs in the Domeſday as *terra Giroldi capellani, Bichetone*, or *terra ſervientium regis, Bechetone*.‡ This pariſh is bounded on the eaſt by the river Otter, on the weſt by the pariſh of Woodbury, on the ſouth-eaſt by Budleigh, and on the north by Colyton-Raleigh. A common of ſeveral hundred acres belongs to this pariſh; part of which Mr. Rolle has already encloſed, and is now building double cottages on it—each cottage to contain two poor families: and to every cottage he allots four acres of ground for the ſupport of each family.

§ *Bicton* was given by William the Conqueror to Wm. *Porto*, one of his ſervants. This land again coming into the king's hands, was by Henry the 1ſt given to one John, ſurnamed *Janitor* from his office, who, by his tenure, was to keep the priſon for the county. ¶ John Janitor was ſucceeded by Roger his ſon; after whom came William and John the ſons of Roger. They had all the name of Janitor. In the time of King Edw. 1 (ſays Riſdon) Joan, the daughter of Janitor, brought the ſame to Galfride de Baliſter (who held this land by the ſame ſervice as the Janitors, and was to attend the king with his croſs-bow and arrows in hunting) by whoſe daughter Joan, this inheritance deſcended to Sachvile; from which name, by a third Joan, it came to Henry Copleſton. According to Sir W. Pole, Janitor was ſucceeded by *Ralph le Baliſter*, who lived here in 1229. Of the name of *Alabaſter* there followed in ſucceſſion, Galfride, Reginald Galfride, and Richard, who died 12 Edw. 2, and left iſſue Walter, who had iſſue Ralph,

* Thus Riſdon. A correſpondent of the author, ſays: "In the pariſh church-yard of Budleigh is a tombſtone without any inſcription. It is a flat ſtone near the yard-gate, of a conical ſhape, being about 2 feet 5 inches at one end, and 1 foot 4 inches at the other. Tradition ſays, it lies over the grave of a man named Noddy, who broke his neck in attempting to fly from the tower. In Izacke is the following note, *Memor.* p. 66. "In the pariſh church-yard of Budley, in county of Devon, a ſtone ſheweth this inſcription: *Orate pro anima Radulphi Node.*"—now obliterated. "This, as tradition delivers, was the ſepulture of one that preſumed to fly with artificial wings from that tower, and ſo falling, broke his neck; which phaetonical fact of his hath well deſerved the name of *Node*."—I have heard an old Monkiſh rhyme, which may not be unworthy notice:

When Bykton jail contended with Otterton cell,
Then Squire St. Clear (or Sinclair) did featly at Tidwell dwell."

† "Eaſt-Budleigh, pri. Po'ſl), propr. Richard Duke, eſq. 1711. Robert Duke, eſq. 1741." *Bacon.*

‡ *Beichan* is Britiſh for *little*:—hence, perhaps, *Beichan-ton* a *little town*. *Beck* or *Bick*, as it would be pronounced in the weſt, is a *rivulet*. But *Bucketon* or *Buck-ton* may come from *buck, a cow*, and *ton—the town of cows*.

§ Riſdon. ¶ Sir W. Pole. "*Rex Henricus I. dedit manerium de Buckton, alias Bickton, cuidam Johanni cognomine Janitor ratione officii ſui, quia habuit cuſtodium gaolæ et caſtri Exoniæ in Com. Devon, per quod ſervicium illud manerium adhuc tenetur. Et quod Dominus ibidem habet cuſtodium gaolæ ibidem. Communis gaola ejuſdem Com. antiquis temporibus ibi fuit, antequam pro meliore ſecuritate amota fuit uſque ad caſtrum Exon.* Harleian MS.——Now in this place peruſe if you pleaſe (ſays Riſdon) this enſuing evidence: *Sciant præſent. & futur. quod ego Johan. Janitor, conſilio & conſenſu Iſabellæ ux. meæ et fratr. meor. conceſſi. Deo & Eccleſiæ Sanctæ Michaelis in periculo Maris, &c. Servic. & Homag. Will. de Hoparm Hoxam quod mihi fec. pro una ferling. terr. quod appellat. Aſſedwill & de uno prat. vocat. Redmead, & de uno Almeto ſcitum juxta prædict. Prat. & unam libram piperis in cujus rei, &c. Teſte Simon Epiſcopo Exon. Domino Reginaldo de Albemarle, Domino Ingeraldo Albemarle militib. Rog. de Poer, Joh. de Budleigh, Jurdan de Tidwell, Tholomeo de Ottriton.* Sir Joel Giffard, knight, flouriſhed, in the time of Henry 3d, at Bickton then *Buckton*. He was ſometimes called *Buckton* of *Buckton*.

Alice and Agnes. Ralph Alabaſter died without iſſue 25 Edw. 3d, as alſo Alice his ſiſter: ſo that this land came to Agnes, the other ſiſter of Ralph. Agnes had iſſue Joan, wife to Ralph Sackville, whoſe grandchild John left, only, daughters —one of whom was married to Henry Copleſtone of Eggesford; whoſe ſon Charles Copleſtone ſold Bickton to Sir *Robert* * Dennys, ſays Sir W. Pole. Prince tells us, that Sir *Robert*, ſon of Sir Thomas Dennis, by Elizabeth, daughter and heireſs of Sir Angel Dun of London, new-built the houſe, and adorned it with a park. He was ſucceeded by his ſon, Sir Thomas Dennis, (knighted in Holland by the Earl of Leiceſter, 1586) who married Anne, daughter of Wm. Powlet, Marquiſs of Wincheſter, and left Bicton and his other eſtate Holcombe-Burnel, to his two daughters and heireſſes—Anne, wife of Sir Henry Rolle of Stevenſtone, and Margaret, wife of Sir Arthur Manwaring, who ſold Holcombe-Burnel. Sir Henry Rolle left iſſue Dennis Rolle, eſq. whoſe daughter Florence was married to *Sir John Rolle*, knight of the Bath.† On the death of Lord Rolle, his heir John Rolle, eſq. took the ſurname of Walter. This gentleman demoliſhed the old manſion at Bicton, with the deſign of building a very magnificent houſe in its ſtead; but only one wing of offices was finiſhed at the time of his death, when Bicton came to his brother and heir, Denys Rolle, eſq. who was then reſident at Eaſt-Florida. This large manſion-houſe is not yet entirely finiſhed. The park, which is to be noticed for its noble beech and oak, is well ſtocked with deer. It is remarkable that the tenure of Bicton is ſtill to keep the gaol of the county; which belongs hereditarily to the ſame place—ſays Sir W. Pole. This is perfectly right: the poſſeſſor of the manor of Bicton has been always obliged "*to find a county-gaol.*"

The church of Bicton, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a ſmall but neat building:‡ Its ſituation is moſt romantic. Placed in ſilence and ſolitude, it ſtands embowered amidſt the fine deep foliage of foreſt trees, that ſurround it at a little diſtance, and interweave their branches as if to guard it from every prying eye. Whilſt we approach the church, we feel ſenſations of awe from its *holy* ſecluſion: but they are mixed with ideas of faery ſcenery. The ſpot is,

* Riſdon ſays, that the heir of Copleſtone, after ſome deſcents, ſold Bicton to Sir *Thomas* Dennis, knight. And thus Prince: Sir Thomas Dennis, the Privy Counſellor to Henry 8th, added *Bicton* to his other eſtates in this county. This eſtate he purchaſed of Charles Copleſtone, eſq. who derived it from Sackville; as Sackville did from la Baliſter or Alabaſter.

† *Prince.*—"Lord Poulett, who in 1644, was one of the principal commanders that beſieged Lyme in Dorſet, departed this life on March 20, 1649, having taken to wife Elizabeth, daughter and coheir to Chriſtopher Ken, of Ken-court, in com' Somerſ. eſq. who ſurvived him, and was married ſecondly to John Aſhburnham, of Aſhburnham in com' Suſſ. eſq. (anceſtor to the preſent Earl of Aſhburnham) by whom he had three ſons and five daughters, viz. John, his ſucceſſor; Francis, who married Catharine, daughter to Robert Creighton, Biſhop of Bath; and Amias: Florence, married to Thomas Smith, of Long-Aſhton in Somerſet, eſq. anceſtor to Sir John Smith of the ſame place, baronet: ſecondly to Colonel Thomas Pigot of the kingdom of Ireland; Margaret, firſt to *Dennis Rolle of Stephenſtone in com' Devon, eſq.* ſecondly to Sir Richard Cholmley of Groſmont in com' Ebor. knt. banneret, governor of Axminſter for Char. I. and laſtly to Colonel Edward Cook of Highnam in com' Glouceſt. Suſanna, to Michael Warton of Beverly in com' Ebor. eſq. Helena, to William Wilmot, ſon and heir of Sir George Wilmot of Charleton in Berkſhire, knt. and dying May 12, 1651, was buried in Wantage church in the ſame county, where a monument is erected to her memory; Elizabeth, youngeſt daughter, was married firſt to William Aſhburnham of Aſhburnham in com' Suſſ. eſq. anceſtor by her to the preſent earl; and afterwards to Sir William Hartop, of Rotherby in com' Leiceſt. knt." *Collins's Peerage*, vol. 4, p. 202, 203.——"Lady Xtian, daughter of Robert, Earl of Ayleſbury, was married, firſt to *John Rolle, eſq.* eldeſt ſon of *Sir John Rolle*, of Stevenſtone, in com. Devon, knight of the Bath, and afterwards to Sir Robert Gayer, of Stoke-Poges, in com. Bucks, knight of the Bath, and died on April 5, 1720." *Collins*, vol. 5, p. 475.——"Robert, ſecond Earl of Orford, took his place in the houſe of Peers, Jan. 21, 1723: he married, on March 27, 1724, Margaret, daughter and ſole heir of Samuel Rolle, of Haynton in com. Devon, eſq. by which lady (who was ſecondly married to the hon. Sewallis Shirley, eſq. and is now Baroneſs Clinton and Say) he had iſſue one ſon, named George by his late Majeſty, who was his godfather, and the queen his godmother." *Collins*, vol. 5, p. 41.——See *pedigree of* ROLLE, by *John Warburton, eſq.* Somerſet. Herald.

‡ There is a picture of St. Bridget in one of the windows.

in

in itſelf, moſt delicious. Thus encircled by ſuch a beautiful ſkreen of woods, thus inſulated and far withdrawn from the world, we fancy ourſelves amidſt the groves of Rouſſeau's Ermenonville, and recalling his fine painting to memory, can recognize, almoſt, its prototype in the objects around us. The burying-place of the Rolle-family is in St. Giles's church, near Great-Torrington, in which pariſh their ancient ſeat of Stevenſtone lies. Henry, Lord Rolle, brother to the preſent Denys Rolle, was buried in Bicton-church Sept. 6th, 1750, but no other of the family. There is a monument of black and white marble erected to the memory of Denys Rolle, eſq. by his widow. "He dyed, ſays Prince, very young, ('tis ominous to the eminently good and virtuous not to be long lived) in the twenty-fourth year of his age: and, what is obſervable, he was born on the ſhorteſt, and died on the longeſt day in the year. He was buried in the pariſh church of Bicton aforeſaid, about the 12th or 13th day of June, A. D. 1638. In the which, by the piety of his deareſt lady, was a noble monument erected to his and her memory, of white marble; where are ſeen lying at length his and her effigies, lively and curiouſly cut in alabaſter, under a rich arch, adorned with ſeveral coats of arms relating to the family. On a table of black marble is found this inſcription in letters of gold, made by Dr. Fuller."*

The remaines of Denys Rolle, eſquire.

His earthly part within this tombe doth reſte,
Who kept a court of honour in his breaſt;
Birth, beautie, wit and wiſdome ſat as peeres,
Till Death miſtooke his virtues for his yeares;
Or elſe Heaven envy'd Earth ſo rich a treaſure,
Wherein too fine the ware, too ſcant the meaſure.
His mournefull wife, her love to ſhew in part,
This tombe built here, a better in her heart.
Sweete babe, his hopefull heyre (Heaven grant this boon)
Live but ſo well; but oh! dye not too ſoon.

Obijt anno { Dñi. 1638. / Ætatis 24.

Reliquit fili { um unum / as quinque.

Bicton is a rectory—Firſt-fruits 12l. 13s. 4d.—yearly tenths 1l. 5s. 4d. Bicton—patr. John Rolle, eſq. 1717. Henry Rolle, 1737. John Walter, eſq. 1757."† Denys Rolle, eſq. (the preſent poſſeſſor of the pariſh) is patron of the living. Rectors of this pariſh, Nicholas Birche, Wm. Bradford, Charles Tarlton, John Warren, ... Munday, Robert Walker, John Glubb. The preſent parſonage-houſe was built about thirty years ſince: it is a double houſe, of brick, and ſaſhed; about a quarter of a mile from the church.

Colyton-Raleigh *(terra regis, Culitone* or *Coletone,* occurring in many parts of Domeſday) has the adjunct of *Raleigh* from the Raleigh-family, by which it

* Prince's Worthies, p. 553. † Bacon.

is

is diſtinguiſhed from the other *Colyton*. Colyton-Raleigh was held, as it appears by the Wincheſter roll, by Ralph Vaux, after one rood of land. Then Beatrix *de Vallibus* was lady of this land, in the time of Richard the 1ſt. *Henricus de Vallibus*, by the conſent of Roger his brother, granted to William Brewer the ſervice of half a knight's fee of land in Colyton; which the anceſtors of Beatrix, the wife of the ſaid William, made to his anceſtors; and the ſaid William afterwards to him: and for that donation, he gave to him forty marks, and to Roger his brother one gelding. In the reign of Henry the 3d, Simon de Raleigh was Lord of Colyton-Raleigh—being given in frank-marriage to Wimond de Raleigh, by Robert de Chilton, with Conſtance his daughter. This land continued in that named unto Sir Walter Raleigh, knight.* It was lately poſſeſt by the Dukes of Otterton: but the manors of Colyton-Raleigh and Dukes-Colyton belong, at preſent, to Denys Rolle, eſq. "The Dean and Chapter of Exeter, have a manor in place,"—ſays Sir W. Pole, who adds —"the abbey of Dunkeſwell had, here, a manor, not long ſince ſold by Sir Michael Blunt, to John Peter of Boway, eſq." *Byſtock*, though belonging to this pariſh (by which it is aſſeſſed and tythed) is ſituated almoſt in the centre of Withecombe-Raleigh. Tradition ſays, that, during a plague, the miniſter of *Withecombe* refuſing to bury the dead, the vicar of *Colyton* ſupplied his place; in conſequence of which he had ſufficient intereſt to get the eſtate of Byſtock annexed to his own pariſh. Byſtock belonged, ſome time ſince, to a Mr. Wm. Jackſon; and after him, to a Mr. Day by purchaſe; who ſold it to Henry Cutler, eſq. *Hockerland*, in this pariſh, is the property of Admiral Graves.

The church is dedicated to St. John the Baptiſt. Colyton-Raleigh is in the King's books, 16l. 4s. 9½d.—yearly tenths, 1l. 12s. 5¾d. Dean of Exeter, propr. and patr. acccording to Bacon; and Rev. James Hobbes, the vicar, according to the *Theſaurus* of our dioceſe. On *Hockerland*, ſuppoſed to be the ſame with *La Hedreland*, was formerly a chapel. This place was granted in 1205, by Henry Marſhall, Biſhop of Exeter, to the monaſtery of *St. Michael de Monte de periculo maris* in Normandy, to which the priory of Otterton was a cell.†

HARPFORD has been ſpelt *Hartford*, *Hareford*, *Harford*, *Hereford*.‡ Harpford is ſituated about eleven miles ſouth-eaſt of Exeter, near three miles long, and one broad; chiefly encloſed, having only one ſmall common or down. It lies in general hilly and unlevel, but has a ſmall valley, through the centre of which runs the river Otter. At the eaſt-end of the pariſh is a large wooded tract, meaſuring, within the hedges, three hundred and ſeventy acres. It is greatly admired for its many pictoreſque views: it conſiſts of ridges of hills, covered with fine young timber of beech and oak, which, from many adjacent places,

* "*Colyton Raleigh* was in the time of Henry 3d, given in marriage to Sir Wymond de Raleigh by Robert de Chilton, with Conſtance his daughter, and continued in the name of Raleigh to Sir Walter Raleigh, who ſold it. This family and that of Smallridge is one and the ſame; differing both in deſcent from Raleigh of Street-Raleigh, and alſo in coat of arms—having its original from Raleigh of Nettlecombe-Raleigh." *Sir W. Pole.*

† "St. Theobald, ch. to Coliton-Raleghe. Demoliſhed." *Liber-regis.*

‡ Suppoſed to mean—the *ſweet-murmuring ford*. Mr. Lluyd ſays—"rivers take their names ſometimes *a fremitu aquarum*." And there is no abſurdity in aſſimilating the murmur of *a ſhallow ſtream* to the muſical ſounds of a *harp*: hence *Harp-ford*. But Harpford, or rather *Harford*, probably comes from *Uär-fordd*—"the paſſage over the water." This is, undoubtedly, the place where the river is croſſed in Antoninus's Iter from Iſca to Moridunum.

have

have a moſt beautiful effect. The timber in this wood is, at preſent, ſmall and unfit to be taken down, but if ſuffered to ſtand half a century, would exceed, perhaps, in value, the land of the whole pariſh. Not far from the ſouth-end of this wood ſtands Harpford-bridge, built of free-ſtone, over the river Otter: it has five arches. It is a county-bridge, and has been ever repaired as ſuch. The roads belonging to this pariſh are in general good, conſiſting of ſand and coarſe gravel. The turnpike-road leading from Lyme-Regis to Exeter, is the ſouth boundary of part of the pariſh.

Harpford is a ſmall village, but much admired for its pleaſant ſituation, having a full command of the wood I have juſt deſcribed, to the eaſt, and of the river Otter, with many ſerpentine turns through a very rich valley, to the weſt and ſouth. Excepting this wood, the pariſh in general conſiſts of little farms let at rack-rent: and each farm is divided into ſmall fields by flouriſhing quickſet hedges. The number of farm-houſes are eighteen, built chiefly of ſtone, and covered with thatch. One of theſe farms ſtanding near the church, is a very old building: it is called in the old pariſh rates *Court-Place*, and appears to have been erected in the year 1571, from a ſtone in the centre of the front wall, bearing that date. The old county-gaol for felons makes a part of the buildings; ſome of which is now viſible, and in tolerable preſervation. The gaol was removed from thence to Bicton, by the family of the Rolles, and thence to Exeter, where it now remains. This pariſh has only four inhabitants who live on their own eſtates, which are fee-ſimple, but ſubject to a chief rent payable to Denys Rolle, eſq. as lord of the manor. The whole number of the pariſhioners are about one hundred and fifty, of whom twelve or fourteen are dependent upon the pariſh. Harpford is rated in 100l. 8s. 4d. to the land. The Dinhams ſeem to be the firſt family on record, as poſſeſſors of Harpford. "On the other bank of Ottery (ſays Riſdon) you have *Harpford*, in ancient evidences *Hapferford*, the lands of the family of *Dinham*, in elder ages written *Dynant*, where they had a dwelling-houſe. Oliver de Dynant, whoſe abiding was moſt in Britany, at his honour of Dynant, gave this land and Nuttwell to his priory of Dynant there; and at ſuch times as aliens might have no land in England, Sir John Dynham, by the favour of King Henry IV. got theſe lands again, and builded houſes on both of them." John, Lord Dinham, dying without iſſue, left this and all his other lands to his four ſiſters, married to *Carew*, *Arundel*, *Bourchier*, and *Zouch*, of whom the moſt ſold their parts to Dennis, Haydon, and Sir Geo. Smith. *Boughwood*, in this pariſh, was the ancient habitation of the Haydons.* It appears that Court-Place, which I have mentioned as a farm, was anciently § the manor-houſe.

* "This barton hath continued in this name from Robert Haydon (who lived there the 19th of K. Edw. 1. 1325) unto the preſent Gideon Haydon, eſq. now living, 1699, upwards of 370 years. This I might confirm from a deed, granted by Robert Haydon of theſe lands unto Henry his ſon and Julian his wife; dated at Harpford in the 19th of K. Ed. 1. atteſted by Tho. Fraunces, Ralph de Todwill, &c. but that may

§ "Erected (as a correſpondent ſays) by a Mr. White, who was then poſſeſſed of the *whole* pariſh: dying, he left four daughters, coheireſſes; one married to a Mr. Drake, another Lord Arundel, a third Sir Bourchier Wrey, and a fourth Mr. Dennis. In conſequence of theſe different marriages, this pariſh was divided into four parts; one of which came to the Dennis's, and has ever ſince remained in that family. 'Tis now enjoyed by Denys Rolle, eſq. The other parts have, at different times, been all diſpoſed of; and not one of the other parties have the ſmalleſt property in the pariſh."

The church of Harpford, dedicated to St. Gregory, is ſituated nearly in the centre of the pariſh. It is a low building, with a tower which has three bells. Harpford is a vicarage, with Fen-Ottery church annexed. Firſt-fruits 18l. 11s. 3d. —yearly tenths 1l. 17s. 1½d. Harpford Mon. Syon propr.—Patr. Richard Duke, eſq. 1696—John Duke, eſq. 1768. It appears from the Ledger-book of the priory of Otterton, that the church of Harpford was granted by Henry Marſhall, Biſhop of Exeter, to the French abbey of St. *Michael de Monte* in 1205. Contemporary with Sir W. Pole, Richard Duke, eſq. was patron of this vicarage. At preſent Denys Rolle, eſq. poſſeſſes the patronage of the living, lately obtained by purchaſe from the coheireſſes of Richard Duke, eſq. of Otterton—the vicar, the Rev. Francis Luce.* The vicarage-houſe is a modern building, erected by the preſent incumbent in the year 1768. The premiſes were, in the preceding year, reduced to aſhes by an accidental fire.

Oppoſite to Harpford on the other ſide of the river Otter, is FEN-OTTERY, which lies under Woodbury-hill above the Otter. Fen-Ottery is in Domeſday *terra comitis Moritonienſis, Fen.*† It is called *Fenoteri* in a grant of John de Furnaus, dated July, 1259. This little pariſh (about ten miles eaſt of Exeter) is one mile and a half in length, and near one mile in breadth. It is chiefly encloſed; having only one ſmall common or moor belonging to it. Its encloſures are well wooded, according to the cuſtom of the country; but it has no coppice, nor any timber worthy notice. Its roads are in general good, formed chiefly of ſand and coarſe gravel. The farm-houſes are ten in number, built chiefly of ſtone, and thatched. The village is ſmall, and inhabited by poor labourers. The inhabitants do not exceed one hundred and twenty—paupers commonly about ſix or eight. *Fen-Ottery* (ſays Sir W. Pole) lies north-weſt from *Harpford*, on the other ſide of the Otter. This land was holden many deſcents by the name of *Furneaux* to the latter end of Edw. 3d. By ſerjeanty and four pounds and odd money rent, a good part came to Dinham. Mr. Wm. Drake of Harpford, hath one moiety; and the other, the aſſignees of George Stowford. At preſent, Fen-Ottery conſiſts of ſmall farms, all let at rack-rents, not one individual living on his own eſtate. Theſe eſtates have ſeveral owners, but acknowledge no ſupreme lord or lord of the manor. There is an annual rent payable out of every eſtate (the farm only excepted) to Ben. Lethieullier, eſq. of London, called audit-money: but the owners of theſe eſtates attend no court, nor do him any manerial ſuit or ſervice.

may be tedious. John de Haydon married, and had iſſue Robert Haydon of Boughwood; who married Joan, and had iſſue Henry; who married Julian, daughter and heir of Haydon of Ebford, and had iſſue William; who had iſſue Robert; who had iſſue John; who had iſſue Henry Haydon of Boughwood and Ebford, *A.* 20 Rich. 2d; Henry had iſſue John, living 8th Hen. 4th; who had Richard, living 15th E. 4th; who had Richard Haydon of Boughwood and Ebford, 13th Hen. 8th. Richard married firſt Joan, daughter of Morice Trent, and had iſſue firſt Thomas Haydon of Boughwood and Ebford; ſecond, John Haydon of Cadhay; third, George Haydon of Hornſeys: ſecondly, he married Agnes, daughter of Merifeild, and had iſſue John Haydon, ſheriff and alderman of London." "Thomas Haydon aforeſaid, married Joan, daughter and heir of Richard Weeks of Honichurch, in this county, and had iſſue Robert Haydon of Boughwood, Ebford, and Cadhay; who by Joan, eldeſt daughter of Sir Amias Paulet of Hinton St. George, had iſſue Gideon; who by Margaret, daughter of John Davie of Creedy, eſq. had iſſue Robert; who had iſſue Gideon; who hath iſſue Gideon of Boughwood, Ebford, and Cadhay, eſq."—*Prince*, p. 380.——Arms of the Haydons, as given by Prince: *argent three barrs gemells azure; on a chief gules a barrulet dancette or.* Creſt, *on a torſe arg. and B. a lion arg. ſeizing a bull ſab. armed and ung. or, vulned gules.* Motto, *Ieo ay pris & morier.*——The lion vulning the bull, was the ancient impreſs or cognizance of this family, as appears by the ſeal of Peter de Haydon, *A.* 8 Edw. 2d, where round the edge was this French motto above-mentioned." *Prince*, p. 379.

* Theſ. Eccleſ. † *Ven* or *Vean-Ottery* would be *Little-Ottery*; or, poſſibly, it may be ſo called from its low *fenny* ſituation and from the river *Otter*; or it may be deduced from *Pen-y-Dur, ad caput aquæ.*

The

The church ſtands nearly in the centre of the pariſh. It is a ſmall ſtructure, with a low ſquare tower built of ſtone, and containing three little bells. The chapel of Fen-Ottery, dependant on Harpford, is dedicated to St. Gregory, ſay the Epiſcopal Regiſters. In Sir W. Pole's time it was conſolidated with Harpford. *It is a vicarage, endowed with the great tythes by Robert Duke, eſq. of Otterton, then patron of the living.

The pariſh of OTTERTON is bounded by the ſea on the ſouth, by the river Otter on the weſt; on the eaſt by the pariſh of Sidmouth, on the north by Harpford. In the grant of Hen. 8th, and in the pariſh-regiſter of 1558, it is ſpelt as at preſent: but, more anciently, it was ſpelt *Otrit* (as in Domeſday—*terra Baldwini Vicecomitis, Otrit)* and *Otriton*, as in the Ledger-book of Otterton. The etymology is, evidently, *a town upon the Otter*. Its greateſt length is about five miles—its greateſt breadth, ſomewhat more than two. The ſituation of the pariſh is very healthy, though the face of the country is various. The cliffs bordering on the ſea are exceedingly high, and quite perpendicular, and, in general, the ground trends away towards the river in a deſcent. The air is dry and ſalubrious, though at ſome ſeaſons the inhabitants have been ſubject to agues. The river, "ſo named, ſays Camden, from the plenty of *otters* or water-dogs," is a mere trout-ſtream. It diſcharges itſelf, within this pariſh, at Ottermouth. Ships of ſmall burthen enter the mouth; but the bar is long, ſhallow, and winding. There are ſtone-bridges over the river, of three arches, repaired by the county-rate. Otterton is, in general, encloſed with hedges: but the whole pariſh is very naked of timber trees, though flouriſhing a good deal in orchards. The roads are very narrow, but dry. The view, from Peak-hill, of the ſea to the ſouth, the beautiful vale of Sidmouth, with the village and beach on the eaſt, and the vale of Otterton on the weſt—bounded by Haldon and other weſtern hills, is a very noble ſcene, and excites the admiration of every lover of nature. The principal village in this pariſh is Otterton—"a praty fiſchar toun (ſays Leland) that ſtandith on the eſt ſide of the haven about a mile from Otermouth." The other villages, or rather hamlets, are Northmoſt-town anciently Normeſton, Pitſon anciently Patteſtone or Pytteſtone, and Paſford or Paſſaford, with Pynne. The manor of Otterton extends beyond the pariſh, and includes the village of Etonton, now called Yettington. The houſes, in general, are mud or cob walls, covered with thatch. The farms vary from 520l. to 10l. *per ann.* The male inhabitants of the pariſh are almoſt entirely farmers and their labourers, with the few mechanics which are neceſſarily connected with them. The females are entirely manufacturers of a coarſe kind of thread lace. The farmers are either rackholders or leaſeholders; there being not a ſingle freeholder (the vicar excepted) who reſides upon his freehold: indeed there are

* John de Furnaus in a grant July 1259, to the church of *St. Michael, &c.* and the abbot and monks there, gave the ſaid abbot and monks one ferling of land, with its appurtenances, in Fen-Otri—viz. in *Tidehilla* half a ferling, which Wikin ſometime held, and half a ferling in Morcumbe, which Ralph Foteres ſometime held with common of paſture for the maintenance of a chaplain to celebrate divine ſervice in their chapel of Fen-Otri. He alſo granted them by the ſame inſtrument, half a ferling of land in Fen-Otri, with the appurtenances, which were anciently ſanctuary-land, together with the advowſon of the chapel of Fen-Otri. This was done, ſays Riſdon, in the preſence of Richard Toriz, then Archdeacon of Exeter. Sir Robert Albemarle, knight, and others. It is remarkable that, on almoſt every glebe, there is, at preſent, ſome field or fields called *the Sentry*—which word is a corruption of *ſanctuary—ſanctuarium.*

but

but four freeholds in this pariſh. Upon a ſurvey of the pariſh, made four or five years ſince, the number of inhabitants amounted to 896. We now come to the manor of Otterton, which I ſhall briefly deſcribe in its ancient and preſent ſtate; and then advert to its poſſeſſors, from the conqueſt to the preſent times. The great manor of Otterton contained, in the Conqueror's days, five hides of land; every hide containing five ploughlands; and every ploughland 160 acres. It belonged to the abbey of *St. Michael de Monte in periculo maris:* and this manor and that of Yartecumb were allotted for the maintenance of the priory erected here, of which I have already related the principal particulars. The vellum MS. that was written about the year 1260 by Galfridus, contains many curious particulars relative to Otterton. "As *Otterton* (ſays the monk) is our *principal* manor in England, I ſhall firſt treat of it, and its dependencies." Then follows a rental of the whole manor, containing the names of the tenants, the nature of their tenures, the quantity of land they poſſeſſed, the ſuit and ſervices they owed. The tenants are diſtinguiſhed by very different tenures, and called by a variety of names—ſome holding lands in *capite*, ſome in *feodo*, ſome in *dominico*, and others, as *habentes cartam*—a leaſe.—Some are called *villani*, ſome *nativi*, and others *bordarii*. As to the quantity of land held, ſome is called *virgata*, ſome *ferlingus*, ſome *acra*, and ſome *pertica*. No *carucata* occurs. The ancient houſe on Otterton was formerly a nunnery, which has been noticed in the firſt volume of this hiſtory; as well as the architectural improvements of this place by its different poſſeſſors:* thoſe particulars, indeed, muſt neceſſarily occur in the ſubſequent account of their families. With reſpect to the manſion-houſe (the eaſt-front of which was erected in 1696) it has nothing in its ſtructure particularly worthy of notice, except that it was built in the form of a quadrangle: and the encloſure is ſtill known by the name of the *Nun's-court*. The houſe, indeed, ſtands upon a bold eminence, which, as we approach from the weſt, hath a very good and handſome appearance; and, when it was not the faſhion to exclude the view of the neighbours and dependants, muſt have been conſidered as a beautiful ſituation. Adverting to the poſſeſſors of this noble manor, let us firſt recur to Riſdon. "Otterton coaſteth the cliffs, near where the river Otter empties his waters into the ſea at Ottermouth; which is a goodly manor, and, from the conqueſt to the diſſolution of abbies, continued in the hands of religious men. At the conqueſt, it

* To compare the modern ſtate of this manor with the ancient, may not be unentertaining. The following deſcription, therefore, of Otterton, will not be conſidered, perhaps, as too circumſtantial for a note. In 1777, were advertiſed to be ſold, *the manors of Otterton and Little Otterton*, with their rights, members, and appurtenances, moſtly in demeſne, partly held by freehold tenants, and partly by leaſehold and copyhold tenants; with the healthy and extenſive common called Peak-hill, belonging thereto, whereon very fine and valuable turves are yearly cut—and the capital barton and farm called Otterton-Barton, being part of the demeſnes of the ſaid manor of Otterton, conſiſting of an elegant and commodious manſion-houſe, ſituated at the weſt-end of the pretty village of Otterton, about three miles from an arm of the ſea, called Otterton-haven, with convenient offices, coach-houſe, hot-houſe, pidgeon-houſe, and out-houſes, and ſeveral wall gardens planted with the moſt curious fruit-trees in their prime, and ſeveral orchards planted with the beſt cyder-fruit, alſo in their prime; a park, and about 150 head of deer therein, with carp-ponds, and a large ſalt-water-pond for preſerving ſoles, plaice, oyſters, and other ſea-fiſh, ſuitable to the accommodation of a gentleman of a large fortune; and ſeveral hundred acres of arable, meadow, and paſture ground. There are moſt excellent rabbits on this barton, which is bounded on the weſt by Otterton-haven, and on the ſouth by the main ſea, and affords a moſt extenſive proſpect, (from Portland to the Berryhead) and is juſtly eſteemed to be one of the beſt and moſt healthy farms in the county of Devon; has a very good lime-kiln and lime-ſtone to be raiſed thereon, ſufficient for all the purpoſes of manuring the farm and repairing the buildings: and the water griſt-mills of the manor of Otterton, are rented at 80l. *per ann.*—In Otterton-haven is a conſiderable bank of ſoil overflowed at high water, which, at a comparatively ſmall expence, might be recovered, and become a rich ſpot of land.

contained

contained five hides. It firſt belonged to *St. Michael de Monte* in Normandy: and, after theſe lands were taken from the Normans by act of parliament in Henry the 4th's time, the Abbot of Sion enjoyed this manor by the gift of Henry the 6th. This, as we ſuppoſe, ſerved as a cell to the Abbey of St. *Michael de Monte*, to which it was given by the name of *Ottriton*—whereunto was allotted the manor of Yarticombe for the maintenance thereof. Upon the ſurrender, Richard Duke, a clerk of the Augmentation-court, procured this manor, and built a fair houſe upon an aſcent over the river Otter, which drives the mills below his houſe. He had iſſue one only daughter, married to George Brooke, the Lord Cobham's brother; and left great poſſeſſions to deſcend to her, but conveyed the manor to Richard Duke his brother's ſon; whoſe ſon Richard was lord thereof—who married the daughter of Sir Arthur Baſſet, knight; his ſon, the daughter of Renell, his grandſon, the daughter of Southcott. In the time of K. Henry the 8th, there was a long ſuit in law between Buketon and the cell of Ottriton, for twenty acres of land that lay waſte between them, both claiming intereſt therein—whereupon, the laſt of the St. Cleeres of a pregnant wit, and from a great eſtate fallen inferior to either of the two poſſeſſors of the other places, would often repeat theſe verſes:

When the gaol of Bicton ſtrived with Otterton cell,
Squire St. Cleere lived bravely in Tidwell.

Thomas at Hull de conſenſu & aſſenſu Matild. ux. mee conceſſ. Petro at. Hull omnes ter. meas in Otterton quas habui ex dono dicti Petri. In cujus teſtimonium tum ſigillum meum, tum ſigillum Matild. uxor. mee ſunt appenſa. Teſtibus Joh. Aſh, Will. Pyne, Rich. Payne. dat. apud Ottriton 22 Ric. II."—This much for Riſdon. The following is a more ſatisfactory abſtract from the genealogy of the Duke-family.*

"*Will^mus Duke de Otterton in Com. Devoniæ armiger floruit ſub rege Edwardo 3^io obiit p^mo Richard. 2^di.* Here is a note of reference to Stowe's Survey of London, in theſe words: *De hoc plura legas in libro quodam nuncupato,* 'Stowe's Survey of London.' There I find the following hiſtory. 'In the firſt year of K. Richard the firſt, the citizens of London obtained to bee governed by two bailiffes, which bailiffes are in divers antient deeds called ſheriffes, for which the city paid to the farm 300l. yeerely, as before. Since the reigne of Henry the firſt, they alſo obtained to have a maior to bee their principal governor, and lieutenant of the city. This was in the year 1189. The firſt maior was Henry Fitz Alwin, draper, who continued maior till the 15th of K. John. 1. 2. 24 years. The firſt ſheriffs were Henry Cornehill and Richard Reynere. In the year 1190, Fitz-Alwin, maior. Sheriffs, John Herlion and Roger Duke. In the year 1192, Nicholas Duke is ſheriff. 1193, Roger Duke again. 1208, Peter Duke is named as ſheriff. 1226, Roger Duke again. In 1227, Roger Duke was mayor, and ſerved the office four years; being the ſeventh mayor of London. In the reign of Richard 2d, John Duke of Otterton, ſon and heir of William above named, married Cicilia, daughter and coheireſs of Roger le Poer, by

* Communicated by the Rev. Duke Yonge of Otterton.

whom he obtained the eſtate of Poer-Hais, now Hayes farm, where Sir Walter Raleigh was born. In 1540, upon the diſſolution of the monaſteries, Rich. Duke, then clerk of the council, obtained the manors of Otterton and Eaſt-Budleigh, with all their rights and privileges, and royalties, and the patronage of the vicarages of Otterton, Budleigh, and Harpford, for the ſum* of 1727l. 4s. 2d." The late John Duke, of Otterton, makes the following remarks on the papers from which this abſtract was taken, in a letter dated 21ſt Sept. 1774. "I conceive that Wm. Duke, the firſt named, who lived in Edward the third's time, was not of Otterton, but of Power, alias Poer Hays; or more probably, of London, as was alſo John the ſon and heir, who died in the firſt year of Rich. the 2d; this being long before the diſſolution of the monaſtery. And I take it, that Rich. the 1ſt, who lived in Otterton after the diſſolution of the monaſtery, muſt be a grandſon, or great grandſon, of John; and was the perſon who purchaſed the lands and begun building the houſe—and that Richard his ſon and heir finiſhed it, as appears by two different dates on the walls of the houſe: they were both buried in Otterton chancel, and a monument of ſtone erected to their memory. There is no other monument in the church or chancel of a prior date to this. In our pedigree, Otterton comes down in a lineal deſcent to Richard Duke, who married Iſabella, the daughter of Sir Walter Yonge, his firſt wife; and the ſecond, Elizabeth, the daughter of John Cholwich. By the firſt, he had two daughters—Elizabeth, the eldeſt, married to Robert Rolle, who died *ſans* iſſue: and Frances, who died an infant. By his ſecond wife, he had a ſon called Robert, who died an infant. In default of iſſue in Richard, Thomas the younger brother of his father, became heir, who married Ann, the daughter of Edmund Walrond, who had iſſue George, Robert, Ann, Sarah, and Richard. George married Dorothy Eyere, by whom he had one ſon, Robert, who married Charlotte, the daughter of John Rolle, and died without iſſue. Ann, daughter of the ſaid Thomas, married Staplehill Heath, who left one ſon (myſelf). Robert the ſon, and Sarah the daughter of Thomas, both died *ſans* iſſue: and Richard, the youngeſt, ſon of the ſaid Thomas, became ſeized of the eſtate, and died without iſſue; and by his will ſubſtituted his nephew (by his ſaid ſiſter Ann) his heir, upon changing his name and arms by act of parliament." This gentleman, John Heath, who had thus changed his name to Duke, died without iſſue. In default, therefore, of male heirs, the Duke eſtate, comprehending the manors of Otterton, Budleigh-Syon, Budleigh-Polſloe, Colyton-Raleigh, Duke's-Colyton, and the royalty of the manor of Aſhburton, &c. deſcended in 1775, to four ſiſters; the right heirs of Robert Duke; who had been poſſeſt of the eſtate before John Duke, but who had paſt over his ſiſters in order to entail it on his male relations. Of theſe ſiſters, Mrs. Anne Duke now only ſurvives. Soon after, Otterton-eſtate was

* *Henricus 8vus &c. Sciatis quod nos pro ſumma mille ſeptingentarum viginti ſeptem librarum quatuor ſolidorum & duorum denariorum legalis monete Anglie, &c. dedimus conceſſimus &c. Richardo Duke, clerico, Concilii noſtri, & Elizabethe Uxori Ejuſilla dominia & maneria noſtra de Otterton et Budlegh al. dict. Eſtbudlegh cum omnibus &c. quæ nuper Monaſterio ſancti Salvatoris & Sanctarum Marie Virginis & Brigitte, de Syon in Comitatu noſt. Middleſex modo diſſoluto dudum ſpectabant, &c. habendum & tenendum adeo plene ac integre, in tam amplis modo et forma, prout Agnes Jorden nuper abbatiſſa dicti nuper Monaſterii, &c. habuerunt, tenuerunt, &c.* This grant is very full and circumſtantial.

advertiſed

advertiſed for ſale, conſiſting of more than 7000 acres, of the yearly value of 6000l.—the greater part of which was leaſed out for lives. It was ſold for 90,000l. The purchaſer, however, being unable, though much diſpoſed, to fulfill his contract—the attempt to ſell the Otterton-eſtate was fruſtrated: but a ſhort time only elapſed, before Denys Rolle, eſq. of Bicton, became the purchaſer of it.

The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is ſituated at the weſt-end of the pariſh upon a riſing ground, which overlooks the river Otter, about two miles from the mouth, and is cloſe adjoining to the ancient nunnery (now the manſion-houſe) from which there was, not many years ſince, a covered way that led to it. The church is built of ſtone, with a ſlated roof. It is one of our neateſt country churches, being uniformly ſeated with the beſt wainſcot, an improvement adopted by the pariſh at the recommendation of the late John Duke about forty years ſince. The tower is ſituated at the eaſt-end of the church, as if it had been formerly placed in the middle of the church, and the eaſt-end had been deſtroyed. And it is very probable, that the church formerly extended to the eaſtward of the tower. I have been informed that the late Mr. Duke, in building ſome ſheds on this ground, diſcovered ſeveral flat tombſtones: and tradition ſays, that the chancel extended over this ground, and had a communication with the ſecond ſtory of the cell, through a paſſage of which, the nuns uſed to go to their orizons. The inhabitants of Otterton-houſe, having been, through ſeveral ages, much attached to the Preſbyterian profeſſion, the wakes were entirely dropt; and no trace remains of them. An abſtract of the number of chriſtenings at different periods, will ſhew the increaſed ſtate of population at Otterton. The regiſter begins in 1558; but it is for ſeveral years very defective. From 1601 to 1610, incluſive—(a period of ten years) baptiſms 146: 1701 to 1710, incluſive, baptiſms 159: 1781 to 1790, incluſive, baptiſms 238. In the year 1611, I find no leſs than 20 burials, with the note *peſt.* annexed. I ſuppoſe, they died of the plague; though Izacke does not mention that diſtemper as being in the neighbourhood at that time. Otterton vic. Firſt-fruits 22l.—yearly tenths 2l. 4s. Otterton-abb. Syon olim propr.—Patr. Rich. Duke, eſq. 1718. The biſhop, 1721. Dorothy Doidge and others, 1782. The rectorial tythe is impropriate. Sir W. Pole tells us, that in his time Mr. Xtopher Manwaring ſold the ſheaf to Mrs. Wadham, who beſtowed it upon Wadham college in Oxford, founded by herſelf and Mr. Nicholas Wadham her huſband. It was lately ſold (with the reſt of the eſtate) to Denys Rolle, the preſent patron of the living. Duke Yonge, the preſent incumbent, ſucceeded Wm. Simons in 1782. Wm. Simons ſucceeded Wm. Rowe in 1720, and was incumbent 62 years. Wm. Rowe ſucceeded Richard Croſſing in 1688. It appears by the regiſter, that Richard Conant, vicar, was married in 1654. The vicarage-houſe is about 200 yards from the church-yard, much improved by the preſent vicar. The vicarage is ſaid to be endowed with tythe of beans and peas; and the vicar receives a compoſition for them:

but

but the terrier has diſappeared. The ancient church-book containing the *memorabilia*, was loſt about thirty years ſince—ſuppoſed to have been deſtroyed by mean and intereſted policy. There is one diſſenting miniſter reſident at Otterton: but his meeting-houſe is in Budleigh. About thirty Diſſenters (children included) reſide in this pariſh.

Of SIDMOUTH, the moſt ancient name was *Sidemew*.* In ſome old writings this place is called *Sidmouth St. Nicholas*.† Sidmouth is a ſmall pariſh; being three miles in its greateſt and two miles in its ſhorteſt length, and about one mile in breadth; bounded by Harpford and Sidbury on the north; by Salcombe-Regis on the eaſt; by the ſea, on the ſouth; and by Otterton on the weſt. It is partly encloſed with hedges, and in ſome places well wooded. The elm is its moſt flouriſhing tree. Good gravel roads run through the pariſh: and from ſome points, there are pleaſant views. There are ſeveral farm-houſes in different parts of the pariſh, chiefly belonging to the manor of Sidmouth. They are built, in general, of cob and ſtone, and have roofs of thatch, compact and neat, amidſt ſmall gardens and large orchards. The farms are ſmall: and each farm is divided into a number of little fields—in a good ſtate of cultivation. The town of Sidmouth is ſituated amidſt two hills, at the mouth of the river Sid, on a bay of the Engliſh channel, between Exmouth and Lyme-Regis, about eleven miles ſouth-eaſt of Exeter.§ Though emboſomed, in this manner, by hills, Sidmouth hath, yet, a fine open proſpect of the ſea. It was a good ſea-port, before its harbour was ſo choaked up with ſand that no ſhips of burthen could enter it. Sidmouth is "a fiſſchar toun with a broke of that name and a bay 6. miles weſt of Seton," ſays *Leland*. And *Sir W. Pole:* "Sidmouth, where the little river Sid runneth into the ſea, is a ſmall market town, and has been famous for fiſhing." And *Riſdon:* "Since the ſurrender to the crown, Sidmouth is one of the chiefeſt fiſher-towns of this ſhire, and ſerveth much proviſion into the eaſtern parts; wherein her principal maintenance conſiſts. But in times paſt, it was a port of ſome account, now choaked with *chiſel* & ſands by the viciſſitude of the tides." At preſent the inhabitants are very badly ſupplied with fiſh. As a watering-place, Sidmouth deſerves attention. It is much frequented by people of faſhion—near three hundred yearly: and there is a conſtant ſucceſſion of company. With reſpect to their accommodation, Sidmouth can boaſt an elegant ball-room, and on the beach, a commodious tea-room and ſhed frequented by ladies as well as gentlemen. Nor ought we to overlook the new livery-ſtables nearly oppoſite the London Inn, a neat circular building, with a fountain in the centre. Several good private houſes have been lately erected in this town. But Sidmouth is not eſteemed, merely, as the reſort of people

* As appears by a deed, in which Ullebrooke was granted to Radway, in theſe words: "*Abbas Sancti Michael. Noverint, &c. Nos tradidiſſe et conceſſ. Adæ de Radway pro Homagio et Servic. ſu. duos ferlingos terr. in Ullebrooke in paroch. de* Sidemew, *reddend. annuatim ſex ſolid. per quatuor anni termin. ſalvo Regal. Servic. Dat. anno dom.* 1272. Riſdon.

† The river *Sid* paſſes by *Sidmouth*, and gives name to it, but runs through the pariſh of Salcombe.‡ There are two inconſiderable brooks in this pariſh, Ullebrook and Wollebrook. *Chapple's MSS.*

§ Brice's Top. Dict.

‡ "*Sidde* or *Syd*, from the Britiſh *Saeth*, *an arrow*, as ſome conjecture, hath a reference to the activity of the river." *Miller's MSS.*

whoſe

whoſe purſuit is pleaſure. It is very commonly recommended to invalids, particularly to thoſe who are affected by conſumptions; as many of the faculty think this ſituation equal to the ſouth of France. There are from ſixty to eighty paupers in this pariſh—from fifteen to twenty day-labourers—from thirty to forty leaſeholders—about fifteen freeholders, and between four and five hundred inhabitants, who are, in general, healthy and ſtrong, and live to a good old age. Such, indeed, might be expected from the ſalubrity of the air, the fine dry ſoil, and a ſituation the moſt delicious, open to the ſouth-ſea yet not ſubject to fogs, and ſkreened from all but the ſouthern winds. Brice informs us, that at Sidmouth are "ſome reſpectable merchants, particularly the *Follets*, of good reputation for probity and honor." Sidmouth was given by William the Conqueror to the abbey in Normandy, called *Abbatia Montis Sancti Michaelis in periculo maris*; and, being afterwards annexed to Otterton, which was ſubject to the ſaid abbey, was diſſolved as an alien priory in 1414, when its lands were given to the monaſtery of Sion. The manor of Sidmouth was demiſed by indenture under the ſeal of this monaſtery, dated Feb. 5, 14th Henry the 8th, to Richard Goſnell, gentleman, for ninety-nine years, under the yearly rent of 38l. 7s. 8d. And by old deeds it appears, that the manor and rectory reſerved to the crown after the diſſolution, were, in the reign of Elizabeth, leaſed to Sir Wm. Peryam, knt. during his natural life. James the 1ſt, by leaſe, dated Dec. 21ſt, in the 3d year of his reign, demiſed the ſame to Xtopher Manwaring, under the yearly rent of 54l. 7s. 8d. The manor was afterwards ſold by Xtopher Manwaring, eſq. to Sir Edmond Prideaux, bart. And at the ſame time, the ſaid Xtopher ſold the great tythes to Wadham-college. Sir Wilmot Prideaux was the owner of the manor in 1775; and, as lord paramount, held his court-leet and court-baron at Sidmouth.* Thomas Jenkins, eſq. is the preſent lord of the manor. This gentleman (as a correſpondent informs me) "hath realized a conſiderable property, by purchaſing pictures in Italy, and ſelling them in England." Mr. Jenkins reſides at Rome—"*a banchiere ah Corſo Roma*:" his houſe is the general reſort of the Engliſh. Both a man of buſineſs, and a lover of the arts, he is hoſpitable and generous. Coins, ſtatues, pictures, are judiciouſly ſelected by Mr. Jenkins, from a vaſt variety of every kind, exhibited continually at Rome: and what he ſelects with judgment, he purchaſes with advantage to himſelf and friends. To him they apply on all occaſions, as a guide in buſineſs and in taſte.—*Aſherton*, in the pariſh of Sidmouth, is a "very pleaſant and healthy habitation, upon a dry ſandy ſoil, ſeated in the open fields upon a ſmall advanced ground," and commanding a full proſpect of the ſea. "Nicholas de Aſherton gave Aſherton to Richard de Knighteſtone in frank-marriage with Iſabell his daughter, about the beginning of Henry the 3d. He had iſſue Jordan, who had iſſue Richard, who had iſſue John, who had iſſue Richard, and Margaret the wife of John Upton. Richard Knighteſtone

* *Wollebrook* or *Wolbroke*, is part of the manor. The land originally belonging to *Oldbays* (which is now only a houſe, the property of Mr. Thomas Lyde) was bought by T. Jenkins, eſq. and attached to the manor.

conveyed Aſherton with other lands to Thomas Bittleſgate, 44th Edward 3d. And Margaret, the ſiſter of Richard Knighteſtone, and Elias Upton her ſon, releaſed their right. Thomas Bittleſgate, ſon of Thomas, ſold Aſherton to John Harlewyn, about the beginning of Henry the 6th. John Harlewyn made his dwelling here: and his poſterity long continued at this place. In Sir W. Pole's time, it was the manſion-houſe of Mr. Walter Harlewyn, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Edmond Parker, eſq. J. Carſlake, eſq. is the preſent poſſeſſor of *Aſherton* or *Aſſerton*.—*Cottrington* or *Cottington*, ſituated about a quarter of a mile weſt of the church, is an ancient ſeat, commanding a pleaſant view of the bay. It was ſold by the Dukes to Wm. Harlewin, eſq. Sir John Harlewin, knight, had his habitation at Sidmouth, in the time of Edward 4th. He was knighted, for his valour as a ſoldier. The Harlewins lived at Sidmouth in the days of Henry the 6th, and in Riſdon's time. Cottington was ſold by Harlewin to Carſlake; and is now the property of J. Carſlake, eſq.—"*Radway*, or *Ulbrooke Radway*, was granted by N. Abbot of St Michaell's Mount in *periculo maris*, unto Adam de Radway, *anno domini* 1272, & contynewed in y^{t} name unto Nicholas Radway, who left a daughter, maried unto Preſton, of Criket, Jenet unto John Hake in Kinge Henry 6 tyme. Jennet, daught^{r} of Hake, maried unto Criſtofer Cook, from whom John Cooke, of Otery, that now is, & hath part of Radway, is lineally deſcended, beinge ye 7 in degree. Mr John Petre, of Boway, hath alſoe part of Radway's land. John Marſhall, in the 22 yeere of Edw. 1. Hee was a citiſen of Excet^{r}, & had lands in this towne & pariſh, wch contynewed in his name and iſſue tenn diſcents from hym, & Richard Marſhall ſold this land unto Sr Will^{a}m Periam, kt. chief baron of the Exchecquer, & it fell unto Mary & Eliſabeth, in coparcinery of whom theldeſt Mary was my wief, & Eliſabeth ye 2 daughter is wief of Sr Robert Baſſet, of Heanton Punchardon, kt. whoſe moyty I have bought."* *Radway*, at preſent, belongs to the Rev. Wm. Jenkins.

The church is † dedicated to St. Nicholas, or, probably, St. Giles, as the pariſh-wake is held on St. Giles's-monday. The tower contains five bells. This church had once an organ, which was deſtroyed in Cromwell's days. It is ſufficiently capacious, to accommodate the natives and the company who frequent Sidmouth in the watering-ſeaſon. It is a very neat church, handſomely ſeated. There is a monument on the north-ſide of the chancel to the memory of Walter Harlewin, eſq.; on the eaſt, another, to the memory of the Rev. John Minſhull, formerly vicar of this pariſh; on the ſouth, another, in memory of the Rev. Oliver Courtrice and John his ſon—the two preceding vicars of this pariſh. This church was granted in 1205 by Biſhop Marſhall to the monaſtery of *St. Michael de Monte*, to which the priory of Otterton was a cell. By the ſame deed Ottery, Yartecumbe, and Harpford churches were alſo granted to this monaſtery. Sidmouth is now a vicarage. The rectorial tythes belong to Wadham-college, Oxford; and, for the vicarial the inhabitants

* Sir W. Pole, p. 151. † It lies weſt of the lower part of the town, not far from the market-place. *Chapple's MS.*

pay

pay a fair compoſition. Firſt-fruits, 18l. 15s. 5d.—yearly tenths 1l. 17s. 6½d. "Sydmouth-abb. Syon, olim propr. Francis Courtrice this turn, 1710. John Saunder, p. h. v. 1766."* Mrs. Matthews, the laſt of the Manwaring-family, was patroneſs of Sidmouth-church in 1775. At preſent, Thomas Jenkins, eſq. is the patron of the living; and the Rev. Wm. Jenkins, his nephew, the incumbent. The vicarage-houſe is ſituated at the entrance of the town, from the north. It is an old building, modernized. Near the beach is a houſe, for many years known by the ſign of *the anchor*, now a private houſe, ſaid to have been a *chapel of eaſe* whilſt Otterton-church was the mother-church: and, I think, there are ſtrong marks of its having been a houſe of worſhip. The walls are of ſtone, thick, and very firmly cemented: the door-way is arched with ſtone, and, ſome time ſince, were dug up human bones. It may be further ſaid in confirmation of our idea, that there is a path leading from Sidmouth to Otterton, called *Go-church*—where is an ancient croſs ſtanding. There is one diſſenting meeting-houſe at Sidmouth, attended by about ſixty diſſenters.

SALCOMBE,† or *the Salt-vale*, now called *Salcombe-Regis*, is a ſmall pariſh in value—yet between four or five miles in length, from ſouth to north; and from weſt to eaſt, that is, from Sidmouth-town to a place in Branſcombe called Weſton-mouth, about two or three miles broad. At the north-end of the pariſh there are ſome hundreds of acres ſo very coarſe and barren, as to be abſolutely incapable of cultivation. The *Sid* runs through this pariſh from *Sidford* to the ſea near Sidmouth-town, which is near two miles. Over this river is a bridge of one tree, more than forty feet in length, for foot-paſſengers, from the pariſh of Salcombe to Sidmouth-town:‡ it is repaired by Salcombe pariſh. Speaking of Salcombe, Leland ſays: "Ther is a fiſhar-village lower then Oterton, even at the very eſt ſouth eſt point of Otermouth. This village is called *Salterne*, and hath beene in tymes' paſt a thing of ſum eſtimation: and of this village the haven of Otermouth was caullid Saltern-haven: or peraventure of a crek cumming out of the mayn haven into it." The principal village in this pariſh is about a mile long, called *Seed*, by the river Sid, about a mile weſt of the church, which is in the centre of the pariſh. §*Trow*, in this pariſh, is a village of about ſix or ſeven houſes. The manor of Salcombe belongs to the church of Exeter. It hath a court-leet and court-baron. Mr. Keſtell is the preſent leſſee of the manor. *Knole* or *Knowl*, long the property of the Woolcotts, is poſſeſt, at preſent, by John, the ſon of Maximilian Woolcott. *Dunſcombe*, formerly the property of the Drakes, is now divided into Higher and Lower. Higher Dunſcombe belongs to J. Keſtell, eſq:—Lower Dunſcombe to Wm. Leigh, eſq. The manſion-houſe is in ruins, having been burnt down about thirty years ſince. This family of the Drakes is extinct. *Slade*, a farm, is poſſeſt by Wm. Leigh, eſq. *Borough*, a houſe with a ſmall eſtate, is, alſo, Mr. Leigh's.

* Bacon. † "Where the ſea ſhooteth up again, to meet the freſh water."

‡ "The ſea, often, when there is a flood by land, a ſtorm by ſea, or a ſpring-tide, comes in with ſuch rapidity as ſtops the freſh-water and makes it overflow ſome part of the town of Sidmouth; ſo that in ſome houſes the water is three or four feet deep." *Chapple's MSS.*

§ Belonging to Mr. Keſtell.

The

The church is dedicated to St. Peter,* whoſe image, holding two keys acroſs, is cut in ſtone on the outſide of the chancel window. This building ſtands very high at the head of a ſmall valley, and much expoſed to the ſea; which, at Salcombe-mouth, is nearly a mile from it—ſo that often a ſtrong ſouth-wind throws in ſuch a moiſt ſalt fog as makes the church one of the dampeſt in the county. It is ſituated in a village of ſix or ſeven houſes, and about the middle of the pariſh from eaſt to weſt. It is built on a handſome model; and large enough to hold all the inhabitants that are able to attend church, at one time. There is a room adjoining the church, called the §chapel, which was probably a place of worſhip before the church was built. It is now kept to hold materials for repairing the church.† The vicarage is a peculiar of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter—valued in the King's books at 14l. 12s. 8½d. The certified value 47l. 10s. 7¼d. Patrons, Dean and Chapter of Exeter—vicar, Mr. Joſeph Hall.‡

To the eaſt of Sidmouth is BRANSCOMBE, where three vales of a triangular form meet near the church, through each of which very rapid ſtreams deſcend, and there unite.‖ Branſcombe is in Domeſday *terra epiſcopi Exon, Brancheſcome.* Branſcombe is ſeparated from Beer by a ſmall brook: "it coaſteth the ſea; and is full of combes and vallies."¶ In this pariſh is *Weſton*, a village of four farm-houſes—and *Dean*, a long village of many cottages and houſes. Branſcombe, before the conqueſt, belonged to the church of Exeter, to which it was given by Thomas Brancheſcombe. The manor of Branſcombe belongs to the Dean and Chapter. *Edge* or *Egge*, in this pariſh, ſituated on an oval hill, was the dwelling-place of Richard Branſcombe in the time of Edw. 3. It ſoon afterwards came to Sir John Wadham the judge; who, though remarkable for fluency of ſpeech, yet never talked but with gravity and diſcretion, and who tempered all his words and actions with ſpirit and judgment. He poſſeſt high reputation as a lawyer. To the eſtates which he inherited the judge made great additions; among which was the rich manor of Silverton. The family of Wadham poſſeſt Edge for eight deſcents, in a direct line; five of whom were knights, who were allied to many reſpectable houſes, as Plantagenet, Wrotheſley, Bridges, Popham, Strangeways, Tregarthine. The laſt of the family, Nicholas Wadham of Edge, married Dorothy, the daughter of Sir Wm. Petre. Having no iſſue, the iſſue of his ſiſters became his heirs. But, as he had made a very large addition to his patrimony, he determined to lay it out in founding a college. His hereditary eſtates of Edge and of Merifield in the pariſh of Ilminſter in Somerſet, produced at that time 3000l. *per ann.* to which he had added 800l. *per ann.* in lands, and 40,000l. in money. To him, therefore, and Dorothy

* "Salcombe, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Mary." *Bacon.*

§ The Liber-regis mentions "a chapel in Salcombe (St. Clement and St. Mary Magdalen.) *Deſtructa.*"

† "Salcombe is a place numbered among thoſe, which King Canute bequeathed to the church of St. Peter in Exeter; to expiate his father Swain's barbarous cruelty againſt the church in theſe parts." *Riſdon.* ‡ Theſ. Eccleſ.

‖ "So that it may be denominated *vallis citæ aquæ, from* combe, and bran a *crow*. There are ſeveral *brans* (Baxter ſays) in Denbighſhire, Brecknockſhire, and Carmarthenſhire; ſo called from their *ſwift current.*" *Lewis.*——Perhaps, this word implies *the meadowy vale among the hills*, or *the valley at the meadow near the hill. Brant* is ſtill a common word through the north, for *ſteep.* ¶ Riſdon.

his

his wife, we are indebted for the foundation and eſtabliſhment of Wadham college in Oxford. Edge, on the deceaſe of Nicholas Wadham,* was left to deſcend to the iſſue of his ſiſters—namely, to Sir John Strangeways, ſon of Joan his eldeſt ſiſter, to Margaret Martin his ſecond ſiſter, and to Sir John Wyndham, ſon of Florence his third ſiſter. Edge-barton is now the property of the hon. Mr. Wyndham, brother to Lord Egremont. *Hole* was ſometime the inheritance of *de la Hole*; but afterwards came to de la Holcomb, in whoſe family it continued ſeven deſcents; when the laſt Gilbert Holcomb ſold it to Ellis Bartlett. Hole was, in 1773, in poſſeſſion of the Bartletts; and now belongs to John Stuckey, eſq. At the village of *Weſton* Mr. Stuckey has lately built a handſome manſion: the old manſion and eſtate deſcended to him by inheritance. "*Littlecombe* lies in this pariſh, adjoining to the ſea, and was ſometime the Lord Bonville's; now my Lord Peter's;" ſays Sir W. Pole. John Stuckey, eſq. lately purchaſed Littlecombe of Lord King.

The church is ſaid to be dedicated to St. Winifred. The pariſh-revel is on the monday after St. Giles's. The church is of a proper ſize to hold the inhabitants. On the monument erected to the memory of Joan Wadham, time, ſays Prince, hath rendered ſomewhat imperfect the following inſcription:

Here lieth intomb'd the body of a virtuous and antient gentlewoman, deſcended of the antient houſe of the Plantagenets, ſometime of Cornwall, namely Joan, one of the daughters and heirs unto John Tregarthin in the county of Cornwall, eſq. She was firſt married unto John Kelleway, eſq. who had by her much iſſue: after his death ſhe was married to John Wadham of Meryfeild in the county of Somerſet, eſq. and by him had ..... children. She lived a virtuous and godly life, and died in an honourable age, Sept. ..... in the year of Chriſt, 1581.

Vic. Firſt-fruits 18l. 15s. 10d.—yearly tenths 1l. 17s. 7d. It is a peculiar of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter, who are alſo proprietors of the rectory and patrons. Vicar, Mr. John Kingman, 1784. On the ancient ſeat of Edge-barton (formerly an abbey) was a few years ſince a very handſome chapel, now converted into a barn.

SIDBURY in Domeſday, *terra epiſcopi Exon, Sideberie*, takes its name from the little river *Sid*, and "an *old caſtle*, which ſtands to the ſouth-weſt of Sidbury church." The Sid riſes in this pariſh.† Sidbury is a large pariſh, ſixteen miles in circumference, ſurrounded with hills, except to the ſouth and ſouth-weſt. It is bounded by Honiton, Gittiſham, and Fairway, north-eaſt; St. Mary-Ottery, weſt; and Sidmouth, ſouth. There is one ſtone-bridge near the town, conſiſting of one large arch—repaired by the pariſh. Bonelace has long been conſiderable in the town of Sidbury. And numbers of women, girls, and children are ſupported by this manufacture. *Sidford* is a village in this pariſh. The principal

* "The family of Wadham had their original, and derived their name from the place of their habitation, Wadham, in the pariſh of Knowſton, near Southmolton. Their next ſeat was at *Edge*, anciently Egge, ſo called from the figure of the hill on which it ſtands in the ſouth-eaſt part of this pariſh near the ſea, which very early belonged to the family of Branſcombe, who parted with it to Wadham, the latter end of Edw. III. Long after they had Edge, the Wadhams became poſſeſt of Merryfield in the pariſh of Ilminſter, Somerſet. They reſided, ſometimes, at one of theſe ſeats, and ſometimes at the other, as appears by the burials of the family at Branſcombe and Ilminſter." *Hutchins.* "The Wadhams poſſeſt the manor of Catherſton and other property in Dorſet." See Hutchins, vol. 1, p. 313, where is a pedigree of the Wadhams. The arms of Wadham, *gules, a chevron between three roſes argent.* Creſt, *a ſtag's head coped with a roſe between the horns.*

† "Shedding itſelf into the ſea, which it ſpringeth into from five fountains—fleeting in ſo many combes—Sandcombe, Harcombe, Levercombe, Lyncombe, and Baſhcombe. All theſe combes are in the pariſh of Sidbury."

eſtates in Sidford, belong to the manor of Sidmouth. "Sidbury (ſays Sir W. Pole) taketh its name of a little river called Side, and riſeth at the north-ſide of the pariſh, and runneth through the midſt thereof, entering the ſea at Sidmouth. This mann^r is of good value, and yet doth belong unto the Dean and Chapter of Exon, and hath many freeholds within it." The manor ſtill belongs to the Dean and Chapter of Exeter. And a court-leet and court-baron are held twice a year, in this pariſh. Court-hall is the manor-houſe. The great tythes of this pariſh have long been held by the * Yonge-family, by leaſe from the Dean and Chapter of Exeter, to whom, alſo, the ſmall tythes belong. *Sand*, in this pariſh, an ancient ſeat, pleaſantly ſituated, was granted, by the Dean and Chapter, to William, ſurnamed of the place, in the time of Henry the 3d, whom ſucceeded Deodatus his ſon. Afterwards, by a daughter of Trivet, this land came to Tremayle, one of the Juſtices of the Common-Pleas in Henry the 7th's time. This was ſince purchaſed by one Huiſh, "who is here ſeated (ſays Riſdon) in a dainty dwelling." His deſcendants are ſtill proprietors of it.† "In the 5th year of Henry the 6th, William Winard granted to John Knowle of *Mingcombe* all his lands which he had within the pariſh of Sidbury, of the gift of Richard Lindſey and Richard Lewes." Mincombe formerly belonged to Sir Walter Yonge, lately to Nicholas Warren, gent. It is, at preſent, the property of Woolcott.‡ "*Woodhouſe* was belonging unto John de Woodhouſe in R. 2. time, whoſe anceſtors were called *de Boſco*. From Woodhouſe it came to Nitheway, and after unto Waller, in which name it continued divers deſcents. Not many years ſince, it was ſold by Robert Waller unto Whiddon, who again hath ſold it unto Sr Edmond Prideaux. Sr Peter Prideaux by the purchaſe of Sir Edmond Prideaux, bar^t. his father, from R^t Waller as aforeſaid, hath certain tenements in Sidbury and Sidford, wch deſcended unto him as the reſt." Thomas Gregg, eſq. is the preſent proprietor of Woodhouſe. The manors of *Stone* and *Sidford*, were, in H. 2. time, the land of *Wandragius* (Riſdon ſays *Mandragius)* de *la Stane*; whom ſucceſſively followed Warin, William, and Warin de la Stane, K. in ye latter end of H. 3. "Then came William his ſon; and after him Warin de Stane, who mortgaged his land unto Sr Simon Turvey, of Hardington, his mother's brother, and divers others. And in E. 3. time, Peter Trivet had a great part thereof; from whom, by Peter his ſon, it came unto John Trivet; who by Joan his wife, daugh^r and heir of John Farwey and Matild Chikeſton, had iſſue Joan, wife of Roger Pym, and Margaret, wife of Roger Tremayle. Theſe manors falling unto Joan by allotment, deſcended unto Philip her ſon, who had iſſue Roger the father of John, the father of Alexander, the father of Reginald, the father of Eraſmus Pym; who, with Alexander his ſon, ſold theſe lands unto Sr Willm. Peryam,

* Walter Yonge of Sidbury, was a younger branch of Thomas Yonge, who was Judge of the Common-Pleas in the time of Edw. the 4th.

† In 1640, John Lord Capel inhabited it: and over the door of a ſmall parlour leading into the garden, is this inſcription: "*Johannis Capelli Hortus.* 1640."

‡ "Mincombe or Minkcombe, an old manſion-houſe in this pariſh, had divers dwellers in it of that name, and after, the Holbeames. From Holbeame by Elizabeth, daughter of John Holbeame, this land came unto John Marwood her ſon, and was allotted unto Elinor, wife of Robert Wichals and Elizabeth wife of John Chicheſter of Hall, whoſe grandchild, Sir John Chicheſter of Hall, holdeth his moiety; and Charles Trevanyon, eſq. deſcended from Elinor, hath ſold his part lately unto Willm. Ulcott." *Sir W. Pole.*

which

kt. of the Exchequer. They deſcended in coparcinary unto Mary and Elizabeth his two eldeſt daug^{rs}; which Mary was my wife: and Elizabeth was wife unto Sr Robert Baſſet of Heanton-Punchardon, kt. whoſe moiety I have purchaſed." Stone is now the property of Sir John William de la Pole, bart. According to the manor-court-roll, Stone pays to the Dean and Chapter of Exeter, 7l. 2s. as a chief-rent. "*Wootton* lyeth in Sidbury; which by the Lady Marg^{t} Martyn was granted about the beginning of E. 3. unto John Bamfild of Poltimore; in which name and family it hath ever continued, and is now the inheritance of John Bamfild, eſq." ſays Sir W. Pole. It is ſtill in the family of Bampfylde. "*Harcomb*, in this pariſh, was the inheritance of Willm. de Harcomb in E. 1. time: and after, in the latter end of E. 3. Ralph Lapflode was owner thereof; in which name it continued unto Jno Lapflode, who left iſſue Jane, wife of John Staveley, and Sibil, wife of John Halſe. This land fell to Staveley by partition: and Bartholemew Staveley ſold the ſame; and Rowland Huiſh of Sand, eſq. hath bought a good part thereof, and enlarged his demeſnes." Harcombe is part of the manor of Sidbury. *Cofford-houſe*, pleaſantly ſituated towards the ſouth on the banks of the Sid, belongs to Mrs. J. Jenkins.

The church, dedicated to St. Giles, is a handſome uniform ſtructure in the centre of the pariſh. It had formerly an organ. The tower contains ſix tuneable bells. The pariſhioners hold their revel on St. Giles's-monday. In 1773, it appeared by the pariſh-regiſter, that there were between 23 and 25 baptiſms and burials, *communibus annis*. This vicarage is a peculiar of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter. Firſt-fruits 28l.—yearly tenths 2l. 16s. Proprietors and patrons Dean and Chapter of Exeter. Vicar, Wm. Carrington.

OTTERY-ST. MARY is, in Domeſday, *terra eccleſiæ S^{tæ} Mariæ de Rotomago—Otrei. Ottery-St. Mary*, ſo called from the *Otter*, on which it is ſituated, and from the *dedication of its church*, and to diſtinguiſh it from *Up-Ottery*, is the principal place to which the Otter communicates its name. The *Otter* is variouſly ſpelt —*Otteray*, *Oterey*, *Atrey*, *Autre*, and **Awtre*. The *Otter* riſes in the pariſh† of *Otterford* in Somerſet; which is no more in common ſignification, than the ſpring or fountain-head of the Otter. Now I would ſuppoſe the old Britiſh name to be *y Dwr* the *water*; which the Angloſaxons afterwards ſoftened into *Otter*. Camden, indeed, derives the name of the river from the number of *otters*, which are found in it. But it is not more remarkable for this kind of animals than other rivers in Devonſhire.‡ William of Worceſter, ſpells it *Otteray*: "*ab Exceſtre uſque Seynt-Mary-Otteray x miliaria.*" Leland ſpells it *Oterey*. "*Oterey* (ſays Leland) goith from S. Marie to Neuton bridge, about a mile of. Thens to Oter mouth & the very ſe a v. miles." *Atrey* might come from *Awyter-y*, *the river of clear water*. If the river be called *Autre* or *Awtre*, *aut* is Britiſh for *the bank of a river*, and *tre* for place. Or, *autre* may ſignify, in French,

* *Ottery* is in Speede's map *Awtre*. † "*Pons-fluminis villæ Seynt Mary Otteray, qui diſtat a villa de Exceſtre eundo verſus Axmyſter et Taunton. Incipit fons ejus apud Otreyford, per 4 miliaria in parte boriali de Seynt Mary Otrey, et cadit in portu Otyrmouth havyn, et ſic dicta aqua currit per terram circa novem miliaria.*" William of Worceſter.

‡ If it received its name as expreſſive of that rapidity of its current, which is obſervable in ſome places, *Otter* might poſſibly be derived from the Greek Ὀτρηρος *celar, impiger*.

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the *other* river, in contradiſtinction with the Axe. Or, it may come from the Britiſh *Aweddwr*, which ſignifies *running water*. This river is called in Baxter's Itinerary *Odira*, and derived (according to Baxter) from the Britiſh word *Odre*, a boundary: and he ſuppoſes this place to be *limes Dannoniorum*. Theſe are the ideas of ſeveral etymologiſts: but we are weary of conjectures.

Ottery-St. Mary is a hundred within itſelf. The pariſh* limits are large; "yielding inheritance and inhabitance to many gentlemen." The inn called †Fairmile, in the village of Fairmile, is partly in Ottery and partly in Talaton. A beam running through the kitchen has a mark in the middle of it—to ſhew that one ſide of the kitchen lies in Ottery, and the other in Talaton: the greater part of this houſe (as alſo of the village) is in the pariſh of Ottery. The pariſh roads are, for the part, good. Excepting the downs of Eaſt-hill and Weſt-hill,‡ which occupy nearly half of the pariſh, Ottery-St. Mary is encloſed with hedges. The fences are high and ſtrong: and the encloſures, are in general, ſmall. There is very rich meadow-land on the banks of the Otter. The moſt thriving tree in this pariſh, is the oak. On the river Otter *Goſpert-bridge* has three arches, built of quarry-ſtone, one mile from Ottery—repaired by the county. *Cadhay-bridge*, on the Otter, and one mile from Ottery, has three arches. It is built of quarry-ſtone, and repaired by the county.§ And there is a timber-bridge near Cadhay, called *Talewater-bridge*. *St. Saviour's-bridge*, a county-bridge on the Otter, and near the town, conſiſts of two arches. It is built of quarry-ſtone. *Dead-bridge*, on the Otter, and near the town, is alſo built of quarry-ſtone, and has only one arch. It is repaired by the county. *Conehay-court-bridge*, on the Otter, and near the town of Ottery, is a county-bridge, built of quarry-ſtone, with one arch only.—"Ottery-St. Mary (ſays Sir W. Pole) taketh its name from the river Otter, which runneth under it on the weſt-ſide. This town ſtandeth advanced upon a little hill; the ground falling on every ſide, ſave towards the eaſt. It is a market-town, & hath its fair." The town of Ottery-St. Mary is the chief place on the river Otter, about nine miles to the eaſt of Exeter. Its ſituation is remarkably healthy. The cleanlineſs and freſhneſs of the town deſerve notice. Clear ſtreams run plenteouſly through the ſtreets: and there are convenient receptacles of the water (called dipping-places) at proper diſtances. Ottery is alſo recommended by the pleaſantneſs of its ſcite. The houſes, which are of different deſcriptions, are ſtriking from their variety; whether we contemplate the mouldering ſtructure‖ where Sir Walter Raleigh once reſided—or look into the convention-room¶

* The bounds of the manor and pariſh of Ottery-St. Mary were taken by Sir George Yonge, bart. and the pariſhioners by proceſſion the 27th and 28th of November, 1776—"by which the ſaid manor and pariſh of Ottery-St. Mary appear to be bounded by the ſeveral pariſhes of Talaton, Fenniton, Gittiſham, Sidbury, Harpford, Ven-Ottery or Fenny-Ottery, Ayliſbeare, Rockbeare, and Whimple. The bounds are as ancient as King Edward the Confeſſor, being fixed by royal charter *ann. dom.* 1061."

† "The bounds begin at the porch of a certain public houſe, ſituate on the great road from London to Exeter, called *Fairmile Inn*; the eaſtern part of the ſaid porch being within the manor and pariſh of Ottery-St. Mary, and the weſtern part of the ſaid porch being within the manor and pariſh of Talaton." *Bounds taken in* 1776. ‡ They belong to the lords of the manor.

§ The following inſcription was on this bridge: "*John and Joan built me,*
"*Pray, good people, repair me.*"
It was very ungraciouſly deſtroyed, on the repairing of the bridge.

‖ The old houſe, which was the reſidence of Sir Walter Raleigh, is ſituated in Mill-ſtreet. There is one turret ſtill exiſting: and the houſe has, altogether, a monaſterial air. ¶ Cromwell's *convention-room* is the largeſt of the parlours in one of the old collegiate-houſes, juſt without the boundaries of the church-yard at Ottery—the property of Mr. Heath, a fellow of Eton-college.

of

of Cromwell—whether we mark the old buildings that ſtood untouched by the fire,* or the new brick-houſes that ſucceeded to thoſe which fell in the conflagration, or whether we obſerve the factory, a new ſtructure of conſiderable ſize, which communicates an enlivening air to the whole place. And the orchards and gardens ſkirting the lower part of the town, together with the verdure of the fields and richneſs of the hedgerows at a little diſtance, form an intereſting picture, if viewed from vicar's garden (which ſtands on a riſing ground near the church) or from the fine terrace in the church-yard, the mall of Ottery-St. Mary. From the weſt-end of this terrace, there is a pleaſant view of Eſtcot and its Belvidere; and from the other end an extenſive proſpect of Eaſt and Weſt-hill. With reſpect to the principal families and their poſſeſſions in Ottery-St. Mary, let us begin with the Harleian MSS. *Sunt multi loci quibus rivolus de Ottery nomen dedit per quem tranſit in Com. Devon. Willielmus Conqueſtor dedit maneria de Ottery et Roridge Sanctæ Mariæ in Rothomago. Nicholaus Cheney miles fuit dominus maneriorum prædictorum anno* 5 *Edw.* 2. *obiitque anno* 2 *E.* 3. "Ottery, the prime place to which the river Ottery communicateth its name, hath his dedication to St. Mary in Roan, to which it was given by King Edward the Confeſſor. For the alliance of King Edward, being the ſon of Emma, ſiſter of the ſecond Duke Richard of Normandy, and his bringing up in theſe parts, by the ſpace of 25 years, cauſed him ſo much to affect the Normans, that the acquaintance they got here, by his means, procured them ſuch liking of the land, that their Duke William ſhortly after conquered this kingdom, and ſettled it in his poſterity. This manor was afterward ſold to Jo. Grandiſon, Biſhop of Exon, who being affected to the zealous liturgies of thoſe times, erected there a ‡ Quarter-college the 10th of King Edward III." "The manr & hundred of St. Mary Ottery was given by K. Edward called the Confeſſor, unto ye abbey of St. Mary in Roan, & after ſold by the Chapter of Roan unto Jno Grandiſon, Bp. of Exeter, who erected there a Quarter-college; & placing in ye ſame ſecular prieſts, built his church there in imitation of the church of St. Peter's in Exon, with the canons houſes round about it, ſtanding in a ſweet wholeſome advanced ground. Unto his college he gave his hundred manr & tythe of the whole pariſh, ſo as ye annual receipt thereof came unto 300l. & upwards. It was ſuppreſt anno 31. H. 8. & continued in the crown until of late years." The manor, at firſt, was manured and inhabited by bondmen; who, being redeemed, held it by ſundry cuſtoms, ſome French, ſome Engliſh. § "*Aſh*, a freehold lying on ye north-ſide of the pariſh above ye river

* See volume the firſt.

‡ "In the 38th year of whoſe reign, it was ordained by parliament, that the laws ſhould be pleaded in our mother-tongue. In the 40th year of the ſame King Edward's reign, it was ordained, that Peter-pence ſhould be no more paid, which King Ina of the Weſt-Saxons granted to Rome for the maintenance of an Engliſh ſchool there. This college of Biſhop Grandiſon was built upon the top of a little hill, very pleaſant and healthful, much after the manner of St. Peter's church in Exeter; and therein were placed ſecular prieſts, with other miniſters, to whom he gave for their maintenance the whole manor and pariſh, which contained the whole hundred, not only in the rents and revenues, but all garb, tythes, and ſpiritual profits of the manor and hundred; which, with ſundry gifts and other profits growing, beſides fines and caſualties, amounted to the yearly value of 304l. 2s. 10d."—Thus *Riſdon.* ||

§ "The college diſſolved by Henry the 8th, was formed into a corporation. The manor came to Burridge, whoſe heirs ſold it to Yonge." Ottery-St. Mary, including the royalty, the market, great part of the town, copyhold courts, &c. 200 acres, value 200l. *Letter to the Author.*

|| The college of St. Mary-Ottery was returned at 303l. 2s. 9d. *per ann.* Liber-regis.—For the particulars of the property, ſee Orig. Surv.

Otter, and bordering on the great ſtreet between Honiton and Exeter, belonged, in the time of Henry the 3d, unto Robert *de Lupo* or Wolfe, whom John *de Lupo* or Wolfe, ſuceeded in E. 2. It was in the name of Treley divers deſcents, when it was ſold to Sir Wm. Bonville, knt. It came at length (as the reſt) to the crown, and by alienation to Mr. Humphry Walrond, as younger ſon of the Walronds of Bradfield. From the Walronds it came to the Rev. Mr. Bennett. *Holcombe* was, many generations, in the name of Malherbe, till the time of Edw. 4th. Towards the latter end of the reign of Henry the 6th, John Moore, a man of good reputation, dwelt there—in whoſe poſterity it remained till the beginning of Elizabeth's reign; and then being mortgaged and forfeited to John Eveleigh, eſq. feodary and a juſtice of the peace of this county, the ſaid Mr. Eveleigh ſeated himſelf there: and it is now the dwelling (ſays Sir W. Pole) of Mr. Geo. Eveleigh his ſon." It is, at preſent, poſſeſt by the heirs of the late John Leigh, eſq. *Knightſtone*, lying ſouthward, had anciently lords ſo named—after which family it became the lands of Thomas Bittleſgate in the time of Edw. 3d. In this name it continued divers deſcents. Richard, the ſon of John de Knightſtone, *conveyed this eſtate to Thomas de Bittleſgate, unto whom afterwards Margaret, who was the wife of John Upton and ſiſter of the ſaid Richard, and Elias Upton, her ſon, made a releaſe thereof. Here Bittleſgate lived, and was ſucceeded by Thomas his ſon, who entailed this among his other lands on the children of Thomas his ſon (who died in his father's life-time) and in remainder on William Lord Bonville. All the children died without iſſue: by which means Bittleſgate's land came to the Lady Cecily, wife of Thomas Gray, Marquiſs of Dorſet; notwithſtanding the claim of Anthony Woodwille Earl Rivers as next heir of Bittleſgate. By the attainder of the Duke of Suffolk this land fell to the crown, and was purchaſed by Wm. Sharman of St. Mary Ottery, and deſcended to Mr. John Sharman his ſon, who dwelt at Knightſtone, and gave it to Gideon his ſon. From Sharman Knightſtone came to Copleſtone; and from Copleſtone to Stephen Hawtrey, eſq. its preſent poſſeſſor. *Thorne*, the dwelling ſometime of that name, lyeth weſt of the river Otter: and Roger *at*-Thorne the laſt, died without iſſue, in the time of Edw. 3d: his ſiſter Joan was married to Mr. Henry Cooke, "whoſe father, a citizen of Exeter (ſays Riſdon) brought it into that name, in which it now remaineth. He married the daughter of Troſſe, his father, Sherman, his grandſire, Copleſtone." The rents and profits of *Thorne* go to the maintenance of the Exeter charity-ſchool. *Cadhay* lieth over the river Tale, "which there emptyeth itſelf into the river Otter. It was the land of the name of Cadhay—not of any great antiquity. It came afterwards to one Robert Greenville, whoſe daughter and heireſs Joan was married to John Haydon, eſq. who builded there a fair houſe and enlarged his demeſnes. The ſaid John Haydon and Joan his wife, conveyed it unto Robert Haydon, eſq. ſon of Thomas Haydon, his nephew, whoſe dwelling was at Cadhay, and hath

* Sir W. Pole.

left

left it to Gideon Haydon his ſon."—Thus Sir W. Pole. Prince tells us, that "John Haydon was once married; but 'tis not ſo well agreed on with whom: the pedigree of the family, and Sir W. Pole's manuſcript of Devon tells us, it was with Joan, the daughter and heir of Robert Grenvile, by Joan Cadhay his wife, the daughter and heir of Cadhay of Cadhay; but the inſcription on his tomb ſays, it was with Joan, the couſin-german and heir of Joan Cadhay, who was the wife of Hugh Grenvile, gent. However that be, Cadhay came to be the poſſeſſion of John Haydon by marriage with Joan aforeſaid; who having no iſſue of their own bodies, conveyed Cadhay unto Robert Haydon, eſq. eldeſt ſon of his elder brother Thomas: he it was who new builded the houſe, made it a very fair and gentile dwelling, and enlarged the demeſnes thereof, which he left unto his nephew, as before; who removed his family thither, where his poſterity flouriſh in much repute unto this day. Gideon Haydon, the elder eſq. (a very worthy honeſt gentleman) hath lately parted with it unto Gideon his eldeſt ſon, whoſe pleaſant habitation now it is; where long may he and his poſterity flouriſh in health and honour."* Cadhay was afterwards the habitation of Wm. Peere Williams, eſq. whom I have already noticed as editor of the Reports, and as a uſeful county magiſtrate. He generally preſided as chairman of the quarter-ſeſſions; and his juriſprudental knowledge gave him a great advantage over his brother juſtices, whoſe ruſtic education by no means tended to enlighten their underſtandings. He died in 1764, leaving two daughters; one of whom was married to Sir Richard Sutton, the other to Thomas Graves, eſq. of Thanks in Cornwall. Mrs. Williams, relict of Peere Williams, eſq. died at Cadhay in May, 1792;† when Cadhay became the property of Miſs Graves, a daughter of the ſaid Thomas Graves, eſq. *Gosford-houſe*, one of the four houſes that belonged to Biſhop Grandiſon, is now in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Warren, a yeoman. The barton of *Biſhop's-court* in the pariſh of *Ottery-St. Mary*, has been in the family of the Mercers ſince the reign of Edw. 3d. At this time a leaſe for lives was granted by Grandiſon, Biſhop of Exeter, to John Mercer, which his family held under the Biſhops of Exeter, till the reign of Henry 8th; who, when he ſeized upon the revenues of the church, gave it, together with the abbey of Taviſtock and other lands in Devon, to the Earl of Bedford; under whoſe family the Mercers ſtill held it till the reign of James the 1ſt, and then purchaſed the fee of the Earl; which fee continues in the family in the lineal deſcent. With reſpect to the principal inhabitants of *the town of Ottery*, Riſdon tells us, that about the time of Henry the 6th, Walter French lived in Ottery-St. Mary, whoſe daughter Elizabeth was married to John *Babington*. The Babingtons long flouriſhed here and in the neighbourhood—

* Worthies of Devon, p. 381.—"Cadhay (ſays Riſdon) is a fair new-built houſe by John Heydon, eſq. ſometime Bencher of Lincoln's-Inn. It was once the inheritance of ſome ſo named. The demeſne thereof hath been much increaſed by the provident care of the anceſtors of the Heydons. He married the daughter of Gould, his father, Davy, his grandfire, Pawlett.—Sometime one Robert Hone dwelt in this town, who had fair poſſeſſions, which he left unto his three daughters, Elizabeth, wife of John Peryam of Exeter; Mary, wife of Upton of Wells; and the third, married to one of the anceſtors of Sir Thomas Bodley, founder of the Univerſity-library in Oxford. This Hone built alms-houſes here, expreſſing thereby his pious charity to the poor."

† At this place there was, ſome years ſince, a curious picture of John and Joan of Cadhay; where *John* is repreſented on one ſide of an altar, together with his ſons, kneeling; and *Joan*, on the other ſide of the altar, with her daughters, in the ſame attitude. There is a taper burning, on the altar. This picture is ſaid to be, ſomewhere, in the poſſeſſion of the Haydons—now a reduced family.

probably

probably a younger branch of the Babingtons of Nottinghamſhire. John Babington, the 5th ſon of Sir John Babington, knt. came into Devonſhire and married Margaret, daughter and heireſs of Robert Knolle of Knolle, and had iſſue John. John Babington of Knolle, by the daughter and heireſs of Weynman, had iſſue John; who by Elizabeth, the daughter and coheireſs of Walter French of Ottery-St. Mary, had iſſue John; who by Elizabeth, daughter of Holcombe of Branſcombe, had iſſue Nicholas, John, and Philip. John and Philip were Knights of Rhodes. It is ſaid, that Philip, on the diſſolution of the order, had the ten pounds a year aſſigned him for his maintenance. Nicholas Babington, of Ottery-St. Mary, by Joan his wife, one of the daughters and heirs of Henry Whyting of Ottery-St. Mary, had iſſue Walter, who, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Bryan Travers of Pill near Barnſtaple, left iſſue Thomas, whoſe name (ſays Prince) is here extinct. "Rt. Hone, a man of good eſtate, dwelled in this town & had fair poſſeſſions in the ſame, which he left unto two of his daughters—Elizabeth, married unto Jn° Perriam of Exeter, & Mary, wife of Jeffry Upton of Wells. Sr Willm. Perriam, knt. & the Chief Baron of the Exchequer, & George Upton, eſq. the ſons of Elizabeth and Mary, have ſold that land unto Sr George Smith of Exeter, from whom it deſcended unto Sr Nicas Smith, knt. his ſon, & from him unto Nicas, ſon of Sr Nicas, who is lately dead, leaving his ſon an infant. This Mr. Robt. Hone lyeth entombed in Ottery church, with his arms on the tombſtone. Here, alſo, dwelled Jn° Lawrence, eſq. in K. H. 6. time, who gave lands unto ye uſe of ye poor of ye pariſh, & lyeth buried in this church with his arms on his tombſtone. There have been, & now are, in this town & pariſh, dwellers of good means, as Mr. Humfrey Fowling & Robt. his ſon, both of them ſtudied in the laws of ye Inner Temple, who held by ye cuſtom a good eſtate in this pariſh. Henry Whiting & his anceſtors had a good eſtate in this pariſh; whoſe daughter Joan & one of his heirs, was married (as I have before obſerved) unto Nicas Babington, a gentleman of an ancient family; but his ſon Walter conſumed his eſtate, & Iſaack hath his manſion-houſe. There are diverſe others that hold by cuſtomary eſtate, ſome Old Barton, ſome New Barton, and other tenures, & ſome by grant, who have good livings in this pariſh—namely, Mr. Richard Mallock of Axmouth, Mr. Mercer, Mrs. Collins, the daughter of Farrand, whoſe daughter Edmond Prideaux, eſq. younger ſon of Bar^t Prideaux hath married, & dwelleth in Ottery, & Mr. Robert Collins"*—Thus Sir W. Pole. †John Courtenay reſided at Ottery-St. Mary, the 2d ſon of the 3d Sir William of Powderham-caſtle, by his 2d wife. John had iſſue Roger, who had iſſue William. It is remarkable that two families named the Baſtins and the Riggs, have been, in a manner, hereditary paupers at Ottery-St. Mary, from the firſt eſtabliſhment of the poor-rate to the preſent moment.

Ottery-St. Mary was thus ‡ dedicated, on account of its being given to St. Mary in Roan by Edward the Confeſſor.

* *Collins* (Ottery-St. Mary) *az. three torches or, two and one, fired (or lighted) proper.* Creſt, *a cubit arm erect proper, holding a torch or, lighted proper.* Edmondſon. † Cleaveland. ‡ Ottery-St. Mary revel is on Aug. 15. *B. Willis.*

"Ottery

"Ottery church (ſays Riſdon) is fair, according to the ſtructure of thoſe times; whereof the windows, little and low, are ſo bedecked with the armories of diverſe benefactors, more eſpecially of the founders, that inſtead of *lux fuit*, it may be verified, that they are umbrated thereby." Here, is a very handſome altar-piece; over which is inſcribed—*Jacobus Rex*, 1688. On the ſouth-ſide of the communion-table, are three confeſſionals in the higheſt order. On the ſides of the pulpit, which is of cedar, are repreſented in carved work the four Evangeliſts.* Over the veſtry, is a room, originally built for the purpoſe of keeping the ſoldiers' arms; but now uſed to keep coals for the veſtry-fire. "In the body of the church, between two pillars arched pyramid-wiſe, is the proportion of a man cut in ſtone, and cap-a-pee, with a lyon couchant at his feet. Oppoſite hereunto, between two pillars ſemblably-arched, is laid the proportion of a woman curiouſly cut in ſtone, ſometime fairly adorned with coat-armories—both now defaced by time. Tradition ſaith (for neither of them hath any inſcription) that one was to the memory of William Grandiſon, father of the biſhop; the other, to the honour of Sibyl his wife, mother to the biſhop, one of the co-heirs of John, Lord Tregoſe of Caſtle-Ewins in Herefordſhire; whom he married by the favour of the Earl of Lancaſter, with whom he came into England: and, under a ſpacious marble almoſt covered with braſs, yet the inſcription ſtole away, lyeth one Grandiſon interred, a near kinſman to the aforeſaid biſhop. In one of the walks of Ottery church,† there is a ſtone fairly inlaid with braſs; under which (as the inſcription ſhewed not long before Riſdon's time) John de Northwood was buried—doctor of divinity, chancellor of Oxford, and archdeacon of Totnes. He married Agnes, one of the daughters of William, Lord Grandiſon."§ In the chancel there are ſeveral monumental inſcriptions in memory of the Haydon-family. ‡Here, is erected to the memory of Mr. John Haydon, who died in 1587, a handſome monument, with this inſcription:

Hic jacet Johannes Haydon de Cadhay Armiger, & Johanna Uxor ejus, conſanguinea & hæres Johannæ Cadhay, quæ fuit Uxor Hugonis Grenvile Generoſi. Qui quidem Johannes fuit primus Gubernator incorporatus hujus Parochiæ; & obiit ſine exitu, Anno Dom. 1587. Dicta autem Johanna obiit ſine exitu, Anno Dom. 1592. Pro Quibus Laus ſit Deo.

To this is added "an elegiac epitaph, which may not prove ungrateful to be here ſubjoined."

In obitum ornatiſſimi viri Johannis Haydon Armig.

Dicite Mortales, quis fructus Divitiarum,
Hinc quum demigrans vita petita fugit.
Dicite quàm multum Dives ſit Paupere major
Quum fera Mors una tollit utrumq; die.
Omnis homo fænum eſt, levis & vaneſcit in Umbra
Nil eſt, & fædis vermibus eſca manet.
Indicat hæc nobis tua Mors Haydone dolenda
Quæ ſiccas hominum, non ſinat eſſe genas.
In Patriam Benefacta tuam primaq; ſuperſunt
Quæ poterant Multi Multa referre viri.

* This was executed by William Culne, a common carpenter, born in Ottery-St. Mary. § Riſdon. † The aiſle commonly called *Grandiſon's aiſle*. ‡ This monument encloſes the north-end of the altar.

A Rege Henrico primus Diploma paraſti
Floreat ut Literis læta juventa bonis,
Ludus & Erectus fiat, & Rectoria clara
Effecit ſtudium Sedulitaſq; tua.
Sparſit ubiq; tuam pietatem Pons novus infrá,
Inq; Dei monſtrat Porticus iſta fidem.
Legum Cultor eras; ſemper dilectus Egenis;
Impia devitans Jurgia Pacis amans.
Vos igitur Pueri, Juvenes, properate Seneſq;
Et mecum Haydoni tradite Corpus humo.
Illi qui meruit Præconia reddite Juſta,
Famam & Elegiis concelebrate ſuam.
Dicite Livor abi, tandem poſt Funera ceſſa,
Spiritus Haydoni nam loca ſancta tenet.
Qui multa in terris vivens Benefacta locavit,
Cum Chriſto ſedem, jam capit ille ſuam.

In the ſame church are, or were, the following epitaphs.

On Sarah, daughter of Rob. Haydon, who died Apr. 24, 1620.

Apollo moiſt this tomb with tears,
For ſuch great loſs in tender years:
Virtue's hope now is dead,
And from earth to Heaven fled.
Wit's perfection, with pure ſpirit,
Doth an angel's place inherit:
Stay in that cœleſtial ſky,
Where thou ſhalt live, and never die.

Near this place are buried the bodies of Robert Haydon, who died July 2d, 1652—Jane Haydon, who died April 2d, 1653—Elizabeth Haydon, who died April 3d, 1653—and Eleanour Haydon, who died April 2d, 1658, the ſon and daughters of Gideon Haydon, eſq. and his wife Eleanour Haydon.

Here lyeth the body of Gideon Haydon, eſq. of Cadhay, ſon of Gideon Haydon, eſq. who departed this life in the 41ſt year of his age, 1706.§

On a monument to the memory of Charles Vaughan, eſq. who died in 1736, is a pompous Latin inſcription.‖ Ottery-St. Mary, ¶ formerly a collegiate church, the revenues of which were granted by the crown to governors, is now a vicarage, endowed with a penſion of 20l. *per ann.* payable by the governors—in the King's books, valued at 20l.—certified value 29l. 11s.—its reputed value 60l.† Patr. the King. Vicar and chaplain-prieſt, the Rev.

§ In St. Erme church in Cornwall, in the window of Tregaſſow aiſle, I found this inſcription: Joanna filia Gideonis Haydon de *Cadhay* armigeri, uxor Johannis Coke de Tregaſowe armigeri, obiit 28 die Decembris anō domi. 1630. corpus hic deponitur. Filiam uxorem nurum qualem quis optaret mulierem denique probatiſſimam præſentis ſeculi teſtimonio poſteritas credat.

‖ It is as follows (with ſeveral other inſcriptions) as communicated by the Rev. Fulwood Smerdon. H. S. E. Carolus Vaughan armig^r, qui veterem unde ortus eſt proſapiam ſuis inſuper vertutibus exornavit. Vir erat, ingenio felici, probitate antiqua, humanitate ſingulari, &c. &c.—Urbana interim officia præſtabat omnibus, rei familiaris non aliam habuit rationem quam quæ ſuis ac ſuorum ſumptibus quantum par erat ſuppeteret. Religione virtute & doctrina Academica probe inſtitutus ab Academicorum moribus adeo non abhorruit ut vitam cælibem degere, otioque frui literato conſtanter decrevit. Hydrope demum confectus diem obiit ſupremum anno Æræ X.tiæ 1736—Ætatis ſuæ 56. Maria Richardi Ducke Armig. conjux, ſoror unica ſuperſtes ex aſſe hæres Amoris hoc munus extremum P.—In the aiſle uſually

¶ " *Johannes Grandiſonus* convertid the landes and frutes of S. Marie Oterey to a collegiate chirch. Sum think that ther was a celle of French monkes at Oterey: or an houſe of religion yn Fraunce had landes there. The wich celle or landes Graunſon convertid to the uſe of the college, now beyng in Oterey." *Leland.*

† The Liber-regis ſays: " Ottery-St. Mary V. clear yearly value 29l. 11s.—80l.; King's books, 20l. *Habet Pens. ſolubilem per gubernatore Eccleſiæ Beatæ Mariæ ibidem* 20l. *The King. Collegium ibidem, propr.*"

Fulwood

*Fulwood Smerdon. A chapel or oratory at Holcomb in *Ottery-St. Mary*, occurs in the Epiſcopal Regiſters: it is now a cellar. A chapel at Kyngſton† is, alſo, mentioned in the Biſhop's Regiſters—and the chapel of St. Saviour by Ottery-St. Mary-bridge.

uſually called Grandiſon's-Aiſle: Sac. Memoriæ Joannis Sherman generoſi Gulielmi Filii ejus et Richardi nepotis qui ex ipſorum voto una requieſcunt.

Tres tegit hoc unum marmor vertutibus omnes,
(Ut tumulo) meritis, ſanguine, laude, pares. ‖‖

—A monument in memory of "John Cooke of Thorne, eſq. the ſon of Chriſtopher Cooke, and of Joan the daughter of Richard Copleſton, eſq. He married Margaret, the daughter of Richard Sherman, gent. and had iſſue Richard, John, William, Jane, and Joan. He was of the age of 42 years and ſeven months, and dyed the twenty-eighth day of March, 1632."

This was newly beautified by his grandſon, John Miſſon, gent. July 30th, 1726.

——— Near this marble lies to ruſt,
Of John and Richard Cooke the duſt,
Who here muſt reſt as in a bed
Till Death and grave give up their dead.

Here lye the bodies of William Cooke of Thorne, eſq. who died the 26 day of July, 1652, and of Margaret his wife, daughter of Gideon Haydon, eſq. who died 1 day of January, anno domini, 1667.—In my Lady's Chapel, called the Library: Here lieth the body of William Eveleigh of Holcombe, eſq. well known and better loved for his piety, loyalty, and integrity, who died the 15th day of October, 1679, and in the 45th year of his age.

* Before Henry the 8th, there were a chaplain-prieſt and two aſſiſtants to the vicar. After the king had taken away the great tythes of the pariſh, the chaplain-prieſt only was left to aſſiſt the vicar. For this purpoſe, the governors ſtill nominate a chaplain-prieſt. But the offices of the vicar and the chaplain-prieſt are ſometimes united—as in the preſent incumbent.

† This is *Knightſtone*, where are the remains of a chapel.

‖‖ "I ſhall crave leave to add two epitaphs (ſays Prince) relating to ſome of the family of Sherman of Neiſton, in that pariſh, who lie here interr'd. The name there is lately extinct.—On John Sherman, who died, and his ſon, both in one day, anno dom. 1617:

Under this monument lies one,
Did good to many, hurt to none;
Friended the rich; reliev'd the poor;
Was kind to all; who can do more?
That loved hoſpitality,
Yet loathed prodigality;
That rais'd his ſtate and portion,
Yet uſed no extortion:
Each dweller and each tenant roar'd
For ſuch a neighbour, ſuch a lord.
When aged weakneſs did poſſeſs
His infirm body, ne'ertheleſs,
His ſteps his church-path ſo would wear,
The church ſhould often have him there:
His limbs were weak, his walk was long,
Yet this ſeem'd ſhort, the other ſtrong.
His life above, his death here-under,
Was full of goodneſs, full of wonder.
Six years beyond man's common age,
He walked here in pilgrimage;
And then one month, one very day,
Took both the fire and ſon away;
As if time for the fire and ſon,
As much as time could do had done;
Making them live and die uneven,
And yet to live as twins in Heaven.
Let us that are here ſtanding by,
Learn ſo to live, and ſo to die,
That after life's and Death's annoy,
We may receive, and live in joy.

On the wife of Gideon Sherman, eſq. daughter of Nicholas Fry of Yarty, eſq. who died the firſt week of her marriage.

If wealth, wit, beauty, youth, or modeſt mirth,
Could hire, perſwade, intice, prolong, beguile,
Death's fatal dart, this fading flower on earth
Might yet, unquail'd, have flouriſhed a while:
But wealth, youth, beauty, wit, nor mirth, nor all,
Can ſtay, or once delay, when Death doth call.

No ſooner was ſhe to a loving mate,
From careful parents, ſolemnly bequeath'd,
The new alliance ſcarce congratulate,
But ſhe from him, them all, was ſtraight bereav'd;
Slipping from bridal bed to funeral bier,
She ſoon fell ſick, expired, lies buried here.

Oh! Death, thou might'ſt have waited in the field,
On murdering cannon, wounding ſword, and ſpear:
Or there, where fearful paſſengers do yield,
At every ſurge, each blaſt of wind doth rear;
In ſtabbing taverns, or infected towns,
On loathſome priſons, or on prince's frowns.

There, not unlook'd for, many one abides
Thy dreadful ſummons; but a nuptial feaſt,
Needs not thy grim attendance; maiden brides,
In ſtrength and flower of age, thou may'ſt let reſt.
With wings ſo weak mortality doth fly;
In height of flight Death ſtrikes, we fall, we die."

ARCH-

ARCHDEACONRY OF EXETER.

DEANRY of PLYMTREE.

OF the deanry of Plymtree, a great part lies in the moſt level vale in Devonſhire; the whole of which (as I have already had occaſion to remark) runs due north and ſouth. The Columb and the Clyſt are the principal ſtreams that fertilize this beautiful vale. The Columb, fed by large bodies of water, is rapid and ſtrong; while the Clyſt runs in a courſe ſo level, that the ſtream is quite ſtill. The pariſhes in this deanry are as follows—Rewe, Silverton, Bradninch, Columbton, Butterleigh, Kentiſbeare, Blackborough, Broadhembury, Plymtree, Clyſthydon, Clyſt-St. Lawrence, Pehembury, Talaton, Buckerel, Fenyton.

REWE, in Domeſday *Reuue*, may come from *Row*, being ſo much *longer* than it is wide.* *Rewe*, again, has been ſuppoſed to mean, *the land of inheritance*, from *Ereu* or *Erw*, an *acre*, *eſtate*, or *land of inheritance*.† Rewe is about three miles and half long, by one mile broad. The turnpike-road from Exeter to Tiverton goes through it, and commands many pleaſing proſpects. The Exe and Columb run through the pariſh of Rewe, the former on the weſt, the latter on the eaſt. Thorverton-bridge over the Exe, a ſtone bridge of ſeven arches, is in the pariſh of Rewe. "*Upex* (as well as Netherex, whoſe low ſituation well brooks its name) received its compound name from the river Exe, and through time has ſuffered much mutation, being in ancient evidences written ‡ *Up-eſſe*." It is a large village in this pariſh—anciently the inheritance of the Tracys. It came by the Lords Martyns and the Lords Audleighs, from the Fitz-Warrens to the Earls of Bath. The principal farm-houſes in this pariſh, are Haylebarton, Rudway or *Roodway* (being near a croſs at Upex) and Pale. The inhabitants of this pariſh are about 150, partly rackholders and partly § leaſeholders. "Rewe may not paſs unremembered (ſays Riſdon) which was wreſted from Ulvode a Saxon, and given to the Biſhop of Conſtance in the time of Henry the 2d." Gilbert Villars the Norman, held this manor in the time of Henry the 2d: and after the revolt of Normandy, King John ſeized the ſame into his own hands, and gave it to Robert de *Sicca Villa* or *Sackville*; from whom it deſcended to Philip Cauſebeuf his nephew and heir, whoſe daughter and heireſs Amiſia brought it to Robert Blakeford her huſband, who had iſſue Sir John Blakeford and Robert 24 Edw. 1. John Picot held this manor of Ellen Gorges. Walter Tantifer granted the manor of Rewe to Robert

* Chaucer, indeed, has the very word in this ſenſe: "*all in a rew—on a rew*"—*one, after the other, in order*. And *rew* or *raw*, that is a *row of houſes*, is uſed for a village in the north.

† "The name of *Drewe*, Chapple conjectures, was originally *de Rewe*. And at *Rewe*, ſays he, an anceſtor of the *Drewes*, perhaps, had his reſidence and property, and might be one of the perſons diſpoſſeſt of their lands by King John as ill-affected to his tyrannical government."

‡ Riſdon. § Paupers, 20.

Mollers,

Mollers, and to the heirs of his body; and in the 9th of Edw. 3d, John Stone granted this manor to Richard Chuſelden and unto Joan his wife (who was daughter and heireſs of Walter Taundifer) from whom by Richard Chuſelden and John his ſon, it came unto Margaret, one of the daughters and heireſſes of John Chuſelden of Holcombe Rogus, married to William Wadham, ſon of Sir John Wadham the judge. This land became the inheritance of Wadham, and continued long in that *name. The manor and patronage of the living came by the Wadhams to the families of Wyndham and Strangeways.

The church is ſituated in the ſouth part of the pariſh, dedicated to St. Mary. There is nothing in it remarkable. Firſt-fruits of this rectory are 22l. 4s. 2d.—yearly tenths 2l. 4s. 5d. Patrons †Lord Ilcheſter, five turns—Honourable Percy Wyndham, ſeven turns, alternately—the preſent incumbent Rob. Tripp, A. M. preſented by the latter. Mr. Tripp ſucceeded Mr. Whitwick; who ſucceeded Mr. Browne; who ſucceeded Mr. Toll. The parſonage, about two hundred yards from the church, was lately very much improved, and almoſt rebuilt by the preſent incumbent. In the village of Upex, Upex-chapel is converted into two dwellings for poor people. Evident marks of what it once was, ſtill remain—Gothic windows. The eaſt window is a very handſome one.

SILVERTON (in Domeſday *Sulfretone*) may ſignify the *great road-town*, from *Sel-fare-ton*; or poſſibly the *rich-town*, *Silver-ton*. *Seolfre* in Saxon, is *ſilver*. This etymology ſeems readily ſuggeſted by its fertile ſoil and ſweet ſituation. The town of ‡Silverton is remarkably healthy; ſituated about ſeven miles from Exeter and Tiverton, and between the rivers Exe and Columb;§ the turnpike-road from Exeter to Tiverton paſſing through it. "The kings of this land, ſays Riſdon, held *Silverton* long in demeſne, by the name of *Sulfretone*," as we find in Domeſday. ¶"*Silferton* manr was ye inheritance of ye Lord Beachamp of Hach; & Sr Humphrey de Beachamp, k. yonger ſon of Robt Lord Beachamp, held it about ye latter end of H. 3. Peter Corbett, k. had this manr in marriage with Beatrix his wife, daur of Beachamp & Sr Jno Leyborn, who after Corbett's death married ye ſaid Beatrix. After, it came again to Jno Lord Beachamp, & deſcended unto the Lady Cecily Turbervill, yt was widow of Sr Robt Seamore, & unto Sr Jno Meriet, next heirs general of Jno laſt Lord Beachamp. The whole manor in H. 4, came by purchaſe unto Sr Jno Wadham, judge, & ſo lineally deſcended unto Nicas Wadham, eſq. lately deceaſed witht iſſue, & after him unto Edwd Wadham of Meere, for term of his life; after whoſe death it came unto Sr Jno Strangeways, Sr Jno Windham, & ye heirs of Margt Martyn. *Burn*, in this pariſh, did Nicas *de Burn* hold in ye beginning of H. 3, & after him, Willm. & Henry de Burn, ſucceſſively. From Henry Burn it came unto

* Sir W. Pole. † "Rewe, R. Thomas Strangeways, eſq. 1703. Sir William Wynham, bart. 1732. Thomas Browne, eſq. 1765. Earl of Ilcheſter, 1780. *Bacon.*

‡ "Silverton, about midway between Exeter and Tiverton, near ſeven miles from either, the rectory whereof is ſaid to be one of the beſt in the county, had lately its market-houſe and ſhambles rebuilt; the market being held Saturdays for victuals, corn, &c. Fairs, now, (ſince the new ſtile) July 5, Sept. 4, unleſs ſuch days happen on a Friday; and then, in ſuch caſe, to be the Monday following. It has a pretty good ſchool. A rill of clear water, very uſeful and pleaſant to ſight, paſſes through the ſtreet: and the ſituation is in a ſweet and healthy air." *Brice's Top. Dict.*

§ *Etherleſs*-bridge, on the Columb, conſiſts of three arches, of ſtone, two miles from Silverton. *Chapple.* ¶ Sir W. Pole.

Margaret, wife of Rich[d] de Chuderlegh: and ſo it deſcended annexed with Chuderlegh unto Champernoun, & was ſold by S[r] Rich[d] to S[r] Simon Leach. **Culm-Reigny*, now called Culm-Sackvill, both names of the inhabitants near the river Culm, was held by John Reigny in y[e] beginning of y[e] reign of H. 3. after by Rob. & Philip Sackvill, ſucceſſively. This became afterwards the inheritance of Courtenay of Powderham, and was ſold by S[r] William Courtenay to Henry Skibbow, whoſe ſon now dwelleth there. A good part of Culm Sackvill Laund of Woodbeare hath, by his father's purchaſe from S[r] William Courtenay; and ſome part Edward Drewe, ſerjeant at law, did alſo purchaſe from y[e] ſaid S[r] William. And S[r] Thomas Drewe, his ſon, ſold it unto S[r] Arthur Akland." This place is, at preſent, called Combſatchfield, the property and reſidence of Henry Langford Browne, eſq. "*Munke-Culm* ſometime belonged to y[e] family of Blewet. It was ſold to Lande of Tiverton by John Blewet of Holcomb, eſq. & is deſcended unto Lande his grandſon." It once belonged to the priory of Montacute.

The church of Silverton, dedicated to St. Mary, is well built; and the altar plain and neat.† The rectory of Silverton is ſaid to be one of the beſt in the county—its firſt-fruits 51l. 8s. 4d.—yearly tenths 5l. 2s. 10d. Silverton was in the patronage of the heirs of Wadham‡ in Sir W. Pole's time—"valued at 51l. 8s. 8d." In 1784, the hon. Percy Charles Wyndham preſented to the living. The preſent rector is Jonathan Raſhleigh, who ſucceeded Wm. Browne.

Bradninch, in the road north-eaſt from Exeter to Columbton, and thence to Wellington, eight miles from the city, is ſituated on the banks of the river Columb. It is called in Domeſday *Bradeneſe*—poſſibly from *bre*, a *hill*, and *neſs*, which ſignifies, in Britiſh, *a projecting piece of land*. *Bradninch* § occurs in ſome old writings under the names of *Bradneyſham* and *Braines:* and *Braines* may come from *Bre-ings*, *the meadows among the hills*. The Dukes of Cornwall were always ſtiled Barons of *Braines*, a part of that dukedom. There are few places in Devonſhire which have ſo much the hoary features of antiquity as the town or rather village of Bradninch. The houſes are very old, and ſome of them ruinous: but there is ſomething pictoreſque in the thatched roofs of the cottages overgrown with moſs. This was once a place of conſiderable note: and indeed it ſtill preſerves its conſequence, in ſome reſpects. Britſwold, before the conqueſt, and William Chieur, in the Conqueror's time, were ſeized of lands in Bradninch. I have already had occaſion to notice Bradninch as a barony, and as parcel of the dutchy of Cornwall, where the Dukes were entitled Barons of Braines. Nor have I overlooked the fee, the manor or the borough of this town. But it may not be amiſs to inſert Riſdon's account of theſe particulars. "This town conſiſts of three parts—

* "Of *Culme-Sachvile*, called formerly *Culme-Reigny*, from its more ancient owners the Reigneys, Robert Sachvile was ſeized in King Henry III's time. This land came afterward to Sir Simon Meriet, by Margery his wife, and at length to Sir William Bonvile, who exchanged it with the Courtenays, for their manor of Southley. This is now become the inheritance of Skibbowe." *Riſdon.*

† "Gilbert Bourne, Biſhop of Bath and Wells, who being removed in the time of Queen Elizabeth, for not ſubſcribing according to her Majeſty's injunctions, was committed to the cuſtody of Mr. Carye, dean of her Majeſty's chapel; dying here the 10th of September, 1569, lieth buried in this church."—*Riſdon.* "Arms of Browne, *gules, a chev. betw. three lions gambs, erect and erazed, within a bordure ar.*" Edmondſon. ‡ "Silverton R. —— Catherine Wyndham, widow, 1696. Theodore Taner and others, 1733. Mrs. Horner, 1750. Earl of Egremont, 1761, 1762. Hon. Percy Charles Wyndham, 1784." *Bacon.* § *Bradninch* is in Speede *Bradmuch.*

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the fee, the manor, and the borough. *The fee* is of ſuch freeholders and gentlemen as dwell in Devonſhire, and hold lands of the manor of Bradninch. Theſe freeholders appear twice in every year at the lord's court there kept, and then and there do preſent the names of every freeholder's fault with the names of them that are deceaſed, the name of the heir, and of what age he is that ſhall ſucceed, with other things: and the lord hath his particular bailiff for the ſame. The *ſecond* is the manor, of which every tenant maketh his appearance, from three weeks to three weeks: and there every man is to take of his lord or his deputy, his holding for ſuch fine as they can agree: but the cuſtomary tenants do hold their livelihood in ſtreighter ſort than the barton tenants do. Theſe have, alſo, a particular bailiff and ſteward, by whom the courts are ſummoned, and the rents and fines collected. The *third* is the town and borough, where the lord himſelf did firſt limit and ſet down the bounds thereof; and alſo the rents and duties which they ſhould firſt pay. He granted them a charter as was uſed in thoſe days, by which they challenge to have power to chuſe a mayor yearly to have the government of the town, who is by his place a juſtice of the peace, as are likewiſe his next predeceſſors in the borough. And they did anciently ſend two burgeſſes to the parliament, which ſince, as it ſeems, they held a burden, and redeemed with the payment of five marks. They have cognizance of pleas for all manner of cauſes within the ſaid borough. They have ſearches, tumbrel, pillory, the view and redreſs of bread, and freewarren. Every mayor accompts and makes payment yearly, at the audit kept by the king or duke's officers. The town hath a weekly market and yearly fairs, with toll and view of frank-pledge." "In this pariſh (ſays Riſdon) is *St. Hill* ſeated; deſcended from the Norman line; ſteward of the ſtannaries, and one of the maſters in chancery. And here is * Hele, an ancient family, that, for many generations, continued their dwelling in this place; among whom, Sir Roger Hele, knt. lived in the time of Henry the 3d. Nicholas, the laſt, about the reign of Henry the 5th, left his lands to Alice, his only daughter and heir, married to Francis of Coomflory, in which name this land hath ever ſince remained." *Colebrook*, in the pariſh of Bradninch, belonged to the abbey of Ford; and about the latter end of the reign of Henry the 3d, was granted by the abbot of that houſe to John de Kilrington. It continued in this name to the time of Henry the 7th; when Walter, called by the name of Kilrington, or Colebrook, died without iſſue male, and left his eſtate to his two daughters; one of whom, Alice, was married to Sir Walter Courtenay, the 5th ſon of Sir Philip Courtenay of Powderham-caſtle. She was afterwards married to Sir John Vere, knt. And this moiety was ſold by Edward Vere, Earl of Oxford, to Thomas Raymond, then living in Exeter; whoſe ſon Thomas poſſeſt it in Sir W. Pole's time. About the beginning of the reign of Henry

* "Here lived Bartholomew de Hela, in the reign of Henry 2d; next Roger; then Sir Roger Hele, knt. and then Sir Roger his ſon, and ſeveral others; till, at laſt, Alice the daughter and heireſs of Nicholas Hele in the time of Henry the 5th, brought this ſeat, with a conſiderable eſtate beſide, to her huſband William Frances, of *Frances-court*, in the pariſh of Broad-clyſt." *Prince.*—Arms of Hele were, *gules, five fuſils in bend argent, on every fuſil one ermine.*

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the 3d, Nicholas de *Greenſlinch* held *Greenſlinch* (ſays Sir W. Pole) and afterwards Sir Henry Tracey; from whom by the Lord Martyn it came to James, Lord Audley, who granted the ſame to John *de Eſſe of de la Ville*, whoſe ſon John ſold it to Sir Wm. Bonville of Shute, from whom it deſcended to the Duke of Suffolk, by whoſe attainder it fell to the crown.

The church of Bradninch is dedicated to St. Denys. Bradninch was formerly a rectory, and * valued at 53l. It is now only a perpetual curacy—Impropr. Dean and Chapter of Windſor—its certified value 40l. patron of the cure, Sainthill, eſq.†—curate, Thomas Tanner. Two chapels in Bradninch are mentioned in old writings; particularly the chapel of the Holy Trinity in Biſhop Brentingham's regiſter.

COLUMBTON ſeems to be *Colum* in Domeſday, or poſſibly *Curemtone*. This word is variouſly ſpelt, as *Cullumton*, *Cullumpton*, *Cullompton*, *Colompton*, *Colombton*, and *Columbton*; and in Groſe's antiquities, *Culunton*. One of the two following is commonly thought to be the ancient true name; either *Cylmton*, from the old Britiſh word *Cylm*, which ſignifies *rapid*; or *Culmton*, from the Latin word *culmen*—the river originating from the *top of the hill* juſt above *Culmſtock*. But I ſuſpect that COLUMBTON is the right name, ſignifying the *Sancta Columba* or *Iona*. In *Columb-John* both words are united: for, though pronounced *John*, it is more properly *Columb-Ion*—the ſacred word for the dove. Thus, *Dobury* or *Dovebury-hill*. The pariſh (between eight and nine miles in length, and about five in breadth) contains, in town and country, more than ſix hundred houſes, and four thouſand inhabitants. The principal part of the town, ‡ conſiſting of houſes tolerably well built (ſome ſlated, and ſome thatched) has of late been much beautified by the poſſeſſors, has a plentiful ſtream of pure water running through it, and is ſituated on a gravelly ſoil, and on a ſmall elevation gradually declining for half a mile to the river Columb, which abounds with remarkably fine trout and eel. I have noticed, in its proper place, the very conſiderable woollen trade carried on here; in which moſt of the poor inhabitants are employed. The poor-rates muſt of courſe vary with the trade, which of late years has been rather defective. Eaſtward from the town there is one large bridge over the Columb, with five arches; and ſouthward, one bridge with four, and another with two; which laſt is maintained by the owner of Pidgeon's-mill, the others at the expence of the county. Excepting two ſmall moors, the one called Mutterton, the other Long Moor, the lands are encloſed by hedges, which abound with large oak and elm trees, ſo plentifully as to give a very woody appearance to the whole country. The

* Theſ. Eccleſ. † "Bradninch, Edmund Sainthill, eſq. patr." *Bacon.*

‡ The town of Columbton ſtands on the river Columb, between Bradninch and Uffculm. Mr. Shaw, in his tour to the weſt of England in 1788, ſays: "Early next morning, the ſun's bright beams gave a more ſerene aſpect to the ſky, and we journeyed on the next ſtage to Columpton, ſituate on the river Columb. The general tenor of the country was rich, hilly, and extenſive. About half way, near the bleak hill of Maiden-down, we paſs the diviſion of the two counties and enter Devon north-eaſt. Its name ſignifies what it really is, a heap of vallies and hills. The ſoil is various, the hills in theſe parts naturally barren, and the lower grounds fruitful, but the whole much improved by manure. The air is mild and healthful in the latter, but very ſharp on the former, which we now felt; and arrived at Columpton well prepared to enjoy a comfortable breakfaſt. This is a larger and better market town than the laſt, and diſplays more of the woollen manufacture. King Alfred bequeathed it to his youngeſt ſon Ethelward, with other lands in this county, Somerſetſhire, and Hants." P. 338, 339.

ſoil

ſoil is rich and fertile, particularly the middle part of the pariſh, which derives great advantage from its vicinity to the river. There are four villages—Langford, Mutterton, Ponsford, and *Weaver. The inhabitants have generally a proceſſion once a year, in which at Ponsford they mark the boundaries of a ſtream that waters the town, and ſee that the water-courſe is in order. A water-bailiff is appointed once a year, who has a ſalary for taking charge of the ſtream. The farm-houſes are plain buildings, and the eſtates let at rack-rent, not many of them exceeding one hundred a-year. "Culme (ſays Riſdon) by this time, ſtrengthened by the mixture of many rivers, ſaluteth *Columpton*, the chiefeſt place on her ſtream, that beareth her name, which was the King's demeſne, in the Saxon heptarchy. This manor, Alfred, the Saxon King, bequeathed to his ſon Ethelward, with other fair lands in this county, Somerſet, and Hampſhire. Since, the ſame was given to the abbey of Buckland, in this county, which after the ſurrender into the king's hands, became the lands of Sir John St. Leger, knt. who ſold it unto Thomas Riſdon, eſq." "Columpton belonged unto thabby of Buckland Monacorum, & after the diſſolucion, unto Sr George Sant Liger, whoſe ſonne Sr John ſold it unto the ten^ats, & others."† Francis Colman, eſq. of Hillerſdon, is at preſent lord of the manor of Columbton, as alſo of the manors of Ponsford and Upton-Weaver. "*Alre*, in this pariſh (ſays Riſdon) was the ancient poſſeſſion of the Peverels of Samford, which deſcended to the ſiſters of Sir Thomas Peverel, and after Sir Oliver Dynham, the youngeſt ſon of the Lady Margaret Uvedal. Since, Sir William Aſhthorpe was ſeized thereof, who conveyed it to Margaret, Dutcheſs of Clarence, with remainder to the houſe of Somerſet; by which means it came unto King Henry VII. And King Henry VII ſold it unto Mr. More of Columpton. Now Sir John Pole, bart. is the lord of this manor, being bought by Sir William Periam, and conveyed to Sir William Pole, knt. with his daughter Mary in marriage. The ſixteenth of Edward III, William Garland granted to John his ſon, all his lands at Fry-Alre, within the manor of ‡Alery, in the preſence of Thomas Vacy and John Calvedon. The hamlet of §*Lottockſhell* was Sir Salvine Souththorp's, knt. where he dwelt in the beginning of King Edward III's time. Toward the end of that king's reign, John Raleigh of Beadport, knt. granted this manor unto the Lady Uvedal and John Dynham, knt." *Langford* (according to Riſdon) was the inheritance and ſeat of Sir Roger Langford, knt. "who was ſheriff of this ſhire, the ninth year of King Henry the third, whom ſucceeded divers of that

* The *Weaver* runs through the village of *Weaver*, and falls into the Columb in the pariſh of Bradninch, juſt beneath the boundary of Columbton pariſh.¶

† Sir W. Pole, p. 185.

‡ "*Aller-Peverell* lieth in this pariſh, & was of thancient enheritanc of the Peverels, of Samford Peverell. In Kinge Richard 2 tyme Sr Willam Aſhthorp was lord thereof, & conveyed it unto the howſe of Somerſet, & ſoe it came unto Kinge Henry 7, & was by Kinge Henry 8 ſold unto on Richard Moore, who ſold it unto ..... Looſemore, of Tiverton, & by his ſonne Robert Looſemore convay'd unto Sir Willam Periam, kt. chief baron of thexchecquer, whoe gave it unto me in marriage with Mary his eldeſt daughter, by whom I have iſſue Sir John Poole, baronet, my eldeſt ſonne, and others." Sir W. Pole's *Deſcrip.* p. 185.

§ "*Luttokeſhele* lieth w^thin ye pariſh of Columpton, & was granted by Sr John Ralegh, of Beandport, unto ye Lady Margaret de Uvedall, & Sr John Dinham her ſonne, wch convayed the ſame, anno 22 of Kinge Edw. 3, unto John Hidon ye young^r. This land afterward came unto Whitinge, & deſcended unto the heires generall." Sir W. Pole's *Deſcrip.* p. 188.

¶ *Wever*, in Britiſh probably *Uy-aber.—Uy water* and *aber*, ſignifying the *fall of a leſſer water into a greater*, as that of the *Wever* into the *Columb*. Chapple.

family."* Langford is an extenſive manor belonging to Corpus Chriſti college, Oxford; the principal barton of which is leaſed to Sir Charles Gould. On this barton is a good old houſe called Langford-court. *Hillerſdon*, in Riſdon's time "the Cockrams,"† is a ſmall, genteel, modern-built brick-houſe, pleaſantly ſituated about a mile north-weſt of the town, the ſeat and property of Francis Colman, eſq. youngeſt ſon of the late Wm. Colman, eſq. of Gorney in Tiverton, which place has been in the poſſeſſion of that family many hundred years. § *Kingſmill-houſe*, originally well-built with freeſtone, now belongs to Henry Walrond, eſq. of Bradfield, but is ſomewhat dilapidated, having been the property of various people for this laſt century, and, among them, the father of the preſent Lord Camden.

Columbton "ſheweth a fair church, with a rich, curious gilded rood-loft, beſides a goodly tower, and tuneable ring of bells to grace it."‡ The church is a very fine Gothic ſtructure, dedicated to St. Mary,‖ 100 feet in length, and 70 in breadth.‖‖ It conſiſts of a ſpacious body and chancel, and three aiſles, and

* "*Langford de Langford in Hundredo de .... Iſtud manerium fuit antiqua habitatio iſtius familiæ a qua proveniit magna ſtirps militum et genereſorum. Ricardus de Langford miles vixit tempore H. 3. et fuit dominus inde. Rogerus Langford miles vixit anno 27 H. 3. dominus ibidem. Johannes Langford qui per chartam aſſuravit collegio in Univerſitate Oxon communiter nuncupat. corpus Xti Colleg. cujus Gubernatores dimiſerunt manerium prædictum familiæ de* ¶Hatch *cujus poſteritas uſque ad hoc tempus poſſedit pro termino annorum.*" Harleian MSS.—"*Langford* lieth in the ſouthermoſt part of this pariſh, & was thancient dwellinge of a famylye of y^t^ name. Sr Roger Langford, kt. was ſheriff of this countye anno 9 of Kinge Henry 3; after whom ſucceſſively followed, Sr Richard, Sr Roger, John, Thomas, John, & Edward Langford, wch died w^ith^out iſſue male. And ſoe this mannor came to be part of ye poſſeſſions of Corpus Chriſti colledge, in Oxford. The Deane & Chapter of St Peter's, in Exon, have certayne land in this pariſh, from the gift of Peverell." *Sir W. Pole*, p. 186.

† "*Hillerſdon*, eaſt & weſt. Both theſe belonged unto y^t^ name many diſcents, in anno 27 of Kinge Henry, Will^am^ de Hilleriſdon, & contynewed in y^t^ name & famyly diverſe diſcents; untill beinge advanced by their matches in diverſe howſes they left their dwellinge heere, & removed unto their other howſes of better valewe, & ſold this land away. I will therefore, when I come unto their nowe dwellinge, ſett downe their diſcent. Mr. Prous of Taunton, hath now Hillerſdon, & his eldeſt ſonne dwelleth theire." *Sir W. Pole*, p. 187.—"Hillerſdon came from Cruwys to Colman." *Letter to the Author.*

§ "*Kingesford* (ſays Sir W. Pole) Henry de Kingesford held in King Henry 3 tyme. After this Gregory Willington had it; & in Kinge Henry 4 tyme it came unto Richard Gambone, by Jone his wief."—"*Chalvedon*, in this pariſh (nowe called Chaldon) belonged unto y^t^ name, & John, the laſt (ſonne of Andrew Chalvedon) had iſſue Eliſabeth, maried unto John Beare, of Hunſam, & contynewed 4 diſcents in the famyly of Beare, & was not longe ſithens granted by John Beare, of Hunſam, eſq^r^. unto Will^am^ Collyns, of Offewell, & by him, & his brother Henry, ſolde unto Mr. Thomas Fley of Exceter, whoſe nowe it is."—"*Newland* was the land of Will^am^ Furneaux in Kinge Edw. 1 tyme, by the 4 part of a knighte's fee, & anno 19 of Kinge Edw. 3; afterward it came unto the famyly of Walrond, of Bradfild, & Henry Walrond, eſq^r^. is nowe the lord thereof. *Moorehayes* lyeth in the pariſh of Columpton, the dwellinge of an auncient famylye in this place, whoſe diſcent (for y^t^ I am acquainted w^th^all) I will ſett downe. John de la Moore had iſſue Richard, wch had iſſue John, wch had iſſue John, wch had iſſue John 4, wch had iſſue Will^am^, wch had iſſue Gervais, wch had iſſue Willm At Moore 2, wch maried firſt Emmota, daughr & heire of Galfride Treſlake, & had iſſue Nicolas. Hee, ſecondly, maried Elinor Warcop. Nicolas Moore maried ..... daughter of Raph Hill, of Raddon, & had iſſue John, & Alis, maried unto John June, kt. firſt chief baron of thexchecquer, & after chief juſtice of ye Kinge's Bench, anno 17 of Kinge Henry 6, in wch yeere hee died, & his wief tooke unto her 2 huſband John Chuderlegh. John Moore tooke unto wief Eliſabeth, daughter & heire of Henry Botour, of Exceter, & had iſſue John 6, wch maried Eliſabeth, on of the three daughters & heires of John Clivedon, & died anno 1 of Kinge Henry 8. Hee was a wiſe man, learned in the lawes, & a governour in this country, & lived to bee an old man. Hee had iſſue Mawrice his eldeſt ſonne, wch died in his father's lief tyme, leaving divers children by Cecily, on of the daughters & heires of John Bonvill, of Combralegh. Humfry Moore his eldeſt ſonne maried . . . . daughter of Sr Lewes Pollard the judge; Ellen, on of his daughters, was wief unto Bartholemew Forteſcu, of Philley, & Eliſab. on other wief of Richard Marſhall, of Inethorn. Humfrey Moore had iſſue Sr John Moore, wch maried Kateryne, daughter of Sr Thomas Pomeray, & had iſſue Humfrey, wch had to wief Mary, daughter of Richard Bamfild, of Poltymore, & had iſſue John, & others. This Humfry waſted his eſtate, and brought his howſe unto a lowe ebbe. John Moore, of Moorehays, y^t^ nowe is an underſtandinge gentleman, maried unto his firſt wief Cicely, daughter of Sr George Snigge, kt. on of the barons of thexchecquer, & hath iſſue George. His 2 wief is Mary, daughter of Richard Coffin, of Portlege, eſq^r^. by whom hee hath iſſue Richard, & many others." *Sir W. Pole*, p. 186, 187.—*Paddeſbrooke*, in Columpton, belonged unto the Courtenays, Erles of Devon; & after thattainder of the Marques of Exeter it fell unto the crowne; and after James Baſſet had it, & Phillip Baſſet his ſonne ſold it unto Willam Rowſwell, eſquier, whoe mortgaged this land unto ..... Dunſcombe, of London, & dyed before all the money was repayed, ſoe as the land remayneth in the heire of Dunſcombe." p. 188.

‡ Riſdon. ‖ According to Theſ. Eccleſ. *St. Andrew.*

‖‖ "The church of Columbton, which is dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a very ancient and venerable ſtructure, conſiſting of *three aiſles*, containing an area of 4621 feet, with an elegant roof of gilt carved work—ſeraphims and other ornaments. Under the king's arms is a curious rood-loft, richly gilt. At the ſouth-ſide of the church (which is a regular building of itſelf) is added another aiſle 57 feet long, and 17 feet wide, with a Gothic roof of freeſtone curiouſly wrought, called *Lane's aiſle*—it being built by John Lane, a clothier of Columbton, who died in the reign of Henry the 8th, as appears by this inſcription on his graveſtone: *Hic jacet Johannes Lane mercator, hujuſque capellæ fundator cum Thomaſia uxore ſua. qui dict. Johan. obiit XV Feby. annoque Dom. millo. CCCCCXXVII.* And that he was the founder of this aiſle is confirmed by another inſcription on the outſide of a row of freeſtone: this inſcription is in letters full five inches long, boldly emboſſed and projecting out of the wall. The wall and abutments of the aiſle on the outſide are filled with the initials J. L. in many places, and proper

¶ The branch of the *Hatch*-family that flouriſhed here, was extinct in Prince's time.

emblems

and a well-built tower, 100 feet high, containing eight bells of very harmonious tone. The roof of the body is in high preſervation, and of excellent workmanſhip, conſiſting of ſquares curiouſly carved and gilded: ſo, alſo, is the rood-loft. And the baſe of the rode or croſs ſtill remains, and appears to be made of Engliſh oak, now ſo hard, as to turn the edge of any iron inſtrument that ſhould dare to † cut it. I believe, the principal part of the church and tower was built in the reign of Edward the 1ſt. The front of the tower was, afterwards, in the reign of Edward the 6th, beautified by John Manning and Katharine his wife. The ſouthern-aiſle of the church is a handſome building, with a beautiful freeſtone roof, conſtructed with the moſt admirable ſkill. It was built about 250 years ago, at the expence of John Lane, a proſperous clothier in this town. On the outſide of this aiſle is the following inſcription:

In honour of God and his bleſſed mother Mary, remember the ſouls of John Lane, *Wapentaki Cuſtos*, *Lanarius*, and the ſoul of Thomaſine his wife, to have in memory, with all other their children and friends of your own charity; which were founders of this chapple, and here lie in ſepulture, the year of our Lord, one thouſand five hundred and ſix and twenty.—God of his grace on both their ſouls to have mercy, and finally bring them to the eternal glory; Amen, for charity.

The ſcreen-work, encloſing the chancel, is full of the arms of many great families. The ſeats are very neat and uniform.—The annual number of baptiſms is ſomewhat more than one hundred—funerals, from ſixty to ſeventy—marriages, rather leſs. Firſt-fruits of this vicarage are, 47l. 4s. 2d.—yearly tenths, 4l. 14s. 5d.* The preſent patron of the living is Henry Brutton of Columbton, who is owner, alſo, of the moſt conſiderable part of the great tythes of the pariſh. And the preſent vicar is John Veryard Brutton—his predeceſſors within recollection, Manning, Wilcocks, Darby, Dicks. The vicarage-houſe ſituated near the church, and at a ſmall diſtance from the town, has lately been well fitted up by the preſent incumbent. At Langford was formerly a chapel: but Corpus Xti college, to which the manor belongs, hath let it fall to ruin. In the town of Columbton are three meeting-houſes, a Preſbyterian, an Anabaptiſt, and a Methodiſt; neither of them frequented but by a few of the lower claſs of people.

emblems of the cloathing trade and ſhipping—the clothiers at that time exporting their own manufacture. Lane's aiſle is built with a reddiſh ſtone: and the inſcription is continued all round its ends and front from the ſouth-weſt to the ſouth-eaſt corners of the old building, and in height from the ground about three or four feet, on a courſe of white ſtone to diſtinguiſh it from the red. At the weſt-end, near the font, lie two very extraordinary pieces of oak, exceſſively hard, of a ſemi-circular form, and hollow, about fourteen feet long, carved ſo as to repreſent an heap of graſſy turf and human bones promiſcuouſly thrown together. As ſome think, they were a kind of coffin: in the opinion of others, they are a repreſentation of Mount Calvary. And it ſhould ſeem, that theſe two pieces were formerly placed upon the rood-loft, whereon three croſſes were fixt, there being mortiſes in them for the reception of the poſts; and that they were taken down during the protectorate. The tower, containing eight bells and a good ſet of chimes, is a beautiful pile of building 100 feet high, ornamented with various figures of lions, eagles, &c. On the weſt front near the top of the tower, is a window of ſtone curiouſly wrought. About the middle, on the dexter-ſide, is an effigy of Edw. 6, with the enſigns of royalty quite entire—in the middle a crucifix with the crown of thorns, but the image taken away, as are alſo the heads of the two figures ſtanding by the croſs: on the ſiniſter-ſide is the relief of St. George. Underneath, are the arms of England and France, as alſo the mitre and arms of John Veſy, Biſhop of Exeter. On the ſouth-front is the forbidden tree, with Adam and Eve ſtanding by: they alſo ſuffered decapitation, doubtleſs at the ſame time, by Cromwell's party. There are many grand eſcutcheons in the other part of the tower; but they are defaced or overgrown with moſs." *Letter to Chapple.*

† My correſpondent ſeems to think, that fire would have no effect on it.

* "*Columbton* v. pri. ſti. Nich. Exon. propr. John Salter, gent. 1719. The king, 1733. The biſhop, by lapſe, 1756. Allice Sellick, ſpinſter, and Edward Manley. 1777." *Bacon.*—"The patrons of the church of Columpton are Willm Every, eſquier, & Henry Cokeram, of Columpton. The vicarage in the kinge's bookes ys 47l. 4s. 2d." *Sir W. Pole*, p. 188.

Butterleigh or *Boterleigh*, (anciently *Boteſley*, ſays Riſdon—for ſo I find it in the tax-book of England) may come from *butere*, in Saxon *butter*, and *leigh*, *a place*—the *place of butter* or *the dairy-pariſh*.* Butterleigh belonged, in ancient days, to Edwin, a Saxon. Afterwards it came to Poleine: and, ſince, the Courtenays of Powderham had lands here; which, in the beginning of King Henry the 8th, were given to a younger ſon of that family. "Thomas Pulleyn held Butterleigh in the time of Henry the 3d. And Thomas Pullein held it in 24 Edw. 1. And 9 of Edw. 3, Richard Pullein was lord thereof. Afterwards it became the inheritance of Courtenay of Powderham. In the time of Henry the 8th, Sir Wm. Courtenay of Powderham, gave this, with other lands, to James Courtenay his third ſon by his ſecond wife. After four deſcents, Butterleigh reverted to the family of Powderham. And Sir Wm. Courtenay, knight, hath lately ſold it (ſays Sir W. Pole) to Sir Simon Leache."

The pariſh church of Butterleigh was of late years enlarged by Peter ‡Muden, doctor of phyſick, a Hollander, who married one of the daughters of Courtenay of Mollard; in which he hath erected a neat monument for his wife, whereon ſhe is figured leaning between her two children, thus inſcribed, "*Judge and revenge my cauſe, O Lord*"—with theſe verſes:

Quid tibi pro Meritis Conjux fidiſſima præſtem:
Quo ſatis extremo fiet & officio
Fundo gemens lacrymas ac te ſequor ut bene paris.
Migramur Chriſti Sanguine Cœlicolis
Abi, & bonis cum vivere diſcito cum piis mori fide, ſed vide. Anno 1624.

Butterleigh ſtands in the King's books at 10l. 8s. 11½d.—certified value 48l. patr. the King—rector, Wm. Wainhouſe.§

Kentisbeare (in Domeſday *Chenteſberie—Chenteſbere*) ſignifies *the farm at the head of the water*. It is ſpelt in a deed 14th of Edw. 3d, *Kentilliſbear*: and it is commonly called *Kentiſhbeare*. "Below Bradninch, the ‖ Weaver-water caſteth itſelf into Columb, which glideth by *Kentiſbere*." This pariſh extends in length, from eaſt to weſt, about four miles; and in breadth, from north to ſouth, about two miles—bounded, on the eaſt, by Blackdown and the pariſhes of Sheldon and Broadhembury; on the ſouth, by Broadhembury; on the weſt, by Columbton; and, on the north, by Uffculm. On the extreme part of this pariſh, to the weſt and ſouth-weſt, is an extenſive common of ſeveral hundred acres of wet uncultivated ground, called *Kentſmoor*.¶ The villages in this pariſh are *Aller*, *Wreſſen*, *Piſwell*, *France*, *Orway*. The poor people are chiefly employed in ſpinning for the neighbouring towns. The manor of Kentiſbeare was anciently divided into two manors; of which the one belonged to the priory of Chriſt-church Twinham, in the county of Hampſhire, of the grant of Henry de Punchardon—which the ſaid priory granted to Sir Hugh de Bolehay of Blackbury Bollay. The other manor belonged to the anceſtors of

* Or "it may ſignify *the place which will be inhabited*—from *bydder* or *byther*, the future tenſe paſſive (ſubjunctive mood) from *bod*." Chapple.——This laſt conjecture is ſcarcely admiſſible. ‡ Riſdon.

§ *Thef. Eccleſ.* "Butterleigh R. clear yearly value 48l.—80l.——King's books, 10l. 8s. 8d." *Bacon.* ‖ Riſdon.

¶ "Probably Kentiſ*beare* may derive its name from *Kentſmoor*; as it *bears* and borders on it." *Chapple's MSS.*

Sir

Sir Alan de Furneaux firſt, and afterwards ſucceſſively to Henry Fitz Henry, Manger Fitz-Henry, and Henry Fitz-Manger. In the 19th of Edw. 3d, Hugh Courtenay, Earl of Devon, and the treaſurer of the church of St. Peter in Exon, held this land. Shortly after, John *Triſell* § was ſeized thereof; and made a conveyance of it to Sir Walter Blewet, Henry Percehay, and others, to be ſold and diſpoſed of in charitable uſes. After his death and that of Lucia his wife, Henry Percehay, in the time of Edw. the 3d, ſold it, for the uſes aforeſaid, to Sir Walter de Clopton, knt. whom Richard his ſon ſucceeded; and, dying without iſſue, it came to Wm. Malloiſell as next heir. The other part of Sir Hugh Bolhay deſcended, in his line, in the ſame manner as Blackburg Bolhay. In proceſs of time, both theſe manors became the Lord Bonville's; and, after the attainder of the Duke of Suffolk, were purchaſed by Sir John Wyndham, and left to his grandſon Sir John Wyndham.* The Wyndhams, now Earls of Egremont, are lords of the manor, and proprietors of a great part of the lands. Beſide the chief manor of Kentiſbeare, *Piſwell* is the only manor in this pariſh: it is, however, but of ſmall extent. Piſwell was the land of Orway; and, by Alice, daughter of Warren Hampton, wife of John Billet, deſcended to John Drake of Exmouth; who gave it to John Drake of Exeter, his youngeſt ſon; by one of whoſe daughters it deſcended to Nathaniel May, who ſold it to Henry Henley of Somerſet. In 1772, Piſwell belonged to the Bampfyldes. *Blackburg Boty* firſt belonged to the name of Boty, afterwards to Cobham of Blackburg Bolhay, then to Bonville: and laſtly, after the attainder (ſays Sir W. Pole) "it was purchaſed by my father, and deſcended to myſelf." *Orway* was the dwelling of † Robert Orway in the reign of Henry the 2d. In this name it continued about ſeven generations; when Philippa, ſiſter and heireſs to John de Orway, brought it to her huſband Warin de Hampton of Aſh, in Muſbury, who had iſſue Joan, wife of John Farrendon of Farrendon, and Alice, the wife of Billet. Orway fell to Farrendon, and continued in that name down to Launcelot de Farrendon; "who dying (as Riſdon ſays) by his garters at his bedſtead, without iſſue," it deſcended to Elizabeth his ſiſter, the wife of John Drake of Ide; who gave it to her huſband; and he to his nephew; who ſold it to Mr. Thomas *Flay*‡ of Exeter, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Spicer of that city. *Wood* was the ancient houſe of Whiting; which name continued in this place from Edward the 3d to Henry the 8th. And the Whitings well advanced their eſtate by the heirs of Prydehome, Clevedon, and Panchfoote. The laſt of this family left four daughters; one, the wife of Henry Walrond, another married to Fitz-James, a third to Aſhford, and the fourth to Keymes. John Whiting of Wood, dying without iſſue in Henry the 7th's time, a ſuit in law commenced between John Whiting, his couſin and next heir, and a herald named John Whiting, born beyond the ſeas, who laid claim to this land: but it was found for John Whiting of Wood.

§ *Triſwell.* * Some portion of land in Kentiſbeare (ſays Sir W. Pole) conveyed by Sir John Wyndham to Edmund and Humphry his younger ſons, deſcended to Thomas Wyndham, eſq. and Mrs. Elizabeth Coles, daughter of Humphry Wyndham, eſq.

† Prince.—Riſdon ſays, "*Robert de Orway in the time of Henry the 3d.*" ‡ The arms of Flay—*ermine on a pale b. three doves arg.*

The church of Kentiſbeare, dedicated to St. Mary,* is ſituated in the town, near the centre of the pariſh, of a common ſize. A neat ſkreen of ancient carved work ſeparates the chancel from the body of the church. In a ſmall aiſle, on the ſouth-ſide, is an old tombſtone in memory of John Whiting, eſq. and Anne his conſort, erected in 1539. Juſt oppoſite, in the ſame aiſle, is another ancient tombſtone, in memory of Lady Mary Guildford, erected in 1558. This aiſle now belongs to the Walronds of Bradfield, in the pariſh of Uffculm. On the outſide of the ſeats in this aiſle, are painted a great number of coats of arms, quartered with the arms of the different families that came by marriage. In 1772, it appeared from the pariſh-regiſter, that the baptiſms for the ten preceding years, had been, on an average, twenty-four; and that the burials had been ſeventeen in number. In the King's books, the firſt fruits of Kentiſbeare are 27l. 11s. 11½d.—yearly tenths 2l. 15s. 10¾d.† "*Kentiſhbeare* R. Wyndham, knt. 1681. Sir Wm. Wyndham, bart. Earl of Egremont, 1755. Hon. Percy Charles Wyndham, 1782."‡ In Sir W. Pole's time, the patron of Kentiſbeare, was Sir John Wyndham: Kentiſbeare is ſtill in the patronage of this family—the preſent rector, Jeremiah Griffith.§

Blackborough is in Domeſday *Blacheberie* or *Blacheberge*. "*Blackburgh* or *Blackburg Bolhay*, ſays Sir W. Pole, is the ancient dwelling of the family of Bolhay, of which I find ſucceſſively to have had this land, Sir Hamelyn, Sir Hugh, Sir Hamelyn de Bolhay, and James de Bolhay the laſt; whoſe daughter Amyſia was wife of John Cobham; by whom he had iſſue James, Iſabell, wife of John Bamfield the anceſtor of Bamfield of Poltimore, Elizabeth, wife of Sir Hugh Peverell (from whom the Earl of Huntington by Hungerford is deſcended) and Philippa, wife of Nicholas Ingpen (from whom by Hill, and Cheyney of Pinho, Walgrave of Suffolk is deſcended). James the ſon of John Cobham and Amyſia, had iſſue John, the father of John, the father of John Cobham, knt. of Blackburgh; who had iſſue Elizabeth the wife of Walter Charleton, who levied fines and ſuffered recoveries of his wife's lands (who died without iſſue) after whoſe death Sir Wm. Bonvill, by virtue of covenants from Charleton, entered into the lands: and controverſies aroſe betwixt him and Bamfield, Hungerford, and Hill, claiming the land as right heirs, deſcended from the ſaid Sir John Cobham and Amyſia; but Bonvill prevailed in this and the greateſt part of the land, from whom it deſcended to the Duke of Suffolk—Henry Gray; upon whoſe attainder it came unto the crown, and was purchaſed by Sir John Windham, grandfather of Sir John Windham, who is now lord thereof."

The church is dedicated to All Saints. "Blackburg (ſays Sir W. Pole) is altogether ruinated—value 4l.—the patron, Sir John Windham." Ecton calls it a rectory or chapel—the firſt-fruits 4l.—yearly tenths 8s. Blackborough was preſented to and taken as a rectory in Auguſt, 1782, on the preſentation of

* The fair or revel is held yearly on Whitſun-Wedneſday and Thurſday.
† Kentiſbeare, in the King's books, 27l. 18s. 11½d. according to Bacon.
‡ Bacon.
§ Theſ. Eccleſ.

the

the hon. Percy Charles Wyndham. *The patron pays the rector a ſtipend of 4l. a year—the preſent rector, Jeremiah Griffith.

BROADHEMBURY has been ſpelt, in old writings, *Broadhemburie, Brodehenbury,* and *Bradhembury:* and, ſimilar to *Broad* and *Little-hempſton, Broadhembury* is, perhaps, oppoſed to *Pea* or *Pehembury,* an adjoining pariſh. It is commonly interpreted, *the wide place near the old fort.* The pariſh is about four miles long and three broad; in a low ſituation, lying under the range of hill that extends from Hembury-ford to Wellington and Taunton in Somerſet, and about a mile to the north-weſt of Hembury-ford. There is one ſmall river, riſing from that part of the hill which lies to the eaſt and north-eaſt of the pariſh. This ſtream, before it reaches the centre of the pariſh, is ſo copious as to require two bridges of two arches. They are both built of ſtone, which is found in great plenty within the pariſh, chiefly flint: and they are both repaired by the pariſhioners; though the larger one lies on the turnpike-road from Honiton to Columbton: ſome allowance, indeed, is made by the truſtees, to the pariſh, towards the repair of it. Broadhembury is chiefly encloſed, and, with ſtrong diked hedges. The encloſures are commonly ſmall: ſeldom we meet with a field above twenty acres; and, commonly, the largeſt fields do not exceed fourteen or fifteen. The moſt remarkable timber is the Scotch and ſilver fir, and black ſpruce in the avenues; many of each, about Grange-houſe, meaſuring in girth from ſix feet four inches, to ſix feet ten, or more. The pariſh roads are very firm and good, lying chiefly on gravel. Here are confined pictoreſque views; but very bold, rich, and extenſive ones, from the hill on the higher ſide of the pariſh commonly called *Black-down.* Broadhembury contains five villages—Broadhembury, Coliton, Luton, Carſwell, and Dulford, and about twenty farm-houſes—all within the manors of Broadhembury and Carſwell-*cum*-Dulford; the latter included in the former. The houſes, in general, are built of flint ſtone and cob, thatched univerſally, compact and moderately neat. Each farm has orchard, more or leſs—none more than ten acres. The largeſt farm does not exceed 180l. *per ann.* and ſo downward from that to 10l.—all in high cultivation. The inhabitants of the villages are chiefly poor, there being *communibus annis,* forty-four families that receive monthly pay. There are between ſeventy and eighty day-labourers. The poor live chiefly by ſpinning wool, which they carry to ſome maſter in the neighbouring towns. There are about three leaſeholders, and ſeven freeholders; and about 400 inhabitants, together with their families—healthy in general, and long-lived. "Broadhembury belonged to the abbey of Dunkeſwell, and after the diſſolution was conferred upon Thomas Writhouſly, Earl of Southampton, whoſe grandſon ſold the ſame to Edward Drewe, ſerjeant at law to Queen Elizabeth, whoſe ſon Sir Thomas Drewe, hath built a fair houſe in this place, and hath large demeſnes, and now dwelleth here."—ſays Sir W. Pole.† And Prince: "Sir Tho. Drewe,

* "*Blackborough* R. or chapel—Hugh Wyndham, eſq. 1661. Sir Will. Wyndham, bart. 1736. Hon. Percy Cha. Wyndham, 1782." *Bacon.*

† "Broad Hembury or Great Hembury, anciently *Bradhembery*, i. e. the wide place near the old fort, belonged, in times paſt, to the abbey of Dunkeſwell, and at the ſurrender of religious houſes, was given to the Earl of Southampton; by whoſe poſterity it was ſold to Edw. Drewe, ſerjeant at law, in the reign of Elizabeth. His ſon, Sir Thomas Drewe, hath here (ſays Riſdon) a fair dwelling-houſe, which he maketh his manſion. He married the daughter of Sir Edward Moore, in Surrey, knight; his ſon the daughter of Sir Francis Fulford, knight; his father, the daughter of Fitzwilliams." *Riſdon.*

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(the ſon of Serjeant Drewe) who was knighted at the coronation of James the 1ſt, in England, built a good houſe in this pariſh, and here ſettled himſelf and his family. It is now the dwelling of Thomas Drewe, eſq." Francis Drewe, eſq. of Grange, died in 1675—Thomas Drewe, eſq. who was knight of the ſhire, died in 1707—Francis Drewe died in 1734—Francis Drewe, his ſon, died in 1773: and *Francis Roſe Drewe, eſq. the ſon of the laſt mentioned Francis, is the preſent poſſeſſor of Grange, a lineal deſcendant from Serjeant Drewe. Francis Roſe Drewe is lord of the manor of Broadhembury, in which Grange is ſituated: but the Dean and Chapter of Exeter (who, according to Sir W. Pole, once poſſeſt the manor) are, at this moment, patrons of the church. *Grange*, which was built in the early part of the reign of James 1ſt, has been conſiderably modernized by its preſent poſſeſſor, and is remarkable only for the preſervation of an old wainſcotted room, carved into hiſtorical figures, in the above reign.† Avenues of fir trees and birch of an ancient and venerable appearance, and fiſh-ponds ſupplied by the rivulet, ſurround the houſe. Grange appears to be built of flint and moorſtone, but being thickly ſtuccoed, we cannot exactly diſcover the materials: the additions within theſe ſixteen years are of brick. *Carſewell* was ſometime a cell belonging to the abbey of Canon Leigh; and afterwards purchaſed by Sir Wm. Rowſewell, ſolicitor to Queen Elizabeth, and deſcended, by William his ſon, to Sir Henry Rowſewell. *Priory*, formerly the ſeat of the Hills, at preſent of St. Barbe Sydenham, eſq. belonged, as well as Grange, to the abbey of Dunkeſwell. It lies in the manor of Carſewell *cum* Dulford. The priory is ſuppoſed to have been built in the reign of James the 1ſt. Nor is it much altered from what we might expect to find in a houſe of its name, conſidering the character of thoſe times. Modern trappings have been introduced into low and narrow apartments.

The church, ſituated in the eaſt-north-eaſt part of the pariſh, is dedicated to St. Andrew; on whoſe day the pariſhioners hold their fair. There is no date of its building; unleſs a ſtone in that part of the chancel which belongs to the vicar, with the inſcription—"*Vicarius*, 1614"—have any reference to this circumſtance. "The maſter built Broadhembury, and the man Broad-Clyſt," I have introduced among our local proverbs: and the tradition goes, that the maſter hung himſelf, being beat in architecture by his journeyman. In Broadhembury-tower we find a great deal of Thorverton-ſtone: and the tower of Broad-Clyſt, near Thorverton, is built of the ſame ſtone. This ſimilarity gives ſome countenance to the proverb. Nor is any thing more probable than that

* *His* name will claim a place in the POSTSCRIPT to the Hiſtory; where the author hopes to have an opportunity of noticing, in *appropriate* terms, all thoſe whoſe exertions have either accelerated or retarded the progreſs of this work.—Arms of Drewe—*ermine, a lion paſſant, gules*, was the coat of Edw. Drewe, of Higham, alias Norton, in the county of Devon, eſq. who married Anne, daughter of John Croker, of Lyneham, in the ſaid county, eſq. This Edward was ſon of Richard Drewe, of Dreweſcliffe, in the ſaid county, and of Higham, alſo; whoſe predeceſſors were ſeated at Dreweſcliffe ſome generations." *Guillim.*—"*Drewe*, (Cliff and Higham in Devonſhire, Broxborne in Hertfordſhire, and of Wiltſhire.) *Erm. a lion paſſant gu.* Creſt, *a bull's head eraſed ſa. armed or, in his mouth three ears of wheat of the laſt. Drew* (Killorby, in Devonſhire) *erm. a lion paſſant gu.* Creſt, *on a mount vert, a roebuck current or.*" Edmondſon.—"Arms of Drewe, *ermine a lion paſſant gu.* Creſt, *on a torſe ermine and gules a buſt's head eraſed ſab. in his mouth three wheaten ears or.*" Prince.—The preſent creſt of the Drewes is, *a ſtag rampant.*

† As appears by a date in the room.

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the towers, if not the churches, of Broadhembury and Broad-Clyſt are coeval. After all, we are left in the dark as to the date of this building: and the inhabitants of Broadhembury repeat the proverb, without any idea of the time when the maſter or his man exiſted. The church itſelf is built of flint-ſtone, and roofed with lead and blue tiles: it is 18 feet 6 inches high; 69 feet long, and 34 feet broad. The tower is 100 feet to the pinnacle, and to the battlements 79 feet 6 inches, containing five bells. The following inſcriptions in the chancel relate to the Drewe-family:

In memory of Thomas Roſe, of Wootton Fitz-Pain, in the county of Dorſett, eſq. who died the 9th of Jan. 1747, aged 68, and was buried in the family vault in that church. This was put up at the requeſt of his only child Mary, the wife of Francis Drewe of Grange, in this pariſh, eſq. who departed this life the 7th of Nov. 1749, aged 34, and was buried in this church. In her life time ſhe was valued by every one, at her death lamented by all, as ſhe was an affectionate wife, a tender parent, a kind miſtreſs, a ſincere friend, and embraced every opportunity of doing good.

To the memory of Francis Drewe, eſq. who departed this life the 24th of December, anno dom. 1675, and in the 71ſt year of his age.

If floods of tears and univerſal love
Againſt the fates a remora could prove;
If virtue could the juſt and loyal ſave
From the diſhonours of the darkſome grave;
Then hadſt not thou, moſt happy ſoul, ſo ſoon
Left us in tears, and to the angels gone.
But walls of fleſh we ſee can't long confine
Souls truly noble and like thine divine.
Impatient of their earth, they ſtill aſpire;
And what thou doſt enjoy, they moſt deſire.

Here lyeth the body of Francis Drewe of Grange, in this pariſh, eſq. who departed this life the 24th day of December, anno dom. 1675.

Here lyeth the body of Thomas Drewe of Grange, eſq. a deputy lieutenant and juſtice of the peace, and ſometime knight of the ſhire for this county, who died the 10th day of Auguſt, anno dom. 1707. Alſo, Margaret his wife, daughter of Sir Peter Prideaux of Netherton, baronet, by Suſanna, ſiſter to John, Lord Paulet, late of Hinton St. George; who died the 21ſt day of May, 1695.

Here lieth the body of Suſanna, the relict of Andrew Davy, of Voldhay, in the pariſh of Zeal Monachorum, in the county of Devon, eſq. and daughter of Francis Drewe of Grange, eſq. who departed this life the 27th of February, anno dom. 1672.

There is an inſcribed monument on the left hand ſide of the altar, ſo mutilated and obliterated, that I can give no account of it, but from conjecture.* It is ſuppoſed to have been erected in memory of the wife of Sir Thomas Drewe, knight, who married a daughter of Sir Edward Moore of Surrey, knight.

* There are the remains of four Latin lines: few letters can be read in each word. Mr. Incledon of Pilton took a copy about twenty or twenty-five years ſince, when the inſcription was legible.

On the ſouth-ſide of the church, immediately without the ſcreen, are theſe inſcriptions relating to the Priory-family:

Here lieth the body of Richard Hill of Priory, eſq. ſecond ſon of Edward Hill of Priory; the ninth ſon of Thomas Hill of Hill's Court in Shropſhire, eſq. whoſe many eminent virtues juſtly entitle him to the moſt laſting remembrance.—This age afforded few ſuch examples for piety, temperance, patience, humility, juſtice, humanity, generoſity, and charity. He was a tender and indulgent huſband and parent, a ſincere friend and kind maſter. He married Mary, the only daughter of John Seaward of Cliſt St. George, in this county, elder brother of Sir Edward Seaward of Exon, knt. and member of parliament for that city; by whom he had one ſon, Edward, who died 17th of July, unmarried; and four daughters—Mary, who erected this monument to his memory; Grace, the wife of Humphry Sydenham of Combe, in the pariſh of Dulverton, eſq; Hannah, the wife of Richard Nutcombe of Nutcombe, in the pariſh of Clehanger, eſq; and Catherine, who died an infant.—He died the 19th of November, 1737, aged 82 years.

Here lieth the body of Mrs. Mary Seaward of Cliſt St. George, widow, late of Priory, who died the 15th of March, 1724. Alſo of Catharine Hill, an infant, her grandaughter.

Here lieth the body of Edward Hill, ſon of Richard Hill of Priory, eſq. who died the 13th day of July, 1730, in the 30th year of his age.

Here lieth the body of Richard Hill of Priory, eſq. who died the 19th day of November, 1737, in the 83d year of his age.

Here lies the body of Mary Hill, relict of Richard Hill, eſq. who died May the 15th, 1743, aged 66.

Broadhembury is an endowed vicarage, valued in the King's books at* 16l. 16s. 8d.—the certified value, 37l. 10s. 11d. Propr. and patrons, Dean and Chapter of Exeter—the vicar, James Simons.† The vicarage-houſe is ſituated about 100 yards from the church; an old building. It was very ſmall, till enlarged (by the Rev. Hugh Lewes in 1735, then vicar) by a parlour and bed-room, each 16 feet by 13. It is a cob-houſe, thatched.

Plymtree occurs in Domeſday under the name of *Plumtrei*. The ancient ſpelling of this place, as far as I can find, is very different; it being written *Plimtree*, *Plymtree*, *Plymptree*, *Plimtre*.‡ It ſeems to have taken its name from *Plymton-St. Mary*, near Plymouth; where was a caſtle to which the manor of this place belonged and paid acknowledgment, till very lately. It is about two miles long, and the ſame broad; being rather of a low ſituation in compariſon of the ſurrounding hills. In the upper part of the pariſh, about a meaſured mile from the church, eaſtward, riſes the ſource of the river Clyſt, that gives denomination to every village and place through which it paſſes, till it reaches the ſea. The place of its riſe is, at preſent, called Clyſt-William. The other ſtreams that water this pariſh, are the Weaver, which divides it on the north from Columbton, and the Tale or Tale-water, (more commonly called §*Danes-mill* water) which bounds it to the eaſt, and divides it from the pariſhes of Broadhembury and Pehembury. Over this laſt ſtream there is

* Theſ. Eccleſ. † "Broadhembury, in the King's books, 16l. 17s." *Bacon.*

‡ "*Plymtree*, ſays Weſtcote, perhaps *palmtree*, of a fayr *yewtree* uſed to be carried by ſome inſtead of *palms*. And ſuch a tree is there now, curiouſly cutt and kept, lyke a pyramis, but circular and gradatim."

§ The river Tale or *Tala* riſes in Broadhembury, and running by Danes-mill, Tale-water, Talaton, Eſcot, and Fair-mile, falls into the Otter at Cadhay-bridge.

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a new bridge of two arches, built very lately of ſtone; the repairing of which, in future, will fall to the pariſh. Plymtree is encloſed and well wooded, but moſt remarkable for the number of flouriſhing orchards, from which a prodigious quantity of excellent cyder is made in a bearing year. The roads are tolerably good, of ſtone fetched from Broadhembury and the neighbourhood. From the upper part of the pariſh, the views are beautiful. The village is ſtraggling; the farm-houſes ſcattered; and the farms not very large. The buildings are all of cob, and thatched with reed, to which belong orchards. A very rich deep red marley ſoil runs through this pariſh; the whole of which is in high cultivation. The number of paupers are generally about twelve, and the day-labourers about forty, or perhaps more. There are ſeveral freeholders in the pariſh, and the other farmers are rackholders. The inhabitants in general are healthy and ſtrong, and live to a great age.

"The Weaver (ſays Riſdon) paſſes to Plymtree,* the chief manor of which was the Fitzpayne's, of Marſhwood in Dorſetſhire. This manor by Peverel and Hungerford, deſcended to the Haſtings-family; of whom Henry, late Earl of Huntingdon, ſold it to Goodwin." "Plymtree (ſays Sir W. Pole) was 27 Henry 3d, in controverſy between Sir Robert Fitzpayne and Aubrea de Botreaux; but Fitzpayne poſſeſt it. Sir Manger de St. Awbyn held the ſame. Sir Thomas Courtenay purchaſed it, and was lord thereof 19 of Edw. 3. And by Peverell and Hungerford it deſcended to Henry Haſtings, Earl of Huntingdon, who ſold this manor to Thomas Goodwyn; from whom it deſcended to his daughter married unto Stump; whoſe daughter's huſbands diſmembered the ſame amongſt the tenants and others." Mr. Blake ſeems to be the preſent principal owner of the manor; with reſpect at leaſt to the lower part of the pariſh. It ſeems to be disfranchiſed in the upper part; Woodbeer claiming one part, Little Woodbeer another, and the Dean of Exeter another: and ſome part, likewiſe, pays acknowledgment to the manor of Cockſpit in the pariſh of Pehembury. In the middle of the pariſh is *Hayne*, the beautiful ſeat of the preſent Dean of Exeter, Dr. Harward, built of brick, and covered with ſlate; with gardens well laid out. Not far hence, towards the north, is *Fordmore;* the ſeat of an ancient family of the Fords, who have dwelt there from the time of Henry 2d—according to Riſdon, from the time of Edw. the 1ſt. They were poſſeſt of great property formerly, and ſeem to have been of the family of *de Fortibus*, the founders of Ford abbey in this county; as the manor of *Thale* or *Tale*, adjoining to their preſent eſtates, was annexed to that monaſtery. The family became extinct at the death of the laſt two coheireſſes, and the eſtate is now in the poſſeſſion of a Mr. Wright of Bath. Towards the north-eaſt part of the pariſh is an old manſion, called *Woodbeer-court.* † William de Woodbere held *Woodbere* in this pariſh, 21ſt of Henry the 3d; and 24th of Edward, Robert de Woodbere. From Woodbere, by Julian, it came to William

* "*Villa de Plintree* was poſſeſſed by Nicholas de la Lude, in the age of Henrye III. and under Edward II. by Bartholomew Clyvedon, and by Hungerford in the tyme of Henry VI. Tale-court was in the later dayes held by Goodwine, and Strumpe, and now dyvyded amonge manye. Fordſ-moore, the ancient ſeat of Forde, who married Aſhford, his father Ball, his grandfather"—*Weſtcote.* † Sir W. Pole.

Dauney,

Dauney, and continued in that name till Henry the 4th, when John Dauney left it to his daughters, married to Sackville, Baron, Ford, and Churchill. This land, in proceſs of time, came to Auguſtin Stewkeley, by whoſe daughter Elizabeth it came to Tye, and by Tye's daughter to Land of Tiverton. From the family of Land it came into the poſſeſſion of that of the Jope's, which is extinct, and is now the inheritance of Mr. Young of Aſhburton. The manſion-houſe is built of cob, and thatched; the walls being above four feet thick. It is ſurrounded with gardens and orchards, and high walls; and has a dreary appearance, reſembling thoſe manſions of old, ſaid to be haunted with ghoſts and ſpectres. It is let to a farmer. *Clyſt-William*,* where the Clyſt riſes, about a mile and a half eaſt of the church, was formerly in the poſſeſſion of the Salter-family; who enjoyed it (we are told) for nine generations. It is now paſſed into the family of the Forteſcue's—I believe, by a female branch of the Salters.† To the ſouth-weſt from the church, is a large houſe belonging to Mr. Blake, called *Green-end*. It was formerly the reſidence of the Pratts (from whom Lord Camden derives his pedigree) but by will was deviſed to a Mr. Thomas Blake, the elder brother of the preſent owner. It is ſurrounded with orchards, which, in a plentiful year, produce ſeveral hundred hogſheads of excellent cyder.

The church, dedicated to St. John Baptiſt, is one of the moſt beautiful in the deanry, of which it is head. It is a ſmall ſtone building, covered with ſlate; conſiſting of a nave and chancel, with a ſouth-aiſle, which is ſuppoſed to have been built, and was repaired, by the family of the Fords, till the time of the late heireſs, who threw it upon the pariſh. Between the chancel and the body of the church, there are marks of a confeſſional once being there. The ſcreen is very handſome and finely carved and gilded, but wants refreſhing: and in the lower pannels of it, are figures of various ſaints, painted ſomething like illuminations in ancient Popiſh MSS. The length of the building is about 80 feet, and the breadth, including both aiſles, about 35: the tower is near 60 feet high, ſquare built, and covered with lead, and crampt round the top with iron, being very much ſhattered. There are four bells; two extremely ancient, and the middle ones modern: on the former, are two mottoes; on the latter, only the date when they were caſt. The fourth bell's motto runs thus: *Protege virgo pia quos convoco ſancta Maria*, in old Britiſh characters. On the weſt-ſide of the tower is a mutilated ſtatue of a woman and child, ſuppoſed to be the virgin and ſon. The regiſter begins in the year 1538, and ends in the year 1648, being 110 years old. It is a rectory; the firſt-fruits of which are, 21l. 18s. 1½d.—yearly tenths, 2l. 3s. 9¾d. The preſent patron, is the Provoſt of Oriel college, Dr. John Eveleigh—incumbent, J. Fleming, M. A. late fellow of that college. James More was parſon of the pariſh 1538, the time when the old regiſter begins: he was buried Aug. 5th, 1576. He

* "*Clyſt-William* was originally (as Dean Milles conjectures) *Clyſt-well-ham*—or *the village* where *is the well* or fountain of the river *Clyſt*, there being no apparent reaſon why it ſhould be called *William*—a name too modern for an ancient hamlet." In confirmation of this, the Saxon word for a *well* is *wille*. Beſides, the common people here call *a well*, a *will*, and *wells*, *wills* or *willen*. So that this place was probably called *Clyſt-wille-ham*, or *Willen*: and, from the ſimilarity of the ſound between *Willen* and *William*, it might eaſily be corrupted into the preſent appellation of *Clyſt-William*. † Chapple, in 1772.

was ſucceeded by Mr. Thomas Payne, who died Oct. 24th, 1646; to whom ſucceeded Monk, brother to the great General Monk, afterwards Duke of of Albemarle. He reſigned the rectory upon his promotion to the provoſtſhip of Eton college. He was followed by a Mr. John Glanvill, who died about the latter end of May, 1680, and lies buried within the rails of the altar. The next rector was Mr. Richard Long, who held it but for a few years, and was ſucceeded by Mr. Matthew Mundy, March 11, 1687, who held the living from that time to his death, Oct. 1736; when his ſon Mr. Matthew Mundy followed him, and was inſtituted and inducted after the deceaſe of his father, and held it with the livings of Harpford and Fen-Ottery. The perpetuity of the living was ſold by the Mundys to Oriel college, for a ſum of money left by Dr. Carter, provoſt of the ſaid college, to be given to a fellow of the ſame, on the following terms. Extract from Dr. Carter's will concerning the purchaſe of a living to be given to a Fellow of Oriel college—"*Item*, out of the money which remains, my will is, that a purchaſe be made of one or two advowſons, to be diſpoſed of by the Provoſt of Oriel college for the time being, to an actual fellow of the ſaid college, who ſhall be in orders and reſide in the college at that very time the preferment becomes void." To Mr. Mundy ſucceeded Mr. Ja. Beaver, A. M. one of the Fellows of Oriel college, preſented by Dr. Chardin Muſgrave, then provoſt, who died July 31ſt, 1777—to whom, on the preſentation of Dr. J. Clark, late provoſt, ſucceeded J. Fleming, M. A. one of the fellows of the ſaid ſociety, who was inſtituted *ſede vacante* by Frederic, Archbiſhop of Canterbury, Jan. 8th, 1778.* The parſonage-houſe, near the church, is an old building of cob.

CLYST-HYDON (†*Clis*, *Cliſt*—there is alſo a place called *Hidone*) is ſo called from the *Clyſt*, and the family of *Hydon* or *Hidon*. The village of Little Aunk, in this pariſh, formerly conſiſted of four farm-houſes, now reduced to two. ‡"Ocheline, in the age of King Edw. the Confeſſor, was ſeized of three hides of land in Cliſt Hidon: afterwards it became the inheritance of a family ſo named, which, in the latter end of King Henry III. was by Sir John de Hidon, knt. given to the younger ſon, Sir Wm. Hidon, in whoſe poſterity it remained many generations; a name ſo eminent, that the memory thereof cleaveth cloſe to the place hitherto." §Clyſt-Hydon was the ancient inheritance of the name of Hidon. It was given by Sir John de Hidon, and in the latter end of Henry the 3d, to Sir Wm. de Hidon, knt. his younger ſon. The laſt of this line had iſſue Elizabeth or Iſabella, wife of Richard St. Clere of Todewell. And Clyſt-Hydon continued in the name of St. Clere, till Gabriel ſold the ſame to Edmund Parker, eſq. his brother in law, who ſold it to John Peryam of Exeter, eſq. who gave it to Mary his eldeſt daughter, wife of Richard Reynell of Creedy Wiger, eſq. "In the reign of King Henry III. Galfride de Anke, knt. was lord of the manor of ‖*Anke* or *Hanke*, in this pariſh. He

* "Plymtree—Thomas Troſs, 1680. The King, 1687. Thomas Troite, clerk, 1736. Oriel college, Oxford, 1759, 1778." *Bacon.*
† Domeſday. ‡ Riſdon. § Sir W. Pole. ‖ Riſdon.

gave all his lands of Anke unto Michael Dageville with his daughter in marriage: and the ſaid Michael was to diet the aforeſaid Galfrid, and Iſold his wife, with a convenient prieſt to ſerve their family." **Anke* was given by Henry the 1ſt to William called *Diſpenſator regis*, whom Richard (called *filius Wilielmi Diſpenſatoris regis*) ſucceeded, and had iſſue William, and Mahant, unto whom he gave Anke in marriage, whoſe huſband was called Robert de †Hiford, unto whom ſucceeded Jeffery his ſon, called *de Ank*, knt. Sir Jeffery de Ank, knt. had iſſue Iſabell, wife of Michael Dagville, and Nicola, wife of Sir William de Leigh, who died without iſſue. Alan Dagville, ſon of Iſabell, alienated this land to Walter Tantifer of Exon. Richard Tantifer had this land 24 Edw. 1ſt. Joan, daughter of Walter Tantifer, brought the ſame to Richard Chiſelden: and Anke continued in the name of Chiſelden, three deſcents. John Chiſelden had iſſue Margaret, wife of William Wadham, and Matilda, wife of Blewet. William Wadham of Catherſtone, younger ſon of William and Margaret, had this land: and George Wadham of Catherſtone, eſq. the deſcendant of William, ſold the greateſt part of it to Henry Burrough of Broad-Clyſt; who gave it to Richard Reynell his wife's brother. ‖ "*Ferrant-Hayes*, a ſmall freehold lying in Clyſt-Hydon, hath a long time continued in the name of Ferrant." ‡"*Yarde*, in this pariſh, ſometime belonged to the name of Yarde or *de Virga*, by Newhall deſcended to Coliford."

The Church of Clyſt-Hydon is dedicated to St. Andrew. Clyſt-Hydon is charged for firſt-fruits 20l. 7½d.—yearly tenths 2l. 0¼d. The patron of Clyſt-Hydon was Mrs. Mary Reynell, in Sir W. Pole's time. The preſent patron is Hewiſh, eſq.—rector, John Ruſs. §

Clyst-St. Lawrence is a ſmall pariſh, bounded on the north and eaſt by Clyſt-Hydon, and on the ſouth-weſt by Whimple and Broad-Clyſt. It is about a mile in length from eaſt to weſt, and nearly the ſame in breadth from north to ſouth. The river Clyſt runs through this pariſh, from the north-eaſt to the ſouth-weſt, dividing it nearly into two equal parts; and thence through Clyſt-Gerald. Clyſt-St. Lawrence-bridge on the Clyſt, has two ſtone arches. The number of houſes in the town and village are about eighteen—of farm-houſes, about fifteen. The number of inhabitants, are about 150. Clyſt-St. Lawrence belonged, for many generations, to the Valetorts. In the time of Henry the 2d, Robt. *de Valetorta* had his dwelling in this place; whom ſucceſſively followed Ralph, Ralph, John, Ralph, Sir John de Valetort, knt. (in the time of Edward 1ſt.) Ralph, his ſon, and afterwards, ſix of the name of John. The laſt John Valetort died 26 Henry 8th, and left Elizabeth, his daughter and heireſs, wife of Sir Hugh Pollard. Sir Hugh died in his father's lifetime. Sir Hugh Pollard, knt. grandſon of the ſaid Elizabeth, ſold this manor to Walter Heale of Brixton, eſq. who left it to his ſon Ellis Heale. The whole pariſh and manor of Clyſt-St. Lawrence belongs to the Chamber of Exeter, as truſtees

* Sir W. Pole. † In Riſdon, *Wiford*. ‖ Sir W. Pole. ‡ Sir W. Pole.
§ Theſ. Eccleſ.—"Clyſthydon R. Alexander Popham, eſq. 1704. Edward Popham, eſq. 1739. John Thompſon, clerk, 1764." *Bacon.*

for

for St. John's hoſpital. This manor has the privilege of the Dutchy of Lancaſter, in being free from tolls; and as ſuch, owes ſuit to a dutchy-court held at Broadhembury. The chamber hold a court-baron for this manor and Clyſt-Gerald. There is no gentleman's ſeat in this pariſh. The principal farm is *Upton*, held in leaſe from the chamber.

The church is dedicated to St. Lawrence: and the pariſh revel is held on the Sunday after St. Lawrence's-day. The church is ſituated about the middle of the pariſh. It is of a convenient ſize for the inhabitants. There is a handſome croſs in the church-yard, unbroken and undefaced. In a nich, on the eaſt-ſide of the tower, is an image of the Virgin Mary, with a little Jeſus in her arms, in very good preſervation. Firſt-fruits of Clyſt-St. Lawrence are, 9l. 4s. 4½d.—yearly tenths 18s. 5¾d. The patron of Clyſt-St. Lawrence contemporary with Sir W. Pole, was Ellis Heale, eſq. The patronage of the living is, at preſent, in the Chamber of Exeter, as truſtees for St. John's hoſpital—the rector, William Wood.*

The etymology of PEHEMBURY is ſuppoſed to expreſs—*the inhabited place near the old fort*—from *Pea-hen-berry* or *bury*, the ſame with *Burg* or *Byrig*. If *Pehembury* be a contraction of *Petit-hembury*, it muſt ſignify, the *little or narrow tract of land near Hembury*, in oppoſition to *Broadhembury*: for, in that pariſh, the *country near Hembury* becomes *wider*; whilſt in *Pehembury* it is more *confined* by hills on each ſide. Pehembury, from ſouth-weſt to north-eaſt, extends five miles; from ſouth-eaſt to north-weſt, two miles—bounded on the eaſt by Awliſcombe; on the weſt, by Clyſt-Hydon; on the north, by Broadhembury and Plymtree; on the ſouth, by Buckerel, Fenyton, and Talaton. The north-eaſt part of the pariſh lies high. The river Coly runs through this pariſh from Broadhembury, and falls into the Tale. †Pehembury is encloſed with hedges, and well wooded: its roads are comparatively good; though narrow as in other parts of Devonſhire. Hembury-ford, in this pariſh, has a bold majeſtic air. This magnificent fortreſs, together with Belbury-caſtle, commands the vale of the river Otter. There are ſeveral villages or hamlets in this pariſh—ſuch as Coldſtock,‡ Leyhill, and Upton near Leyhill. The farm-houſes are, in general, built with cob and thatched. The farms are from one to two hundred a year, and regularly cultivated according to the modes of huſbandry purſued in this part of the country. The number of paupers *communibus annis* are thirty. The day-labourers of this pariſh, are moſtly huſbandmen. The number of inhabitants, collectively, are 300. Pehembury, in the time of Henry the 3d, was the lands of Roger Gifford;§ which by Iſabel, the daughter of Matthew, married unto Mandeville, deſcended to John de Stanton, knt. whoſe ſon John had iſſue

* Theſ. Eccleſ. "*Cliſtlaverans*, or *Cliſt Sti Laurentii* R. Chamber of Exeter, patr. *Mag. Br.* Robert Dabinet, and Jo. Cholwil, eſq. 1702. Joſhua Hickman, eſq. 1731. John Newcombe, eſq. and others, 1765." *Bacon.*

† In the hedges there is a variety of good timber. Elmrows only meet the eye in the hedgerows around the city: but here are oak, aſh, elm, and beech.

‡ Coldſtock lies chiefly in Fenyton, and in the manor of Fenyton-Malherb.

§ Sir W. Pole's ſays: "Payhembiry, in the hundred of Harridge, anno 27 of Kinge Henry 3, Roger Giffard, kt. held by the 4 part of a knighte's fee, & after hym Phillip Giffard his younger ſonne in Kinge Edward 1 tyme. It appeareth yt after this the heires of Phillip Giffard, John Prodhome, & the priory of Polſloe, held ye third part of a knighte's fee in Payhembiry." p. 181.

Maude

Maude, married to Crewhorne in the time of Henry the 4th.* Pehembury is now chiefly the Venns. "Here is planted (fays Riſdon) a branch of the *Willoughbys*,† which proſpereth well. This gentleman married Steynings; his ſon, Davy; his father, Colme." Bernard Wright, eſq. had, in 1772, an extenſive manor in this pariſh, called *Coxpit*-manor and *Morden*; deſcended from his anceſtors.§ For the manor he pays annually one chief-rent, and other audit or chief-rent to the king's majeſty for Okehampton-caſtle—intended (it is ſaid) for the reparation of the caſtle during the civil wars.‡ *Leyhill*, a large old houſe (with a good chapel though now much out of repair) ſituated about half a mile ſouth-eaſt of the church, which ſtands nearly in the centre of the pariſh, lately belonged to Sir John Trevelyan, bart. whoſe great grandfather married the daughter and heireſs of the laſt male heir of the Willoughby-family. Sir John Trevelyan ſold Leyhill, a ſhort time ſince, to Francis Roſe Drewe, eſq. *Upton*, ‖ formerly part of the manor of Okehampton-caſtle, is a ſmall village near Leyhill, principally belonging to the Venns. *Tale*,¶ a large manor and village at the weſt-end of the pariſh, was given by Henry de Pomeroy to the abbey of Ford, which Geoffry Pomeroy afterwards, in the reign of King John, claimed; but, in conſequence of fifty marks ſterling being given to him by Lord Robert Courtenay, he releaſed all his right and claim to the abbey. After the diſſolution, it came to the ‖‖ Wyndham-family, who have ſtill a conſiderable eſtate there, and the tythe of corn and grain of all the pariſh, except a few eſtates with which the vicarage is endowed. But the chief part of this manor and royalty was ſold by an anceſtor of Mr. Wyndham to the Bampfyldes.

The church is dedicated to St. James, or, as Ecton thinks, to St. Mary. It is a handſome ſtructure, pleaſantly ſituated near the centre of the pariſh, a little above a neat village, with a ſquare tower containing ſix bells. This building in the clear, meaſures about 72 feet by 29. An elegant ſcreen, richly coloured and gilt, divides the church from the chancel. The altarpiece is handſome.

* *Willielmus de Prouz mil. inſpexi cartam Aliciæ matris meæ in hæc verba: Ego Alicia quæ fui uxor Domini Willielmi le Prouz, in viduitate mea conceſſi terram meam in Pehembury venerand. patri Walter Epiſcopo Exon pro 40 marc. Teſte Jo. Wiger, Alexand. Okeſton, Warin de Sicca villa, Warin. de la Stane militibus. Sans date.*

† Weſtcote ſays: "Here is a plant of the Willoughbyes ſett, which lykinge the nature of the ſoyle, proſpereth fayrly and ſpreads. He married Stenings; his father, Culme; his grandfather, Spencer."

§ "Thomas Goodwin procured Cokeſputt, & the greateſt part of this mannor, & left it unto his danghter, firſt maried unto Crane, of Norfolk; & after unto Stump, whoſe daughters huſbands have diſpers'd theire land heere." *Sir W. Pole*, p. 181.

‡ In 1772, Bernard Wright informed Mr. Chapple—from Columbton.—"I have in my poſſeſſion an extenſive manor in the pariſh of Peyhembury, called by the name of Coxpitt manor and Morden, belonging to my anceſtors; for which I pay annually one chief-rent for the manor, and another audit or chief-rent to the king's majeſty for Okehampton-caſtle, intended by all ſuppoſition for the reparation of the caſtle during the civil wars."

‖ "Upton-Prodhome lieth in this pariſh, thenheritanc of the name of Prodhom by Marg'et, on of the ſiſters & heires of Thomas Prodhom, in the middle of the raigne of Kinge Edw. 3, brought this land unto Nicas Whitinge her huſband, in wch name it contynewed divers diſcents, & by the daughters of John Whitinge it was transferred in the famylies of Walrond, Keynes, the heires of Robert Fitz-James & Aſhford; & nowe Henry Aſhford, eſquier, hath the whole." *Sir W. Pole*, p. 181.

¶ "*Tale* takes its name from a little river which runneth under it. It was the ancient inheritance of de la Pomeray of Bury, & by Joceleyn de la Pomeray given to the abbey of Ford—which grant was confirmed by the de la Pomerays of Bury. After the diſſolution of the abbey, it was purchaſed by Goodwyn, and by the heirs general ſold to Henry Saunder, from whom and his ſon, Hugh Pyne, eſq. purchaſed it." *Sir W. Pole.*

‖‖ "*Azure a chevron between three lions' heads erazed, or*—is the coat-armour borne by Thomas Wyndham of Tale in Devon, eſq. one of the grooms of his Majeſty's bed-chamber, third ſon of Sir Edmund Wyndham of Cat-hanger in Somerſet, knt. marſhal of his Majeſty's moſt hon. houſhold, and lineally deſcended from the ancient family of Wyndhams of Crown-Thorp in Norfolk." *Guillim*, p. 186.

At

On the left-ſide of the chancel is a very handſome monument of black and white marble, to the memory of Mrs. Dorothy Goſwell, and the Rev. Mr. Terry her ſon; of whom there are two ſculptured repreſentations, with a cherub behind each figure. The cherub attendant on the lady, leans in a penſive attitude, weeping—the other points chearfully to the ſkies. The inſcription is as follows:

This monument is erected to the memory of Mrs. Dorothy Goſwell, late of the city of Exeter, widow, patroneſs of this place, who by her laſt will bequeathed a ſet of communion-plate for the uſe of this church; as alſo a benefaction to the poor, and likewiſe ſeveral benefactions to the poor of Exeter; whoſe exemplary piety and charity cauſed her to be generally and very juſtly eſteemed by all that knew her. She departed this life the 10th day of March, 1745, in the 66th year of her age, and was interred in a vault underneath. Alſo in memory of the Rev. Mr. Timothy Terry, vicar of this pariſh, ſon of the aboveſaid Mrs. Goſwell, who by his laſt will gave twenty pounds to beautify the chancel of this church. He departed this life the 16th day of April, 1736, in the 30th year of his age, and was interred in the ſame vault.

On the right-ſide of the chancel we have this inſcription in gilt letters:

The altarpiece was erected and painted, and the floor laid, at the charge of the Rev. Mr. Timothy Terry, late vicar of Pehembury, 1736.

Firſt-fruits of Pehembury, 18l. 4s. 2d.—yearly tenths 1l. 16s. 5d.—patron, Timothy Terry Jackſon,* clerk, who, on his own petition, ſucceeded the Rev. John Lee in the vicarage. The vicarage-houſe, at ſome diſtance from the church, is an old building.

† TALATON, in Domeſday *Taletone*, ſignifies the *town on the Tale.*‡ "It is the only adopted iſſue of the river Tale,"§ or *Tala*, which is the eaſtern‖ boundary of the pariſh, for the whole extent of it. The ſource of the Tale is in Broadhembury juſt above Grange, on the Blackdown-hills. Paſſing by Grange, this river runs by Talewater and Eſcot to Fairmile, thence by Taleford and Cadhay, and falls into the Otter juſt below Cadhay-bridge. In Talaton is excellent paſture-land: nor are foreſt-trees wanting, to give richneſs to the landſkape. About two thouſand pounds a-year is judged to be the value of this pariſh. The church-town and Larkbeare village conſiſt of neat houſes. There is a peculiar trimneſs in ſome of the cottages; the front walls of which are overſpread with vines. And, on the inſide, there is a correſponding neatneſs; which is far otherwiſe with many of our Devonſhire hamlets. As we paſs through a village, we are often pleaſed at the appearance of the plain cob-wall, the ſtraw-roof, the diamond-pane, and flowers and herbs on each ſide of a porch hung with jeſſamine. But, ſhould we enter the cottage, our expectations would

* "*Paybemburie* V. Abb. Ford. Propr. Jocoſus Terry, 1665. Dorothy Goſwell, widow. 1731, 1736, 1742. Samuel Walker, eſq. p. h. v. 1750. Nicholas Lee, eſq. p. h. v. 1756." *Bacon.*——"The parſonage is Mr. Arthur Pine's, purchaſed by Hugh Pine, eſquier, his father. The vicarage was purchaſed from the heires of Godwyn by Foſter, the then vicar thereof; in the King's books valewed 21l. 17s. 3d." *Sir W. Pole*, p. 181.

† "Talaton, in the hundred of *Harridge*," ſays Sir W. Pole.—This is *High-ridge*.

‡ *Tale* ſeems to be an original word, and properly ſignifies *water iſſuing from the end of a lake.*

§ Riſdon.

‖ The Tale from the upper end of Sir G. Yonge's grounds down to Fairmile-bridge is the boundary of the two pariſhes of Talaton and Ottery-St. Mary.

be generally diſappointed. *"Talaton, in the hundred of Hayridge, was many deſcents in the family of Peverell of Samford, the laſt of whom, Thomas Peverell, dying without iſſue, the inheritance came to his three ſiſters, Joan, wife of Sir John deWrokeſhall; Margaret, wife of Sir Ellis Cottell; and Dionyſia, wife of Sir John de la River. John Denband held this manor in the time of Edw. the 3d; and John Brigham, in that of Rich. the 2d. Sir Henry Percehay, knt. held the one moiety, and Sir John Hill, the other: and, in the beginning of the reign of Henry the 4th, the ſaid Sir John, with Matilda his wife, the widow of Percehay, held the whole manor." The lineal heir male of Hill held the one moiety, until Maurice Hill ſold his moiety to Thomas Francis, eldeſt ſon of John Francis of Combflory, eſq. The other moiety, after the death of Will. Pearcehay, grandchild of Sir Henry Pearcehay, fell in partition unto Alice, wife of Nicholas Heale—from whom it is deſcended (ſays Sir W. Pole) unto Wm. Francis of Combflory, eſq. now lord of the whole manor—the one moiety from his father, the other from his mother. The manor of Talaton was divided, and called Talaton-Hill and Talaton-Franceis, from thoſe two families: afterwards, one moiety, with the patronage of the living, came to Chicheſter, and (by marriage) to Harward of Hayne—ſince which both moieties have been purchaſed by Yonge of Eſcot.† And the manor of Talaton belongs, at preſent, to the right hon. Sir George Yonge, bart. "In *Tallytowne* (ſays Weſtcote) ſtand fower poore coats or cots (in tymes paſt cottages) tenements diſtinguiſhed by the fower chief poynts of the compaſſe, *Eaſtcott*, *Weſtcott*, *Northcott*, *Southcott*, and ſo ſeated from the church ſtanding as center. All of which in former tymes were inhabited by ſome of the ſame denomination, though all now altered. They were all poor cottagers, of whom one gave me this meter, which, tho' yt ſeem old, ſavours not of antiquitie, but howſoever 'tis true.

Of borrle coats yclept they were,
That vorſt this name ytaked;
'Tis lick ſooth vor they were erſt
Than pallaces ymaked.

Of the now poſſeſſors I know only the Lord of Southcott, who hath beautified yt with a howſe far beyond a cottage. It is now the ſeat of the chiefeſt and moſt accompliſhed treaſurers of the choice antiquities of this countye. And yf yt had pleaſed him alſo to have byn the illuſtrator, the worthe of the natives of this province, and his own ſufficiencye, would have byn the more vulgarly expreſſed and known the one for the other. But he is ſeriouſly employed in matters of more importance, and much more neceſſarye. Yet yf wee ſhall meet him at his chiefeſt reſidence and at convenient leiſure, wee will intreat him to vouchſafe us ſome dyrections for our travell the remaynder of this journey, for our better proceeding; and he is ſo generous, affable, and cour-

* Sir W. Pole. † The one moiety of the manor of Talaton was purchaſed by Sir William Yonge about the year 1750, of the heirs of Blanch Harris: the other moiety, with the advowſon of the rectory, and divers other lands, was purchaſed by Sir George Yonge in 1770, of John Harward, eſq. of Hayne, into whoſe family it came from the Chicheſters, in 1670.

teous,



Drawn & Engraved by T. L. Rowe.

E S C [illegible] O T E.

To the Revd Sr Geo. Grey Bart [illegible] to whom this Plate is Inscribed

teous, ſo reſpecting to all lovers of antiquities, that he can deny them nothing they demand—yea he holds yt a favour done to himſelf that they will be beholdinge unto him." Let the "Lord of Southcott" ſpeak for himſelf. "*Southcote* (ſays Sir W. Pole) or *Engliſhhays*, the firſt name from the ſituation, the ſecond from the inhabitant, was, many deſcents, in the name of Engliſh, called in ancient deeds *Anglicus*. This name was extinct about Henry the 4th." "Southcote (ſays Sir W. Pole) came to Thomas Credy as next heir general; and by Alice, daughter of his ſon Walter Credy, wife of John Brimmer, it came unto Anne, wife of Reginald Michell, whoſe great grandchild William, hath ſold it unto me." Southcote is now in the poſſeſſion of Sir George Yonge, bart. to whom it came by exchange with Sir John William de la Pole, bart. *Eſtcote*, according to Riſdon, was poſſeſt by the family of Chalons; and, by the heirs general of St. Albin, Dennis, and Bonville of Combraleigh, fell to the portions of Forteſcue and Laider, who married two of Bonville's daughters. In Riſdon's time it was, by alienation, the dwelling of Mr. Channon. *Eſtcote* (ſays Sir W. Pole) derived its name from its ſituation. Lucia, the lady thereof, ſtyled *Domina Lucia de Eſcote*, a widow, dwelled in this place 1249, and was ſucceeded by Baldwyn de Leſhe her ſon. This land was afterwards poſſeſt by the family of Beauchamp of Ryme; and, after the death of Thomas Beauchamp, fell to the iſſue of his two ſiſters, Joan, wife of Sir Robt. Challons, and Elizabeth firſt married to Richard Branſcombe, and afterwards to William Forteſcue. Richard Channon bought both their parts—of the heir of Forteſcue the one moiety, and from Carwithan (who had Challons part) the other moiety." The laſt heireſs of Channon married Melchizedeck Alford, whoſe only deſcendant joined with Alford in ſelling Eſcot to Sir Walter Yonge, bart. 1680.* The houſe was rebuilt by Sir Walter Yonge, bart. and it is now the ſeat of his grandſon, the right hon. Sir Geo. Yonge, bart. ſecretary at war, and knight of the Bath.† Many of the rooms in this houſe are ornamented by fine old family portraits.

* "*Talaton*—March 10th, 1680, 33 Car. 2. Bargain and ſale from Melchiſadeith Alford and Elizabeth his wife (ſole daughter of Rich. Channon, deceaſed) Margaret Alford and Elizabeth Alford, daughters and heires of the ſaid Melchiſadeith Alford by the ſaid Elizabeth his wife to Sir Walter Yonge of Colyton, bart. *in fee of Eſcott* barton and Clapperntale with the Rowdons of the lower Houſe or Chandlers, of Opedown and Brookſdown—conſideration money 3450l. March 15th, 1680, 33d Charles 2. Conveyance from Gregory Alford to Rich. Duke, eſq. in truſt for Sir Walter Yonge, bart. of his right and title to the aforeſaid premiſes in fee for ever." *Sir G. Yonge's papers.*

† Sir Geo. Yonge has himſelf favoured me with the following account of his ſeat and family. "With regard to the building of Eſcot-houſe, it was begun by my grandfather, Sir Walter Yonge, I think about the year 1680, and was not quite finiſhed till after the revolution. Some of the workmen employed in the building, left their work and joined the Duke of Monmouth; and being taken at the battle of Sedgmoor, Judge Jefferies ordered them to be executed at a croſs-way, about a mile from hence, as a ſpecimen of his good will, or rather of his ſuſpicions of my grandfather The eſtate of Eſcot did belong to the houſe of *Chalons*, I believe a Norman-family, by a grant of Edward the Confeſſor, as I conceive. I do not know by what deſcents it came to the houſe of *Channon* or *Chanon*, unleſs, indeed, as I ſuſpect, the houſe of *Chalon*, as mentioned in Sir William Pole, be not a miſtake for *Chanon*, which is alſo a very ancient French name; and is the old name ſtill exiſting in this pariſh, mentioned in Domeſday. If my conjecture be right, it continued in the family of *Channon* or *Chanon* till the laſt heireſs married to one Alford, who joined with his wife and two only daughters, in the conveyance of it to Sir Walter Yonge, March 10th, 1680; whoſe father, then juſt dead, had actually begun to build a ſeat at the ancient manſion of Mohuns Ottery, in the pariſh of Luppit, near Honiton: but Sir Walter Yonge taking a liking to the ſituation of Eſcot, purchaſed it, and immediately began to build the preſent ſeat. The houſe conſiſts of a hall, 40 feet by 27, and a principal ſtaircaſe, 36 feet by 24: this forms the centre part of the houſe. The ſides are diſpoſed—on the weſt-ſide, into a ſmall back ſtaircaſe, which communicates from the kitchen and offices up to the atticks, paſſing by the private family apartment, a ſmall dreſſing-room, 16 feet by 14; a library, 22 feet by 20; an eating-room, 28 feet by 22; a chapel, 22 feet by 14; a ſmall pantry, and a common back ſtaircaſe—on the eaſt-ſide—a ſmall anti-drawing-room, 22 feet by 16; a principal drawing-room, 30 feet by 22; a principal bed-chamber, 22 feet by 20; and a dreſſing-room, 22 feet by 16. The whole of this floor is 16 feet high. The chamber-floor is divided into a long gallery, opening into the principal ſtaircaſe, and communicating with all the bed-chambers, which conſiſt of three compleat apartments or bed-chambers and dreſſing-rooms; each bed-chamber 20 feet ſquare, and each dreſſing-room 20 feet by 16; a library, 30 feet by 16; a dreſſing-room, 30 feet by 16; a bed-chamber, 22 feet by 20; and a ſmall china-room, 16 feet by 14. All this floor is 14 feet high. The atticks are divided into 16 rooms of different ſizes, with a cupola in the centre,

portraits. The folding-doors of the dining-room open into the orangery, which is ſheltered by a luxuriant ſcreen of laurel, that grows wonderfully thick and high. Thence a fine gravel walk, that winds amidſt a variety of ſhrubs, conducts us, by a gentle aſcent, to the aviary. And we find ourſelves on an eminence, overlooking the orangery, and enjoying a full proſpect of the rich-planted hills around us, without being ſenſible of the ſlighteſt acclivity in the grounds we had paſſed. If the water, at preſent a formal pond in front of the houſe, were to break through its boundaries, and to float the vale, its unreſtrained wanderings would add greatly to the beauty of the place. Behind the houſe is a noble rookery. Perhaps there are no plantations in Devonſhire ſo ſtrong and luxuriant as thoſe at Eſcot. The firs, as well as the foreſt trees, are very large, tall, and branching. The growth of theſe trees has been remarked to be very rapid, as ſoon as their roots have ſpread through the red loamy ſubſtratum.--*Larkbeare*, anciently *Leverkbeare*, lying ſome part inWhimple, but moſt part in Talaton, continued, many deſcents, in the name of Pipard; of which family Sir Wm. Pipard, knt. left iſſue two daughters, Margaret, married to Gerard Liſle, and Maude to Sir Oſbert Hamley: by Liſle and Barſley this inheritance came to the Earl of Warwick. Sir W. Pole calls Liſle, del Ilſey, and ſays it was, in his time, the land of Gideon Haydon, eſq. Haydon ſold Larkbeare to Richard Stone, eſq. who married Catharine, the daughter of Sturt, eſq. by whom he had iſſue an only child, who is married to the Rev. Thomas Clack, uncle to Lord Courtenay. And Mr. Clack, in right of his wife, is the preſent poſſeſſor of Larkbeare, a very fertile eſtate, with ſome good timber trees. The manor of Larkbeare is worth upwards four hundred a-year. On the premiſes is an old brick-houſe, apparently ſtrong and roomy.

The church is dedicated to St. James. It is in a low ſituation; a ſmall Gothic fabric covered with lead. The tower has ſeveral niches in it, filled with images that remain entire. The inſide is neat. There are ſteps that lead from the ſouth-aiſle to the rood-loft. In the ſcreen-work there is a cumbrous richneſs. In the chancel are ſeveral inſcriptions—one,

To the memmarie of John Leache, bachaler of davenitie, and chanſſeler of the chaththedrel cherche of Exon, and perſone of this parriſh.

centre, and a gallery round it, communicating to the rooms. The offices are all under the houſe, and are all of ſtone, arched; and are 15 feet high: the kitchen is very ſpacious, being the ſize of the great hall above mentioned. The cellars are equally ſo; and beſides larders, ſkullery, &c. the butler's room is 20 feet ſquare; the houſekeeper's the ſame; and there is a ſervants' hall 28 feet by 22, and an outer hall 22 feet by 16. Adjoining to this, but out of doors, are other offices, ſuch as coal-cellar, bake-houſe, dairy, waſh-houſe, brew-houſe, laundry, and other conveniences. The whole houſe is of brick, with ſome few ſtone ornaments; and forms an oblong ſquare 90 feet by 80. The family reſidences were, *Axminſter*, the houſe then called *the Caſtle*, ſince become a public houſe, bearing that ſign, and now a warehouſe; *Stedcombe* ſold to the Hallets; *Sidbury*; *Colyton* at the great houſe, an old manſion there, lately conveyed to Sir J. W. de la Pole; *Mohuns-Ottery* manſion in Luppit; and laſt, *Eſcot*." ‡

‡ The arms of Yonge—"*On a bend cottiſed ſable, three griffins' heads eraſed, or*, did belong to the following pedigree, which begins thus: Walter Young of Baſſingbourn in the county of Berks, came into Devonſhire in the time of Henry the 7th, and died in the 4th year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, after having married Alice, daughter of Wolbone, and by her had iſſue one ſon John, and five daughters, viz. Johanna, wife of John Birch, after of Roger Hayman; Florence, wife of John Pitt, ſecond daughter; Julian, wife of John Bratt, third daughter; Johanna, wife of Roger Samford, fourth daughter; and the fifth daughter was wife of Sander Young. John Young of Axminſter, in the county of Devon, ſon and heir of the above-named Walter, took to wife Johanna, daughter of John Cottington, who bare him three ſons and three daughters; viz. Walter Young, eldeſt ſon, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Allen; John Young, ſecond ſon; Robert Young, third ſon, who married Anne, daughter of Haſſard. The daughters were Anne, Margery, and Hellena. John Young of Colliton, in the county of Devon, ſecond ſon of John of Axminſter aforeſaid, married Alice, daughter of Stere, and had iſſue two ſons and five daughters, viz. John, who died without iſſue, and Walter Young. The daughters were Johanna, wife of Richard Mullack; Alice, wife of Humphry Cockeram, ſecond daughter. Anne, wife of Robert Hill of Taunton, third daughter; Jane, wife of William Hill of Ponford, fourth daughter; and Mary, wife of William Frye of Yartye, fifth daughter. Walter Young, ſon of John (and Alice his wife) of Colliton, was of Hiltons in the county of Devon, and living in 1620. He married Jane, daughter and coheir of John Periam of Exeter, by whom he had iſſue John, ſon and heir, aged 17, in 1620, who married Elizabeth, daughter of William Stroude of Newenham, in the county of Devon, about the 25th of February, 1621; and Walter, ſecond ſon, aged 12; alſo Jane, daughter, aged 14, *anno prædicto*. Theſe arms were granted by Robert Cook Clarencieux in the year 1583, and 23d year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth." *Guillim*, Edit. 1724, p. 268.—"Yonge, (Cullitone in Devonſhire) *erm. on a bend cotiſed ſa. three griffins' heads eraſed or.* Creſt, *a boar's head wert, armed and briſtled or.*" Edmondſon. *Fortiter et prudenter*—Sir George Yonge's motto.

If

If ever vertues all in one were found
Of all, this one doth yielde that rare compound
Humble wiſe grave lovinge ſoule-curing Leache
Not only taught to live, but liv'd to teache.
Leache was a lampe burninge and ſhininge bright
Emptinge himſelff to lend the world his light.
All-eating Death determining to end it,
Caught of mortality, and ſo did mend it.
Himſelf doth nowe himſelf ſurpaſſe bye farr
Earth loſt a lamp, Heaven finds a glorious ſtarr.

They that turn many to righteouſneſs, ſhall ſhine as the ſtars for ever. David. 1613.

Another inſcription:

En tibi viator ſubtus habes reconditum in totum quod mortale fuit Caroli Harward juvenis (ſi quis alius memorandi) is patrem habuit Carolum Eccleſiæ hujus rectorem venerandum, matrem vero Katharinam ab antiqua Prideauxiorum de Netherton (in vicinia hac) familia oriundam, filius natu unicus nec minus natura ingenioque ſingularis a prima uſque pueritia, tam veſtitus quam corporis nitore non vulgari necnon indole ſuaviſſima ſpectabilis, grandior jam factus mira erga parentes pietate et obſequio adeoque ſpei feliciſſimæ tum deinde ex ephebis excedens atque Danmonios ſuos apud Exonienſes petens omnibus quibuſcunque cariſſimus forma præter ceteros honeſta geſtu animoque liberali decore comitate modeſtia morum item innocentia nulla non denique virtute cohoneſtatus. Variolæ tandem (heu nimium juventuti inimicæ!) inſecutæ prehendunt prehenſumque opprimunt. Annos natus novendecem et quod amplius eſt (purificata virgine Chriſtumque in templo ſiſtente) purus ipſe Chriſti ſanguine ſeſe coram Deo ſiſtebat anno poſt ſalutem humanam M.D.CC.XVIII. Mireris licet viator æquare haud licebit.

There is another, on a black marble table, to the memory of Mrs. Katharine Bradford, widow of the Rev. George Bradford, and daughter of the Rev. Charles Harward, both rectors of this pariſh. She departed this life April 27th, 1785, an. æt. 83.—Upon an average there are annually about twelve baptiſms to eight burials. Firſt-fruits of Talaton 32l. 3s. 1½d.—yearly tenths, 3l. 4s. 3¾d. Patron, Sir George Yonge, bart.—rector, Rev. Palk Welland. In Sir W. Pole's time, William Francis, eſq. was the patron of Talaton.* The preſent incumbent ſucceeded Dr. Harward, who ſucceeded Mr. Bradford, who ſucceeded Mr. Harward. The parſonage-houſe is a very neat convenient building; the greater part of which has been lately erected by the preſent incumbent. It commands a very extenſive and variegated proſpect. In a clear day Haytor-rock is plainly ſeen, though thirty miles diſtant: and the city of Exeter, when illumined by the ſun, is a moſt beautiful object, from the windows of the parſonage.

The Otter waſhes the pariſh of BUCKEREL or *Bokerel*, to the ſouth. This word may be deduced from *beau* or † *bo*, *pecuaria vaccarum*, *ker*, *cervus*, and *ael*, *ſupercilium;* and may ſignify, *ſupercilium montis juxta quod pecuaria vaccarum eſt, vel cervorum grex.* There is a ridge of hills running through the middle of this pariſh, exactly reſembling an eyelid. And, what alſo favours this conjecture, the greateſt part of the pariſh is peculiarly fitted for a dairy: and here was in former

* "Talaton—R. Richard Harward, 1680. George Harward, gent. 1731. Nutcombe Quicke, clerk, p. h. v. 1762. Robert Palk, eſq. p. h. v. 1784." *Bacon.*

† See the word *bovium* in Baxter's gloſſary.

times a noted park; of which Deer-park is ſuppoſed to have been the ancient lodge. It is to be obſerved, too, that the deeds of Matthew de *Buckington* were ſealed with a *deer's head*, as his proper arms. Buckerel muſt either come from the *bucks* or deer, or elſe from the tenure of *bocland*; according to which two derivations, all the places called *Buckland* are to be ſettled. A rill paſſes by *Godford*-croſs in Buckerel called the Wolf. It riſes under Wolford-church.

Buckerel was the ancient inheritance of the Pomeroys, of Bury. In King John's time, it was given by Sir Henry Pomeroy to Sir Geoffery his ſecond ſon; from whom it came to Beachampe of Rime, who was married to Challons; from whom it deſcended to Bonville; by whoſe two daughters, married to Fulford, and Gwyn of Ford-abbey, this manor became the land of thoſe families.† "In 1772, according to Chapple, the Fulfords had ſold their moiety of the manor to Richard Croſs, eſq. and the other ſtill remained with the Gwyns."‡ Below Honiton lies *Warrinſton*, in this pariſh; through which lay the Roman road from Blackbury to Hembury-ford. Warrinſton may be derived from the Britiſh words *uar rhyn tun—oppidum ad naſum fluminis*—it being very remarkable, that the ridge of hills running through Buckerel pariſh terminates above this village in the ſhape of a man's noſe. "Some part of both the§ *Weringstons* lyeth in Buckerell, and in the hundred of Hemyocke—which are alſo called *Raplingshays*. At Weringſton dwelt Sir Robert Toliro, knt. in the days of Edw. 1ſt. The manor of Weringſton belonged to the abbey of Dunkeſwell, and was granted at the diſſolution to John Drake," and afterwards, in 1611, to Robert Henley, eſq. whoſe deſcendant Henry Henley, diſmembered the manor, and granted the royalty of it, with the manerial right, to Thomas Courtenay, gent. who conveyed it to Robert Gidley, gent. its preſent poſſeſſor.‖ *Cockenhays*, in this pariſh, ſometime the land of Prodham, deſcended to Whiting, and ſo to the heirs general—but "now (ſays Sir W. Pole) Henry Aſhford, eſq. hath the whole from the reſt of the coheirs." At Cockenhays is a well-built brick-houſe, pleaſantly ſituated, the ſeat of the late Admiral Graves—now called Hembury-ford.* ‖‖ "*Colehays*, in Buckerell, was firſt granted by Pomeroy to one *Cole* his cook, and continued diverſe deſcents in the name of *Cole*, and at

† "*Thomas Beachampe de Rime conceſſit Tho. de Wellington & Johannæ Bolworthy manerium ſuum de Bokerell & Duleſcombe except. terr. & tenem. quæ Henricus Terrell tenet. Teſte Joh. Flint, Joh. Gray, Jo. Wadham. Dat. 41 Edw. III.* Of this place, a tribe took denomination; out of which iſſued Andrew Bokerell, lord mayor of the city of London in 1231, and choſen ſeven years ſucceſſively—whoſe arms allude to his name; and out of this family, iſſued Roger Bokerell, one of the twelve knights who aſſiſted Robert Fitz-Hamon in the conqueſt of Glamorganſhire." *Riſdon.* "Bokerell, in the hundred of Hemioke, was firſt the land of De la Pomeray, of Biry; & in Kinge John's tyme given unto Sr Galfride De la Pomeray, a youngr ſonne, from whom it deſcended ſucceſſively unto Henry De la Pomeray, of Buckerell, John, & John; and after it became thenheritanc of the famyly of Challons, from whence it deſtended by Dennys & Bonvill unto Fulford. Willm Frances, of Combflory, eſquier, hath a little mannor in Buckerell, deſcended unto him from his anceſtors." *Sir W. Pole*, p. 200.

‡ "The *Croſſes* and *Gwynes* (ſays a correſpondent) are no longer here: nor are there any inhabitants but farmers in this pariſh." *Letter to the Author in* 1791. § Sir W. Pole.

‖ "The manor called *Warrinſton* or *Weringſton* was diſmembered by Henry Henley, eſq. It belonged to Dunkeſwell abbey. At the diſſolution, King Henry 8th granted it to John Drake, merchant, and Margaret his wife. It afterwards came to Thomas Raymond, gent. then, in 1571, to Thomas May, merchant, by purchaſe with the queen's licence. In 1611, it came to Robert Henley, eſq. and Henry Henley, gent. his ſon, by purchaſe with the king's licence. In this family it remained till about the year 1727, when the manor was diſmembered by Henry Henley, eſq. a deſcendant of that family. But Mr. Henley, (together with the fee of a tenement called Kirkham, a part of the manor) granted the royalty of the ſaid manor, and its various appendages, to Thomas Courtenay, gent. This is now (ſays Chapple) the property of Robert Gidley."

* "*Cockenhayes* was purchaſed by Vice-Admiral Graves, about 1750, and now belongs to his nephew. It lies directly under *Hembury-fort*; the road leading to which is a Roman road, and is called, as ſuch, *Cockenhay-ſtreet*. Admiral Graves did not build the houſe at Cockenhay, but repaired and enlarged it." *Letter to the Author.* ‖‖ Sir W. Pole.

length

length became the inheritance of Peck. John Peck ſold it to Walter Yonge, eſq." The ancient manſion of *Colehayes* is now a farm-houſe. ‡ *Deerpark*, in this pariſh, was formerly a chace: and, after the conqueſt, Matthew *de Buckington* held lands here; the creſt of whoſe arms was a *buck*—whence, and from the *rill* of water, the pariſh, probably, took the name of *Buck-a-rill* or Buckerel. *Hoke-deers* is ſaid to have been the ancient name of Deerpark. Here was a good barton-houſe, before the preſent manſion, which was built by Nicholas Fry, eſq. His grandſon, Henry Fry, eſq. who reſided at Deerpark, deviſed it to his widow. §

The church of Buckerel is ſaid to be dedicated to St. Mary. ‖ Buckerel, in the King's books, 10l. 2½d.—certified value 31l. prop. and patrons, Dean and Chapter of Exeter—vicar, Richard Hole. ¶

Below Buckerel, at the head of the little river Vine, which falls into the Otter, lies FENYTON, in Domeſday, *Finetone*. It ſeems to be a compoſition of *pen y tun, villa ad caput aquæ*. It is commonly ſuppoſed to derive its name from the *Vine*, which runs near the church; as it is often called *Viniton* in ancient records. There are ſome who would reſolve the word either into *Fenny-Town* or *Vean-Town:* but there are no *fens* in this pariſh, nor any *great* town, by way of oppoſition to a *little* town. Fenyton great bridge, in the pariſhes of Fenyton and Gittiſham, is of two arches, upon the river Otter.** It is built with quarry-ſtone. And middle-bridge and chapel or weſtermoſt-bridge, have each one arch, on the ſame river. There is, alſo, a bridge on the Vine, built, but a ſhort time ſince, of ſtone and brick. There is a pretty conſiderable village in this pariſh, called Cuſcombe. Fenyton was poſſeſt by the family of Malherbe in the reign of Henry the 2d, when William Malherbe flouriſhed here. §§ The Malherbes of Winton-Malherb were a very ancient family. They ſettled here ſoon after the conqueſt: and about thirteen generations flouriſhed at this place. †† The laſt Malherbe of this line had iſſue Joan, married to Richard Ferrers, and afterwards to Sir John Kirkham. By Richard Ferrers ſhe had iſſue Martin, who died without iſſue, and Margaret, wife of Thomas Kirkham, ſon of the ſaid Sir John Kirkham. By Thomas Kirkham, the ſaid Margaret had iſſue George and James (from whom iſſued Margaret, wife of William Weſtifer). George Kirkham conveyed Fenyton (and his other lands) to William Kirkham, his half brother: and the ſaid William conveyed it to Sir George Cary of Cockington, who conveyed the ſame to George Cary, his brother's ſon, now lord thereof. ‡‡ In 1693, Charles Kelland of Painsford, eſq. purchaſed this manor with the rectory, for the ſum of ten thouſand pounds, of Henry Troſſe of Yendecott, eſq. and Walter Troſſe of Shobrooke. Mr.

‡ Deer (the river) probably from *Deura* Corniſh—(*Dwr* Britiſh) *water*.

§ "At Deerpark, the family of the Frys, is extinct. The preſent poſſeſſor is the laſt widow of the family; after whoſe death, it will probably change hands. It is a pleaſant ſituation in the vale of the Otter." *Letter to the Author in* 1791.

‖ Rather, perhaps, to St. Giles, as the revel is held on the firſt Sunday in September. ¶ Theſ. Eccleſ.

** "Here the Otter forms a ſweet winding canal, where we paſs a very pictoreſque ſcene of cots and ivy-mantled bridges. At this decayed village, (Veniton) we met numbers of market people with paniers, crooks, and gambadoes." *Shaw.*

§§ Prince. †† Their arms were, *or a chevr. gules between three nettle-leaves vert.*

‡‡ "*Fennyton* paſſed in our tyme (ſays Weſtcote) to Carye from Kirkhawe, whoes predeceſſors had yt by the daughter & heyre of Malherbe, with which name his coat armour conſorted rightly. *Or, a chevron between three nettle-leaves, vert.*"

Kelland

Kelland left three daughters coheireſſes; one of whom was married to Courtenay; another to Northcote; and the third to Evelyn. Thus the manor became ſubdivided. In 1773, the manor belonged to Lord Corke, Pointz, James Stuart Fulk, and Evelyn, who were alſo patrons of the church, and had the alternate preſentation to it. It hath ſince been ſold in parts: and one third has been purchaſed by Sir Geo. Yonge of Eſcot, in truſt for his ſiſter Charlotte. Near the church is an ancient building, called the manor-houſe, greatly fallen to decay. It is occupied by the tenant of the farm. † *Sherwood*, a ſmall freehold eſtate in the manor of Fenyton, was ſometime the land of Sherwood. It was purchaſed by Will. Weſtifer or Weſtafer, and is deſcended to Margaret his grandchild, by his ſon William, and wife of Wm. Drake of Yardbury, gent.

The church of Fenyton is ſaid to be dedicated to St. Andrew. But the wake or revel is always kept on the firſt Sunday in Auguſt. Firſt-fruits of this rectory are 16l. 18s. 6½d.—yearly tenths 1l. 13s. 10¾d. The patron of Fenyton, contemporary with Sir W. Pole, was Sir George Cary. The preſent patron is Haverfield—rector, Wm. Haverfield.‡ There was a chapel at Fenyton or *Vinney*-bridge, profaned by a blackſmith.§

† Sir W. Pole.

‡ Theſ. Eccleſ. "Fenyton R. Jo. Walcot, 1690. Kellond Courtenay, eſq. 1720. William Holt, eſq. 1774." *Bacon.*

§ "Not long ſince his ſon, a very promiſing young man, fell down dead in St. Mary Ottery church-yard, juſt as he came out of the church—and a greater number of people have been drowned at that water than at any other place in Devonſhire." *Chapple's MSS.*

ARCHDEACONRY OF EXETER.

DEANRY of HONITON.

IN the large deanry of Honiton, we are to ſurvey Honiton, Cottleigh, Monkton, Membury, Thorncombe, Axminſter, Kilmington, Muſbury, Uplime, Combpyne, Rowſedown, Axmouth, Seaton and Beer, Southleigh, Northleigh, Farway, Colyton, Shute, Widworthy, Offwell, Gitteſham.

HONITON, in Domeſday *Honetone—Hunitone*, has been ſpelt *Honyton, Hunniton, Hunnington*. From Upottery the river deſcends to Honiton, which (according to Camden's idea) may be derived from the Britiſh words *cwn y tun—oppidum caninæ aquæ—cwn* ſignifying *dogs*, and *y*, *water*. Moſt probably, Honiton took its name from *onnen y tun, oppidum fraxineæ aquæ, a town on an aſh river*.* This pariſh, extending about four miles from north-eaſt to ſouth-weſt, and about three miles from north-weſt to ſouth-eaſt, is bounded by Cottleigh, Offwell, Farway, Sidbury, Gitteſham, Buckerel, Awliſcombe, and Combraleigh.† The river Otter, over which are three bridges,‡ runs through the pariſh of Honiton: and a rivulet, riſing in this pariſh, falls into the Otter. Over this rivulet is one bridge, at the weſt entrance to the town. This pariſh is partly hilly and partly level. It is moſtly encloſed with hedges. The ſoil is of a reddiſh color, and is chiefly clay and marle. The arable, meadow, and paſture land is in pretty equal proportion. In the higher part of the pariſh, the land is worth about ten ſhillings an acre, in the middle, about fifteen, and in the lower part, from one to four pounds. There is but a ſmall quantity of woodland in this pariſh, which is chiefly coppice. The moſt common and the beſt thriving trees, are oak, aſh, and elm. This pariſh is not remarkable for orchards; though, in ſome places, the ſouth-ham fruit is found to thrive here, remarkably well, and to produce good cyder. In the pariſh of Honiton and its neighbourhood, the views from the turnpike-road have been remarked as extremely pictoreſque, by various travellers, from Dr. Stukeley to Mr. Shaw a late obſerver of our Devonian landſkapes. "From Chard to Honiton (ſays Dr. Stukeley) is a very bad road of ſtones and ſand over brooks, ſpring-heads, and barren downs. But, between Honiton and Exeter, the ſcene of travelling mended apace; and the fine Devonſhire proſpects entertained the eye in a manner new and beautiful: for here the hills are very long and broad; the vallies between proportional—ſo that the vaſtly-extended concavity preſented

* *Vid.* Baxter *in voce Hunnium.*

† There is a tradition, that Iſabel de Fortibus, wife of the Earl of Albemarle, and daughter of Baldwin de Ripariis, the 7th Earl of Devon, determined a controverſy between the pariſhes of Honiton, Farway, Sidbury, and Gitteſham, relative to their bounds. She being a lady of great power, rode up to the plain where the pariſhes meet; and in a little miry place threw in a *ring*, which ſhe took off her finger, and ſaid that place ſhould be the bounds of the four pariſhes: and ſo it is to this day, being called the *Ring in the Mire.*

‡ It is not certain when they were built, but they are called *Stony*, *Clapper*, and *Langford*-bridges. *Clapper-bridge*, partly in Honiton and partly in Combe-Raleigh, is chiefly built of flint ſtone. It is thrown over the Otter near the town of Honiton, conſiſting of three arches.

an immenſe landſkape of paſtures and hedgerows, diſtinct like a map of an actual ſurvey, and not beyond ken. Theſe are full of ſprings, brooks and villages, copſes and gentlemen's ſeats: and, when you have paſſed over one hill, you ſee the like repeated before you, with nature's uſual diverſity." "Proceeding (ſays the latter traveller) from Exeter to Honiton, we were preſented, within ſix miles of Honiton, with the ſweeteſt ſcene of cultivation I ever beheld. This may be called the garden of Devonſhire, not only from its own intrinſic ſuperiority, but the beauteous order in which it is diſpoſed—a fine amphitheatre of meadow and arable incloſure gradually aſcending towards the ſouth, in the higheſt cultivation, up to its natural boundary of open hills ranged in all the uniformity of a perfect wall." To the eaſt and north appears a ſimilar circular defence, but not ſo ſtrongly marked. On the great Honiton-road, for half a mile before we deſcend the hill, and to the very entrance into Honiton, the landſkape is particularly beautiful. With regard to the ſituation of the towns and villages, the market-town and borough of Honiton, lies in the northern part of the pariſh; Little-town, three quarters of a mile ſouth of Honiton; and Northcote-tything to the north-eaſt of Honiton.‡ The * town of Honiton lies on the great weſtern road from London to Exeter; ſeven miles weſt of Axminſter, and to the eaſt of Exeter, about ſixteen miles. Situated in a delightful vale upon a riſing ground on the ſouth-ſide of the Otter, it commands a fine view of the circumjacent country; which preſents to the eye a variegated extent of corn and paſture beautifully interwoven. It conſiſts principally of a broad ſtreet running from eaſt to weſt, and another (though not ſo long) from north to ſouth. And a little ſtream of tranſparent water flows through the town; with a dipping-place at almoſt every door.†—With reſpect to the manor of Honiton, Weſtcote tells us, "that Iſabella *de Ripariis* (or *de Fortibus)* gave yt (when the heyres male of that noble family fayled) to Kinge Edw. the 1ſt. But before that, in the raigne of King John, *Fulco de Brient* (or *Fulk de Breant)* held the burrough, in the right of Mable, or Margaret, his wife, daughter of Robert, Earle of Mallent, the relict of William de Vernon, Earle of Devon."

‡ The wake or pariſh feaſt is on the Monday after Michaelmas-day. The proceſſion is uſually on Holy Thurſday.

* Of Honiton Sir W. Pole ſpeaks to this purpoſe. "The town of Honiton, in the hundred of Axminſter, lieth a little advanced over the river of Ottery, which divideth it from Combraleigh. This town is near three quarters of a mile in length, lying eaſt and weſt: and, in the midſt, there is one other ſtreet towards the ſouth. It is a very pretty town, indifferently well built; and ſweetly ſeated both for corn and paſture. Its market is on Saturday, well repleniſhed with all ſuch things as the country affordeth for neceſſaries; more plentiful, indeed, in victuals and corn, than moſt other markets in the county. It is a thoroughfare town for all paſſengers, eaſt and weſt. It hath a fair kept on St. Margaret's day." And thus Weſtcote: "This towne claymes prioritie for antiquitie before many other. But for the name, yf I ſhould ſay yt was taken from the abundance of *honye* there made or found, I perſwade myſelf you would ſmyle; and yet that may not be altogeather *ſans* reaſon, in regard of the hills adjoyning, on which abundance of thyme or tyme growes, in which theſe pretye creatures are much delighted and feed moſt willingly theron, wherof the poet ſpeaks:

Crura thimo plena.
Their thighes with tyme laden were,
(For tyme he means honey there.)

But the cauſe of the name cannot eaſely be known but by conjecture, which as yt doth ſometyme deceive the imagination, ſo yt doth alſo, and as often (grounded upon probable reaſon) hytt the whyt, and expreſſe the (aymed at) veritie. It is a great thorowefare from Cornwall, Plymouth, and Exeter, to London; and for the better receipt of travellers very well furniſhed with inns." "Honiton is a conſiderable market and borough town, ſet under a lofty hill, which commands a beautiful and extenſive proſpect, and on which ſtands its church." *Gough's Camden.*

† "For its preſent condition, Honiton is indebted to that dreadful fire which reduced three parts of it to aſhes. The houſes now wear a pleaſing aſpect: and the principal ſtreet extending from eaſt to weſt, is paved in a remarkable manner; forming a ſmall canal, well ſhouldered up on each ſide with pebbles and green turf, which holds a ſtream of clear water, with a ſquare dipping-place oppoſite each door—a mark of cleanlineſs and convenience I never ſaw before." *Shaw.*

Riſdon

Riſdon informs us, that Drogo, a Saxon, held this manor before the conqueſt; but that the conqueror gave the manor and borough of Honiton to his half brother Robert, Earl of Moreton, who was ſon of Harlotta, the conqueror's mother. He was made Earl of Cornwall, likewiſe, by the conqueror, to whom ſucceeded William his ſon, who, ſiding with Robert the Norman againſt King Henry 1ſt, was taken priſoner, and loſt both his liberty and honors. Thus Honiton, together with his other lands, eſcheated to the crown: and King Henry 1ſt gave it to Richard de Redvers, whom he made Earl of Devon: and Iſabel *de Fortibus*, laſt of the family of Redvers, gave or ſold it to King Edward 1ſt; together with the Iſle of Wight. The king gave it to Sir John Knovil, for procuring for him the Iſle of Wight: but, ſome time after, Hugh Courtenay, ſecond of that name, when reſtored to the earldom of Devon, obtained the manor of Honiton, as pertaining to his earldom, or rather by purchaſe; as Hugh, ſecond Earl of Devon, gave this likewiſe to Sir Philip Courtenay his fifth ſon—which he could not have done, if it had continued part of that earldom. From this Sir Philip, fifth ſon of Hugh, ſecond of that name, Earl of Devon, the ſaid manor came to the preſent William Lord Viſcount Courtenay, deſcended in a direct line from the ſaid Sir Philip. Of the ſeveral other manors in this pariſh Lord Courtenay is lord paramount, and enjoys the great manor from which the reſt were parcelled; and has view of frank pledge, aſſize of bread and ale, and tumbrell and pillory belonging to it.—"The manor of *Batiſhorn* was granted by Iſabel, Counteſs of Devon and Albemarle, unto Sir Gilbert Knovill, knt. whoſe ſon Sir John de Knovill, had iſſue Cecily, wife of Peter Achard, who died without iſſue; Elinor, wife of John Dun; and Ann, wife of Thomas Ercedecne. This land was parted between Elinor and Ann. The ſaid Elinor had iſſue John, whoſe daughter Iſabell was married unto Gilbert Burton, whoſe ſon Henry had iſſue Margaret, wife of Thomas Powlet: and the eſtate continued in the name of Powlet unto Sir Amias Powlet, who ſold it unto Walter Younge, great grandfather unto Walter Younge of Coliton, eſq. The other moiety deſcended unto Alis, the wife of Wm. Luſcott, daughter of Thomas, and ſiſter and heir of Michael Ercedecne, who had iſſue Alis, who married unto Sir John Arundell of Lanhern: and after, it coming by deſcent unto Sir Thomas Arundell, he gave it unto Roger his youngeſt ſon, whoſe ſon Humphry Arundell was attainted in E. 6. for the Corniſh rebellion, and ſo that part eſcheated unto the crown, and was purchaſed by the ſaid Walter Younge, eſq."* His deſcendant the right hon. Sir George Yonge, bart. is the preſent lord of the manor of Batiſhorn.—About three quarters of a mile to the north-eaſt of the town, is *Northcote-houſe*, on the manor of Northcote. Northcote, in King Stephen's time, ſays Sir W. Pole, was given by Baldwin de Redvers, Earl of Devon, lord of the whole pariſh, to the priory of Bramere, in Hampſhire.

* Sir W. Pole.—*Honiton* pariſh. Manor of Battiſhorn, Arundell, and Pawlett. 3 of Edw. 6th, attainder of Humphry Arundell. 4th of Edw. 6th, letters patent and grant of the manor of Batiſhorn, &c. late the property of Humphry Arundel to Sir Gawen Carew, (5th March.) 4th of Edw. 6th, (16 Dec.) bargain and ſale from Sir Gawen Carew to Sir Walter Yonge and John Yonge of the manor of Batiſhorn, Arundel, &c." *Sir George Yonge's papers.*——The manor of Batiſhorn contains 597 acres—let at the yearly rent of 53ol.

After

After the diſſolution of the abbies, this manor came by purchaſe to Minify, from Minify to Pearce, and from Pearce to Blagdon. Northcote-houſe is at preſent the reſidence of John Blagdon, eſq. The houſe is a large irregular building, having been erected at different times, and enlarged as the family increaſed. It is much concealed from view by the adjacent gardens, orchards, and offices. Its ſituation is pleaſant and warm, being ſcreened from all the cold winds. Dumpton-hill, in the pariſh of Luppit, ſeems to riſe ſuddenly behind the houſe, giving it a romantic and pictoreſque appearance. About 150 yards from the front of the houſe, was a hamlet, conſiſting of ſeveral houſes and cottages, leaſed on the manor of Northcote, but of which, at preſent, hardly any veſtiges remain. Northcote is an ancient and independent manor, of conſiderable extent, and in a ring fence: it is a tything of itſelf; and, near the houſe is a pound for ſtray cattle, maintained by the lord of the manor.*—Here, alſo, a ſmall reputed manor was poſſeſt by the Drakes of Aſh, to which family it came by purchaſe from the Aſhfords of Aſhford-court. Sir John Drake, bart. of Aſh, ſold this manor to Wm. Gill, eſq. of Honiton; which, at his deceaſe, became the inheritance of Suſannah Duke, widow, the daughter and heireſs of William Gill.—There are no manſion-houſes on any of the manors, except Northcote-houſe, belonging to the manor of Northcote.—The tenures in this pariſh are leaſes for 99 years, determinable on three lives.—Riſdon and Sir W. Pole mention ſeveral families of diſtinction in the town and pariſh of Honiton. "In this place dwe't divers gentlemen of note; ſome of whoſe poſterity have retained their poſſeſſions unto theſe our days, from whom Aſhford (whoſe name has already occurred) Matesford, and Yeard are deſcended. John Huddefield, grandſire unto Sir Wm. Huddefield, (from whom Carew and Poyntz of Glouceſterſhire are deſcended) dwelt here in the time of King Edward III. John *Tacke*, or *Tace*, a man learned in the laws, lived here; whoſe only daughter was the firſt wife of Baldwin Mallet, ſolicitor unto King Henry VIII. who left his lands unto Michael Mallet of St. Andrews, now owned by that name." Mallet's lands continued in the family, till they were purchaſed by Courtenay (the grandfather of the preſent lord) and a few of the inhabitants. "Walter Sweinthill, a man learned in the law, had his dwelling in this place in the time of Edw. 2d; and had iſſue Joan, the wife of Wm. Henton; and ſo by Somaſter and Limpenny this is come by purchaſe to Wm. Hurſt of Exeter, and from him by deſcent to Wm. Bodley, who hath ſold it to John Northcote, eſq. Thomas Pole, John his ſon, and John his grandchild, ſucceſſively held lands in Honiton in the time of E. 2. and E. 3. from whom by the heir general, I am

* John Blagdon, eſq. of Northcote, married Miſs Margaret Croſſing of Elliſhays in Combraleigh, an heireſs, *anno dom.* 1685: iſſue four children. 1ſt, John, married Miſs Serle of Hale, in Honiton, whoſe only child was the wife of Waldron, eſq. of Bovey (father of Mrs. Rolle, wife of J. Rolle, M. P.) 1715. 2d, Henry, married Rachael, daughter of Richard Gill, eſq. of Honiton. 3d, Mary, married Edward Ford of Exeter, merchant. Edward was the ſon of Thomas Ford, A. M. of Exeter, a man of learning and piety; author of a book of hymns, &c. *See Prince.* John, the brother of this Edward Ford, married Miſs Carew, daughter of Sir Thomas Carew, of Haccombe, bart. 4th, Margaret, married Maunder of Tiverton, merchant.—The iſſue of Henry: John Blagdon, eſq. of Northcote, married Ann Ford of Exeter, daughter of Edward Ford, merchant, 1730; their iſſue, John, *nat.* 1759. Ann, married to John Neale,† rector of St. Mary-port, Briſtol. Edward. Mary.—Blagdon, *az. three trefoils ſlipped ar. on a chief indented or, two annulets gu.* Edmondſon.

† "At the eaſt-end of the town, facing the new road from Axminſter, is a modern-built houſe, called Holy-ſhut Cot, the reſidence of *John Neale, clerk.* Its garden adjoins the road leading to Taunton, called Holy-ſhut-lane, from a ſpring of water of that name, about 50 yards down it. This ſpring is much reſorted to for its excellence, and is eſteemed to ſurpaſs all in its vicinity in purity." *Letter to the Author.*

deſcended



Drawn & Engraved by T. Bonner.

HONITON CHURCH.

To M.r John Feltham

This Plate is Inscribed
By his Obliged Servant
R. Polwhele



Published March 2. 1792 by R. Polwhele.

deſcended (ſays our prince of pedigrees.) This land was ſold by my anceſtor; and I have ſome ſmall portion there at this time. The two Blaincombs, the higher and the lower, in H. 3d's time, belonged unto Gilbert and Stephen de Blaincomb: the one came unto Fiſhmore, and was lately purchaſed by Sir Wm. Courtenay, lord of the manor of Honiton. Higher Blaincomb was in E. 3d's time the land of John Loterell, and continued in the name of Loterell until late years, when the father of Rich. Northcote of Honiton, purchaſed the ſame."

"This town (continues Sir W. Pole) hath two churches; the one ſtanding nearly in the midſt of the town, and the other about half a mile towards the ſouth, which is the principal church." The laſt mentioned is the only parochial church at preſent, ſituated on the great manor near the centre of the pariſh. The chapel of Allhallows ſtands nearly in the midſt of the town. As to the pariſh church, it appears from Cleaveland's hiſtory of the Courtenays, that it muſt have been of much later date than the chapel of Allhallows: for, in enumerating the ſeveral benefactions of Peter Courtenay, Biſhop of Exeter, and afterwards Biſhop of Wincheſter (which in all likelihood muſt have been between the years 1477 and 1487) Cleaveland ſays—"this prelate built the tower of the preſent church, as his father's arms, impaled with thoſe of his mother, in the tower window do ſhew."† He, likewiſe, built a good part of the church, which in his days was made from a little chapel dedicated to St. Michael, into a handſome pariſh church: and the arms of the family, *a field or, three torteauxes with a label azure of three points charged with nine plates*, are to be ſeen in the pillars of the church. And he, alſo, made a curious ſcreen, of fine workmanſhip, which is between the body of the church and the chancel. His motto was, *Quod verum tutum*. The little chapel before mentioned, was in the centre of the chancel. The two adjacent aiſles are ſuppoſed to have been built by John Takel and Joan his wife. The following inſcription on the pillars that ſupport them, confirms this opinion:

Pray for the ſouls of John Takel and Jone hys wyffe.

Near the northern pillar is a tombſtone with this inſcription:

Hic jacet Johanna Takel vidua, quæ obiit XIII° Die Julii Anno Dn^{i} 1529. Cujus Animæ parcat Deus. Amen.*

The church, ſuppoſed to have been erected about 1482, is built of ſtone, and covered with lead, ſhindles, and ſlate. In form it reſembles a croſs. It is about 78 feet in length, and 18 in breadth. The tower is a ſquare building, about 63 feet high, containing five bells. In this church is a good organ, and a beautiful altarpiece of white ſtone, erected a few years ſince by the care, and

† Theſe arms are now unfortunately loſt, the glaſs being broken and not preſerved.

* Browne Willis ſays, that the *church*, as he hath ſeen in old wills, is dedicated to St. Michael the Archangel; and that theſe wills, beſide the chapel of St. Margaret in the town, mention another of St. Thomas of Becket, which, he preſumes, has been long ſince demoliſhed. The *pariſh church* is very inconveniently ſituated. "It ſtands half a mile above the town; on the top of a tireſome hill to aſcend. The way to it, is up a ſtraggling ſtreet, branching from the middle part of the town. 'Tis no way a large building, though it has a good tower at the weſt-end, and is well adorned within by the gentry living in the pariſh, who are numerous, and have contributed towards ſetting up an organ. Several of the pariſhioners repairing to church in coaches, and others on horſeback, here are ſtables built for their convenience adjoining to the cemetery." Thus far *Br. Willis*.

partly at the expence of the late incumbent, Charles Bertie, of the noble houſe of Bertie. There is a tombſtone by the church-door, in memory of Dr. Marwood, phyſician to Queen Elizabeth, who died 18th Sept. 1617, aged 105. And there is a monument to Sir James Sheppard, knt. ſerjeant at law, and one of the burgeſſes of Honiton, who died 1730. A very old ſtone bears this inſcription, without date:

Hic jacet magiſter Johannes Rygge, quondam rector hujus eccleſiæ, & Theſaur. Crediton— ejus animæ parcat Deus. Amen.

The chapel of Allhallows in the town of Honiton, is thought to have been the ancient pariſh church. It is certain, that in the year 1524, Sir John Kirkham and Elizeus Harding, clerk, gave divers lands in Honiton and Yarcombe for the ſupport and repair of Allhallows—which ſuppoſes it to have been then a church of ſome ſtanding; and probably it was ſo, ſeveral centuries before.* The old chapel was pulled down ſome years ſince; when another on a larger plan was erected on its ſcite, and neatly finiſhed. There is a little chapel belonging to St. Margaret's hoſpital, about half a mile from the town of Honiton. In 1772, there was ſaid to be, *communibus annis*, about 48 baptiſms to 60 burials. Honiton, with † All Saints chapel—firſt-fruits 40l. 4s. 2d.—yearly tenths 4l. 5d.‡ Patr. Viſcount Courtenay—rector, Edward Honeywood—his predeceſſor Charles Bertie. In 1772, there were two Diſſenting meetings in Honiton, the Preſbyterian and the Baptiſt.

Cottleigh, in Domeſday *Cotelei*, ſignifies either *a place of cottages*, or *a woody place*, from *coet*, Britiſh, and *leigh*.§ Cottleigh is rather a ſmall pariſh. The river Coly riſes to the northward of Cottleigh, which it ſeparates from a detached part of Dorſetſhire containing Stockland and Dalwood, and becomes the boundary of this pariſh till it arrives at Wilmington village. This rivulet is called the Omber or Wombern, during its courſe through the manor of Ombernford, in this pariſh. On its leaving the manor, it takes the name of the Coly. The pariſhioners hold their annual revel on Whitſun-tueſday. Cottleigh was the land of Richard *de Rupe* or Rock; from whoſe poſterity it came to Sir Ralph le Jewe; of which name many knights lived there. The laſt Wm. Jewe's daughters were married to Yeo and Durant—from the firſt, Rolle of Heanton, and from the latter, Arundel of Trerice is deſcended.¶ Sir W. Pole, more particularly, informs us, that Cottleigh, within the hundred of Colyton, 27 K. H. 3. belonged unto Richard *de Rupe* or Roche, unto whom in the beginning of K. E. 1. Robert de Roche ſucceeded; and in the end of K. E. 1. and in K. E. 2. Sir Roger de Jewe, who had iſſue William, who had iſſue John, who had iſſue Wm. Jewe, which had iſſue Joan, wife of John Yeo of Heanton Sachville.

* That Allhallows was formerly a pariſh-church, diſtinct from St. Michael's, appears from an extract found by Dr. Lyttelton, late Biſhop of Carliſle, in one of the old books belonging to the cathedral of Exeter, wherein is inſerted this memorandum: "Advanced towards a brief for repairing the pariſh-church of Allhallows, Honiton, the ſum ....."

† "All-Saints, chapel to Honyton, ſituate in the borough." ‡ "Honyton R. Sir William Courtenay, bart. 1699, 1761. Lord Viſcount Courtenay." *Bacon.*

§ It was anciently called *Jews Cottleigh*, from *Jew*, the ancient lord of the manor, who lies interred in Cottleigh pariſh-church, according to tradition, under a handſome ſtone, with a croſs on it; but the inſcription is defaced. ¶ Riſdon.

From

From him Robert Yeo, being the 4th deſcent, had iſſue Mary, wife of Henry Rolle, whoſe ſon of Robert Rolle of Heanton aforeſaid, is lord of the one moiety, and John Arundell of Treriſe, eſq. deſcended from the other daughter of Wm. Jewe, is lord of the other moiety. The manor belongs, at preſent, to Lord Orford, from an intermarriage with the Rolle-family. *Ombernford* or *Wombernford*, where the little river Wombern runs, belonged to Jeffery de Worthiall in the reign of Henry the 3d, and John Worthiall, in the 24th year of Edw. the 1ſt, and had continued in this family, fifteen deſcents, when Riſdon wrote. "Wm. Worthiall, whoſe anceſtors have always lived there, was lately owner of it," ſays Riſdon. In Sir W. Pole's time, Wm. Worthiall had parted with a good portion of Wombernford to Mr. John Tanner, parſon of Offwell. In 1773, Wood-eſtate, where the Worthialls lived, was the property of Mr. Roger Andrews. The Worthialls ſold it to W. Fry of Yartey, eſq. who gave it to his ſon Nicholas, who gave it to his ſon Gilbert, who gave it to his ſon Gilbert, from whom it came to Ellen, the laſt Gilbert's ſiſter, whom Mr. Andrews married.

The church is ſituated on a riſing ſpot, in the midſt of a valley. It is a well-built ſtructure, of a moderate ſize. It appeared from the pariſh regiſter in 1773, that on an average, there had been eight baptiſms and burials for the laſt ten years. The firſt-fruits of Cottleigh, are 9l.—yearly tenths 18s. In Sir W. Pole's time, Mr. Wm. Collins was the patron of Cottleigh. The Rev. James Michel is the preſent patron and rector.*

MONKTON, *the town belonging to the monks*, is a member of the pariſh of Colyton. Thomas Mercey was lord of Monkton in the 12th year of Henry the 3d. Joan, the widow of Sir Wm. Bonville, held one moiety in the time of Edw. the 1ſt; but, after that, Wm. de Mohun, lord of Ottery, procured the whole; whence it came, by Carew, to the Southcotes.† In 1773, a Mr. Hall of Briſtol, was lord of the manor. Monkton is a chapelry to Colyton, though more than ſeven miles diſtant from it, to the north-weſt. It has all the privileges, however, of a ſeparate pariſh. Its chapel is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen.

MEMBURY ſignifies the *ſtony caſtle* or *barrow*.‡ There is a tything called *Birch*, to the north, belonging to Membury, and ſeparated from it by the pariſh of Yartcombe. The Yartey riſing under the Blackdown-hills, is the principal river that runs through this pariſh. *Rock*, a remarkably fine rivulet in this pariſh, iſſues from a chalkey rock adjoining to a public houſe, to which it imparts its name, and at the diſtance of about a hundred yards, drives a ſet of griſt-mills, and thence winding through the valley, and greatly fertilizing the meadows, it falls into the Yartey. Whether we are to attribute the richneſs and pecu-

* Theſ. Eccleſ. "Cottleigh R. Thomas Wolcot, 1720. James Townſhend, p. h. v. 1762." *Bacon.*

† Sir W. Pole. "At *Munkton* or *Munckſtowne*, ſays Weſtcote, a generous family of the Lentals doth inhabyt."

‡ Riſdon, with his uſual quaintneſs, ſays: "*Membury* (more properly *Maimburg*) is alſo a *member* of Axminſter, where the *maimed* men in King Athelſtane's age, after that great overthrow of the Danes, were ſent to be relieved—in which place the ruins of a caſtle yet remain. It is to be obſerved, that many places, towns, and cities, have borrowed their names of enterprizes there atchieved—for,

Whence the name
Thence commonly the fame.

The like hath been in other kingdoms, and hath ſpecially been noted in the ſcriptures, where, in Geneſis and other books, thereof often mention is made."

liarity

liarity of the Membury-cheeſe (for which this pariſh hath many years been famous) to the ſuperior fertility of the meadows, the quality of their produce, or the manner in which it is made, is a point I ſhall not attempt to diſcuſs. Maimburg (now Membury) was in the time of the Conqueror, the land of Wm. Chaver. Henry 1ſt granted both Eaſt-Membury and Weſt-Membury to Robt. de Chandos. Weſt-Membury, after this, belonged to the college of Goldcliffe; and now belongeth (ſays Sir W. Pole) to the college of Windſor. Eaſt-Membury belonged, for the moſt part, to the family of Heale, in the 8th of Edward the 2d, from whom it came by lineal deſcent to John Francis of Comb-Flory, eſq. who ſold it to Hurde. The manor of Membury belongs, at preſent, to the Dean and Canons of Windſor. "*Yartye* is in Membury, and ſtandeth under an hill from the eaſt, ſomewhat advanced above the water, from whence it borrowed its name, and gave it again unto the owners; who, by the names of William and Simon, continued their dwelling there, divers deſcents. The laſt Simon dying iſſueleſs, about the reign of King Richard II, his ſiſter brought this inheritance unto Wm. Fry, eſq. by her marriage, which hath continued ever ſince in that family. The now poſſeſſor married the daughter of John Younge, eſq. his father the daughter of John Brett of Whitſtanton, eſq. his ſon the daughter of Sir John Drake," ſays Riſdon. "The name of de Yartye ceaſed, ſays Sir W. Pole, in the time of Henry the 4th. The houſe hath been newly built by Nicholas Fry, eſq. its preſent owner." Yartey, in 1773, was the property of Lord King, into whoſe family it came by marriage of the only daughter (and heireſs) of Robert Fry, eſq. the laſt poſſeſſor of that name, who died in January 1722. It pays a chief rent to the farmers of the Dean and Canons of Windſor, to whom the manor of Membury belongs. This ancient ſeat had formerly very good gardens, which are now gone to ruin. There were lately remaining ſome fiſh-ponds, well ſtocked with excellent carp. "*Weſt-Waters* lieth in Membury, and took the name from the *waters* adjoining and flowing under it. The owners thereof, called, at the firſt, *de la Water*, afterwards by Iſabell, ſiſter and heir of Simon de la Water, married unto Nicholas Heale, a younger ſon of Nicholas Heale of Heale, who had iſſue Thomas, whoſe daughter Emma was married to Chriſtopher Perry. This place continued about ſix deſcents in the name of Perry; and William, the laſt of that family, having waſted all his eſtate, except this only, which was his wife's jointure, left the inheritance of Waters unto his four ſiſters, who ſold the ſame unto Wm. Fry of Yartye, ſo as this, with Capihays, part thereof, is now adjoined unto their dwelling at Yartye, ſo as this and his mother's lands, being the only child of Newbury of Stokeland, with other things added by Wm. Fry the grandfather, William the father and Nicholas Fry, that now is, hath made a very large and profitable, and commodious demeſnes, repleniſhed with paſtures, meadows, arable land, wood and water, and all commodities belonging unto hoſpitality." This far Sir W. Pole. This is, at preſent, a farm-houſe, called Water-houſe, in 1773 the property of Lord King. It is pleaſantly ſituated on the north-ſide of the

the brook Rock. *Thaldanger*, a freehold within Membury, had its owner of that name, and afterwards came by purchaſe unto Bonville, and, till his attainder, belonged to Grey, Duke of Suffolk.

The church of Membury dedicated to St. John the Baptiſt, is well proportioned in ſize to the number of the inhabitants. The family of Fry of Yartey, were buried here, ſeveral of whom are memorized by monumental inſcriptions in this church. Though its church is a chapel of eaſe to Axminſter, Membury is a diſtinct pariſh.

THORNCOMBE, in Domeſday *Tornecome*, is the firſt pariſh to the eaſt and fartheſt part of Devon. It is ſo called from its ſituation, and the diſpoſition of the ſoil; being not only full of *combes*, but ſubject to *thorns* to ſuch a degree, that the regular attention of the farmer can only prevent its being over-run by them. Some attribute its name to one "remarkable *thorn* near the *combe*." The pariſh of Thorncombe is nearly as large as that of Axminſter.* "Thorncomb, ſays Riſdon, a tything of this province, is incircled with other ſhires, and as it were diſmembered from the reſt—the reaſon whereof is to me unknown, unleſs they that anciently ruled this country adjoined their own lands to that they governed; which may well be: for William the Conqueror gave to Baldwin de Brioniis, then Viſcount of Devon, two hides of land in this place; where Adeliza, the daughter of this Baron of Oakhampton, and Viſcount of Devon, founded a famous abbey, in the year of grace 1140, near a paſſage through the river Axe, and thereof named Ford, formerly called Herebath; which ſhe dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and repleniſhed with monks of the Ciſtercian order. This houſe, at the ſurrender, was valued at 381l. 10s. 8½d. yearly, which, with the church and manor, the king confirmed."† In the 11th of Edw. 2d, the Abbot of Ford had licence to have a meſſuage, 25 acres of land, in Thorncombe. The manor of Thorncombe was poſſeſt by the monks of Ford; till the reign of Henry the 8th. At the diſſolution, Henry the 8th, gave the manor of Thorncombe to the Earl of Oxford: and it was, not many years paſt (ſays Sir W. Pole) ſold to the different tenants. The abbey-ſcite, and demeſnes thereof, the ſaid king gave to Sir Richard Pollard, whoſe ſon Sir John Pollard alienated the ſame to Sir Amias Pawlet, knt. and he to William

* Where the Axe divides Thorncombe and the county of Somerſet, there are three ſtone bridges over the river, with two arches, each—1ſt bridge repaired by Gwyn and Heuley, eſqrs.—2d, repaired by Bragge, eſq.—3d, by Bragge, eſq. and the Dean of Wells. *Chapple's MSS.*

† In 1142 the Viſcounteſs *Adeliza* or *Adelicia*, died, and was buried in the monaſtery at Ford. She was ſucceeded in eſtate, title, and juriſdiction, by her only daughter and heireſs, Alicia, the wife of Randolphus Avenall: and Alicia was ſucceeded by an only daughter, called Matilda, married to Robert de Aubrincis, commonly called Averinges. In conſequence of this marriage, Matilda had a daughter, called Hawiſia, and two others that became nuns. This Matilda, after the death of Robert of Averinges, engaged, in a ſecond marriage with Robert, a natural ſon of Henry the 1ſt; the fruits of which, was a daughter called Matilda. Her ſecond huſband, and ſhe herſelf, ſoon after him dying in 1172; the two daughters, Hawiſia, the heireſs of the firſt huſband, and Matilda of the ſecond, were committed by Henry the 2d to the guardianſhip of Reginald de Courtenay, who himſelf married Hawiſia, the elder and more noble, as viſcounteſs, and gave Matilda in marriage to his ſon William de Courtenay. Reginald de Courtenay was the ſon of Florus, the ſon of Lewis, ſurnamed de Gros, King of France. Thus the entire poſterity of Reginald and Hawiſia, both by the father and mother's ſide, were of the blood royal. Reginald had, by Hawiſia, Robert de Courtenay, who, by hereditary right, obtained the entire lordſhip of Okehampton, together with the caſtle of Exeter and the charge of the whole county; till Henry, in the 16th year of his reign, took into his own hands that caſtle, with the other caſtles in England, and committed them to the care of Peter de Rievalle. Hereupon Robert de Courtenay loſt the title of Viſcount Devon; but enjoyed the eſtates and revenues of Okehampton, the peculiar and former inheritance of his family. After Robert's death, his ſon John de Courtenay, enjoyed all his poſſeſſions, but could never recover the caſtle of Exeter, nor procure himſelf to be reinſtated in the ſheriffalty of the county of Devon. He was ſucceeded by his ſon Hugh de Courtenay, whoſe heir was of the ſame name, who, beſide the full poſſeſſion of his hereditary right, acquired the title of Earl of Devonſhire. Many of this family were buried in Ford-abbey. *Chapple's MSS.*

Roſewell, eſq. father of Sir Henry Roſewell, who ſold the ſame to Sir Edmund Prideaux, the attorney general, whoſe ſon Edmund Prideaux, who married one of the daughters and heireſſes of Francis of Comb-Flory, reſided there, a contemporary with Sir W. Pole. According to Prince, Edmund Prideaux, eſq. the ſecond ſon of Sir Edmund Prideaux of Netherton, bart. purchaſed the abbey of Ford, in this pariſh. "Here he built a noble new houſe out of the ruins of the old." Edmund Prideaux, eſq. firſt married the daughter of Collyns of Ottery St. Mary, who died without iſſue male; ſecondly, the daughter and coheireſs of Every of Cottey, in Somerſet, by whom he had Edmund, an only ſon. Edmund, by Amy his wife, one of the daughters and coheireſſes of John Frances, eſq. of Comb-Flory, in Somerſet, had iſſue Elizabeth, married to John Speke of White Lackington, in Somerſet alſo, who died without iſſue; and Margaret, married in 1690, to Francis Gwynn, eſq. of Lanſanor in Glamorganſhire, by whom ſhe had ſeveral children.* Thus Ford-abbey paſſed from Prideaux to Gwynn: and it ſtill continues in the Gwynn-family.† Of Ford-abbey, Gough ſays, "it now makes a ſeat for the Gwynns, being pretty entire, particularly the cloyſter." Ford-abbey is now the property of John Francis Gwynn of Comb-Flory, eſq. near Taunton. The magnificence of this place is ſtriking beyond expreſſion; as we paſs the draw-bridge over the Axe, and approaching the parapeted walls of the abbey, look around us, on the venerable cheſnut, beech, elm, and fir, and particularly the oaks, that have, for centuries, overſhadowed the park.‡ The front of this houſe, which has a ſouthern aſpect, is built of a ſoft yellowiſh ſtone, different from any other in the neighbourhood—a kind of freeſtone, which was brought from a quarry near Crewkerne in Somerſet. A part of the houſe is roofed with a kind of ſlate from Purbeck in Dorſetſhire. The ſaloon, the chapel, and the weſt-end of the building, are covered with lead. Here is a noble hall, 55 by 28; in the ſouth-ſide of which there are, at preſent, four windows. The windows are ſtopped up on the north-ſide. At the weſt-end of the hall, the great parlour and the great drawing-room, are worth obſerving for their wainſcotting with pannels and pilaſters richly gilded; the latter particularly for its tapeſtry, of which there are four diſtinct pieces finely figured. The kitchen is ſpacious, and there are cellars running under the whole, almoſt, of the building. Aſcending the principal ſtaircaſe (that exhibits a variety of old woodwork, variouſly carved) we are ſtruck with an air of grandeur, which affects us ſtill more, as the doors of the ſaloon are thrown open; a room, 60 feet by 30, hung with five pieces of tapeſtry. This tapeſtry repreſenting ſcripture ſubjects, is very curiouſly wrought. Three rooms, which we enter from the ſaloon, are fitted up in a ſtyle of elegance. The ſaloon, in front of the houſe, looks to the ſouth. The chambers, to which we are conducted by the weſt-end ſtaircaſe, are, in general, mean rooms. The largeſt is the velvet-room, on the tapeſtry of

* Prince. † John Fitzgerald, Knight of Glynn, deſcended from the old Earl of Deſmond (one of whoſe anceſtors, Queen Elizabeth calls *that arch-rebel Fitzgerald*) married in 1789, Miſs Gwynn of Ford-abbey, daughter of the late Gwynn of this place, his 2d wife.

‡ The park contains about 60 acres.

which

which a Scotch wedding is ludicrouſly figured. The chapel in the ſouth wing has an elegant eaſtern window: and the monuments of the Prideauxs, together with the arms of ſeveral families, once poſſeſſors of Ford-abbey, pleaſingly impreſs our minds with images of former days. The cloyſters are in good preſervation; about 100 feet in length. In the north-wing is the monks' walk. *"Within this pariſh is the manor of *Holditch*, anciently *Oldich*—which name it took, as I conceive, of an ancient incloſure; for ſo ſignifieth the word *dike*. *Willielmus le Sancar Normanus, tenuit Manerium de Holdich tempore Regis Johannis de Richardo le Fleming & idem Rich. ei dedit in Maritagio cum Johanna Filia ſua, quæ in ſeparatione Anglorum & Normanorum remanſit ad fidem Regis Franciæ una cum pueris, quo facto Rex ſeſivit.* This manor was given by the king to the Lord Reginald Mohun, who, in the time of King Henry III, gave the ſame to one of the anceſtors of the Lord Cobham; which, after the attainder of the Lord Cobham, was, with other his lands, by King James, beſtowed on Charles, Lord Mountjoy, whom he created Earl of Devon."† Holditch-court, tenanted by a farmer in 1773, belonged to the Bragge-family. Here are ſome few remains of ruins. "*Beer-hall*, adjoining the Holditch, belonged firſt unto Walter de la Beer, and continued in that name divers deſcents; and by Angeliſia, daughter of Alexander de la Beer, married unto Alexander de Okeſton, continued ſome deſcents in that name. This land came after unto John Jew, by purchaſe from Thomas Norton, who was heir of Okeſton. The ſaid Jew left Elizabeth, his only daughter, firſt married unto Sir John Hody, and after unto Robt. Cappis, between whoſe iſſue there continued a long contention; but it is now in the poſſeſſion of a younger houſe, iſſued from Sir Wm. Hody." Beer-hall was afterwards divided into ſmall tenements. "In this pariſh dwelleth Mr. Rich. Bragge of *Satburgh*, ſometime parcel of the manor. The fair demeſne of Sadborow was purchaſed from the crown, in the reign of Elizabeth, by the family of Bragge, as a barton, with the manor of Thorncombe annexed." And Sadborow is, at preſent, the ſeat of John Bragge, eſq.‡ There is a hundred called *Syndeford*, in the way to Crewkerne, lying partly in Thorncombe and partly in Dorſetſhire. That part of it which lies in Thorncombe, belongs to the manor of Thorncombe, poſſeſt by John Bragge, eſq.§

The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is ſituated on high ground, but not ſo high as the *thorn*. "It is not large enough to contain a fourth part of the inhabitants, though rather large for a pariſh church; as Mr. Chapple expreſſes himſelf."‖ In 1773 it appeared from the regiſter, that there had been, for the ſeven

* Riſdon. † "The manor of *Holdich*, within this pariſh, was firſt belonging unto the family of Fleming, and was by Richard Fleming given in marriage unto William le Sancer, a Norman, with Joan, daughter of the ſaid Richard; which William, with his wife and children, revolting from King John unto the French king, the ſaid manor was ſeized into the king's hands. But the ſaid Richard ſo much prevailed with the ſaid king, that he reſtored it unto him again, and left it unto William Fleming his ſon, and he unto William his ſon, who gave it and all other his lands unto Reginald de Mohun; which Reginald alienated it unto Henry de Broc (or as now called Brook) in which family it continued from H. 3. unto the firſt of James. That Henry Brook, Lord Cobham, being attainted, the ſaid king gave this manor, with other lands, unto Charles Blunt, Lord Mountjoy, created by the aforeſaid king, Earl of Devonſhire: and he conveyed the ſame unto Mountjoy, his baſe ſuppoſed ſon, who now enjoyeth the ſame. This family of Brook long continued their dwelling in this place." *Sir W. Pole.*

‡ Bragge—*Ar. a chev. vert, betw. three bulls paſſant gu.* Creſt, *a lion's head erazed ar. collared vaire or and az.* 1626. Another creſt, *a bull paſſant gules.* Edmondſon.

§ "*Auledge* or *Herridge*, and *Weſtford*, are within the manor of Thorncombe. *Marland* belongs to the Portman-family." *Chapple's MSS.*

‖ "Neither the church nor vicarage-houſe ſeem to have any thing in them that is an object of curioſity. The age of either is indeterminate from dates on them or pariſh-records; but the firſt, from the veſtiges of Popery, was certainly built prior to the reformation, and probably about

ſeven preceding years, 270 baptiſms and 183 burials. Thorncombe is charged in the King's books 15l. 18s. 9d. (firſt-fruits) and pays, for yearly tenths, 1l. 11s. 10½d. Patr. John Bragge, eſq.—vicar, Charles Egerton.* At Holditch-court are the remains of an old chapel, for many years paſt in ruins.

AXMINSTER, in Domeſday *Axeminſtre*, has been generally ſpelt *Axmyſter* in old writings. Thus William of Worceſter: *Ab Otteray uſque* Axmyſter *x miliaria: et ab Axmyſter uſque Taunton* 12 *miliaria.* Axminſter is about five miles in length from north to ſouth, and about three miles in breadth from eaſt to weſt—bounded on the eaſt, by Hawkchurch and Uplime; on the ſouth, by Axmouth, Combe-Pyne, and Muſbury; on the weſt, by Kilmington and Dalwood; on the north, by Membury and Chardſtock. The river Axe runs through the middle of the pariſh, from north-eaſt to ſouth-weſt. The Yartey runs on the weſt-ſide of the pariſh; ſeparating it, for the moſt part, from Dalwood and Kilmington, 'till its junction with the Axe. "The Axe (as Leland hath traced this river) riſeth a mile eſt from Bermiſtre, a market-toun in Dorſetſhir, at a place caullid Axknolle, a ground longging to Sir Giles Strangwais in a more on the hanging of an hill: and thens rennith ſouth-weſt a 4. miles to Forde abbey, ſtanding in Devonſhire on the farther ripe of it. And here about it is a limes to Devonſhir and Somerſetſhir. Ax then rennith to Axminſtre, a pratie quik market toun a 3. miles lower ripa citeriori. This toun is in Devonſhir. Ax then rennith thorowgh Axmiſtre bridge of ſtone, about a quarter of a mile lower than Axmiſtre toun. Sumwhat lower than this bridge, enterith Artey ryver, being ſumtyme a raging water, into Ax ryver."† This pariſh is diverſified with hill and dale, coarſe and rich land; and furniſhes a variety of pleaſant views. From the heights in the neighbourhood of Axminſter, we are preſented with noble proſpects of the Britiſh ſea. Dr. Stukeley ſeems to ſpeak with tranſport of his firſt view of the ocean, on his entrance into this county. "From the hilltops about Stockland (ſays the Doctor) I firſt had ſight of the ſouthern ocean—a moſt ſolemn view—a boundleſs extent of water thrown into a mighty horizontal curve."—Axminſter is a pretty conſiderable town, the capital of its hundred, in the road from Exeter to London, on the borders of Somerſet, and ſeven miles from Honiton.‡ "It is pleaſantly ſituated, as Riſdon tells us, on a little hill, lying on the river *Axe*; whence it was ſo called without any addition till King Athelſtan's time. But when, at this place, a *minſter* was here erected, wherein ſeven prieſts ſhould pray for the ſouls of thoſe that were ſlain, this

about the latter end of the 15th century. The latter, though far from a modern building, has no evidence in itſelf of great antiquity, and is in ſtyle like many buildings of the earlier part of the 17th century. In the church there is but one monument which ſeems to have the leaſt claim to antiquity or obſervation; and that part of the inſcription which is not covered by pews, is ſo mutilated, as to determine nothing but that a common report of the pariſh, that it is in memory of Lord and Lady Cobham, is not true." *Letter to the Author*, 1791.

* "Thornecomb V. Abb. Ford, propr. William Bragge, 1702. Francis Gwyn, and Richard Brodrepp, eſq. 1761. John Bragge, eſq. 1777. The abbey of Ford was returned by the commiſſioners to be worth, in temporalities and ſpiritualities, the clear annual ſum of 373l. 10s. 6½d." *Bacon.*

† Chapple notices the following bridges in this pariſh—*Stony-bridge*, on the Axe, two arches, quarry-ſtone, near Axminſter. *Ducking-ſtool-bridge*, on the Axe, two arches, quarry-ſtone, near Axminſter. *Bow-bridge*, on the Axe, three arches, quarry-ſtone, a little way from Axminſter town. *Weycroft-bridge* on the Axe, three arches, quarry-ſtone, one mile from Axminſter. *Yartey-bridge*, four arches, quarry-ſtone, one mile from the town of Axminſter.

‡ *Axmyſter villa diſtat ab Exceſtre* 20 *miliaria. Ax water currit per villam (Axmyſter) ubi eſt pons magna; et incipit ejus fons per* 4 *miliaria in boriali et orientali ultra villam Axmyſter per* 8 *miliaria, et cadit in mari apud portum vocatum Seton-havyn per diſtantiam* 5 *miliarium ab Axmyſter ex parte meridionali.* William of Worceſter.

place

place got that adjunct which hitherto it holdeth." Axminſter is a healthy clean town. Its ſtreets are ſufficiently wide and airy. The houſes are of various architecture; though not remarkble for their elegance: nor are there any families of diſtinction reſident in Axminſter.* The place (ſays Sir W. Pole) wherein the Saturday's market is kept, is called the Caſtle unto this day: and I have ſeen ancient records which teſtify, that there was a caſtle in that place. The hundred of Axminſter takes its name from the manor of Axminſter; and the manor, its name from the river Axe which runneth under it. The manor of Axminſter anciently belonged to the Kings of England. King John gave it to William, Lord Brewer: and it fell by lot to Alice, the youngeſt of the daughters of the ſaid William, Lord Brewer, and ſiſter, and one of the heireſſes of William, Lord Brewer, the younger; from whom it deſcended to Lord Reginald de Mohun, who built an abbey there at Newnham, of the order of the Ciſtercians, and beſtowed upon it the hundred and manor of Axminſter—which continued in the abbots thereof, till the ſurrender of it to Henry the 8th, from whom it came to the Duke of Norfolk; and by Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, was given to the Lord William his younger ſon, and ſold by him to John, Lord Petre.† "*Doviles*, *Dovilſheys*, now called *Doulchayes* (but often ſpelt and pronounced *Dulcis)* was divers deſcents in the name of Dovile. Of this family, Sir Thomas Dovile, knt. was attainted in the time of Edw. 3d; but Doviles (or Dulcis) being conveyed before the attainder, his daughter Alice claimed the ſame."‡ This eſtate, a part of Lord Petre's manor, was in the tenure of the Southcotes for ſeveral generations. In 1773, it was in the poſſeſſion of the Rev. R. Hallett, nephew to the late Geo. Southcote, eſq. *Cloakham* is a part of Lord Petre's manor. The houſe was built by Mr. Edward Smith about the year 1732. In 1773, it belonged to Mr. W. Kennaway, who married a niece of Mr. Smith. Situated on a fine riſing ground, it hath a full view of the whole valley, and a pleaſant proſpect of the ſea about ſix miles diſtance. The manor of *Prieſtaller* lies in the pariſhes of Axminſter, Kilmington, and Membury. It belongs to two prebends of the church of York—one moiety called Grindall, the other Warthill: but the limits of each are not known. *Smallridge* lies within the pariſh of Axminſter, and on the north-ſide of the Axe. "It taketh its name from the manner of its ſcite upon a ſmall hill, which runneth northward on a very ſlender ridge, and bottoms on three parts thereof."‡ Smallridge, in the time of the conqueror, was the land of Ralph de Pomeroy, and was afterwards poſſeſt by the Mohuns of Dunſter.§ About the time of Henry

* The Yonge-family had poſſeſſions in Axminſter, and lived there in the timeof Henry the 7th. And 4th of Eliz. Walter Yonge reſided in Sidbury. John Yonge was choſen member for Plymouth 2d and 3d of Philip and Mary. John, his ſon, was ſeated at Colyton. His ſon Walter reſided at Upton-Hilion, whoſe eldeſt ſon John was choſen for Plymouth 16th Charles the 1ſt, and was firſt knighted, and at the reſtoration was created a baronet, 1661.

† Sir W. Pole. "The manor of Axminſter was granted by King James the 1ſt to Sir W. Petre, afterwards Lord Petre, in whoſe family it hath continued." *Chapple's MS.* ‡ Riſdon.

§ "The anceſtor of this ancient and famous family of the *Mohuns* came firſt into England with William the Conqueror, by the name of William *de Moune*, or *Sapell*, and was after the conqueſt by him made Governor of Dunſter caſtle; who had iſſue William Moune, the ſecond Lord of Dunſter caſtle; who had iſſue William Moune, the third lord of Dunſter caſtle; who, as Matthew Paris ſaith, did keep and fortify

Henry the 3d, Sir Wimond Raleigh, knt. a younger ſon of the houſe of Nettlecombe in Somerſet, had his dwelling in this place. This Sir Wimond, by Conſtance his wife, daughter of Robert de Chilton, had iſſue Sir Hugh de Raleigh, knt. and died on the eve of the feaſt of St. Michael the Archangel, 1258. Sir Hugh had iſſue John, who married Joan, daughter and heireſs of Wm. Newton of Fardel; by means whereof this family of Raleigh had alſo their dwelling-houſe at Fardel. This place continued in the line and name of Raleigh unto Henry 8th; when Wimond Raleigh, grandfather of Sir Walter, and Sir Carew Raleigh ſold this land unto John Gilbard, brother of Thomas, father of Sir John, who died without iſſue: and Raleigh Gilbard parted with the land unto Sir Nicholas Hide, chief juſtice of the king's bench. Our Baronet here ſpeaks of Hooker, in terms not unfamiliar to thoſe "who build the lofty pedigree!" "Mr. Hooker (ſays he) in his written book to be printed, hath ſo ſophiſticated this pedigree to give more attributes than belong unto this family, and deducing them from the match of Damarell with the houſe of Clare, and K. Edw. the 1ſt's daughter, where he attempteth to ennoble it, in my opinion he doth much deface it. It is, no doubt, a very ancient family of itſelf, and needs no other father than ſuch as begat them, and no other mother than ſuch as bare them. I do not deny that Raleigh matched with Dammorye's daughter by Elizabeth de Clare, which was alſo the wife of Burgh, Earl of Ulſter, and

fortify the ſame againſt King Stephen for the uſe of Maud the Empreſs. It's told us by our chronologers and hiſtorians, that he was made Earl of Somerſet by King Henry I. 1138, and that he was founder of a priory of Black Canons at Bruton in Somerſet, where Algar, Earl of Cornwal, had before founded an abbey of Benedictine Monks *(Monaſticon Anglicanum, tom. 2. pa. 205.)* To which charter were witneſſes William de Moyn, his ſon, Henry Juwe, William de Bruton, or Brynton, Hugh de Punchardon, and others. This William, Earl of Somerſet, had iſſue another William, who is ſaid alſo to have been Earl of Somerſet: but Brookes, York herald, ſaith, that this William and his ſon Reginald, Lord of Dunſter, both died in the time of William, Earl of Somerſet; ſo that Reginald de Moyn, his grandchild, was the ſecond and laſt Earl of Somerſet of his name and family, and loſt his title, as he tells us, by ſiding with the Barons againſt King Henry III. 1297, after this title of honour had remained in the family about 50 years.—More certain it is he founded the abbey of Newham in Devon, and endowed the ſame with the manor of Axminſter. To which charter are witneſſes Richard, Earl of Cornwal, the king's brother, Symon, Earl of Leiceſter, Henry, Earl of Oxford, John Fitz-Geffery, Rand. Fitzherbert, Hugh Tracey, Hugh Penerall of Exmington, William Malherb, knt. and others; which patent bears date 14. Hen. III. He died 31. Hen. III. 1246, and lies buried in the abbey of Newham, which he had founded, and which was valued at the ſuppreſſion 227l. 7s. 6d. *(Dugdale.)* 281l. 14s. 4d. *(Speed.)* which gentlemen gave for their arms, *in a field gules, a human arm dexter, holding in its hand a flower-de-luce or, and on the arm a manuch mantayle ermine.* Contrary to this account of thoſe earls of Somerſet, Camden (in Somerſet) doubts wherever they were poſſeſſed of that dignity. His words are theſe:—'The firſt Earl of Somerſet, as tradition ſaith, was William de Moian or Moun, created Earl of Somerſet by King Henry I. who ſeems to be the ſame perſon whom Maud the empreſs took as a witneſs to the charter wherein ſhe created William Mandevile, Earl of Eſſex; neither from that time meet we with any apparent or expreſs mention of any Earl of Somerſet, except it be in the letters patent of King Henry III. to Peter de Mawley; which, that I may draw out the judgment of others, I will here ſet down literally:—"Know ye, that we have received the homage of our well-beloved uncle William, Earl of Saliſbury, (which was William Longſpee, baſe ſon of K. Henry II. by Roſamond Clifford, that died 1225) for all the lands that he holdeth of us; and principally for the county and earldom of Somerſet, which we have given him, with all its appurtenances, for homage and ſervices, ſaving the royalty to ourſelves; wherefore we will and command you that he have full ſeiſin of the ſaid earldom; and commandment is given that all earls, barons, knights, and freemen of that county unto the ſaid earl do fealty.' Again ſaith he, 'I find in a French book pertaining to the houſe of the Mohuns, knights, that Pope Innocent in a ſolemn feaſt ordained Reginald Mohun Earl *de Eſte*—which my author interprets as Earl of *Somerſet*, as if a corruption of *Æſtas*, ſummer, or derived from it, by delivering him a golden conſecrated roſe, and a yearly penſion to be paid him upon the high altar of St. Paul's in London; from whence it appears he was not properly an earl regal or imperial, but an apoſtolical earl, made by the Pope of Rome, who had power to inſtitute notaries and ſcribes, legitimate baſtards, &c. under certain conditions.'—Now, obſerve *de Eſte* is a town or place in Italy, from whence the Duke of Modena's ſirname is derived. Before King Edward III's time, arms were but perſonal devices, and died with its bearers; for which reaſon King Edward, to prevent confuſion of families, about the year 1360, inſtituted the office of the Provincial Heralds (as K. Henry V. did afterwards Garter King of Arms): before which time it will be hard to prove any poſitive record of arms pertaining to Engliſh families, notwithſtanding what is given out and pretended by many Corniſh gentlemen to the contrary. For this famous and ancient family of Mohun took not forth a record of their preſent arms 'till after that time; when, as Nich. Upton ſaith, (who writ of heraldry 1440) *Monſieur Reginald de Mouhunn port d'Or un Croiex Engrelee de Sable, un Lable barle de Argent et de Gules.* For before ſuch record *Monſieur Johannes de Moyne port d'Or Troix Barres de Vert*; *Monſieur Terry de Mowne port d'Or Troix Cheverons de Sable*, and *Monſieur Walter de Moyne* the ſame, (which alſo was the arms of Halep of Lammoran) with a leopard on the top of the *cheveron*; *Monſieur John de Moune, port Chequer Sable et Azure:* all which gentlemen probably were younger branches of this family, and gave ſuch devices as they pleaſed before arms became poſitive by records entered in the office of arms, and hereditary to names and families. The like examples may be given of ſuch perſonal devices in the arms of Courtenay, Dawney, Corbet, Arundell, Hals, Baſſet, and many others before recorded. Reginald Mohun, eſq. was Sheriff of Cornwal 6 Edward VI. Reginald Mohun, eſq. was Sheriff of Cornwal 1 Elizabeth, 1558. Reginald Mohun, eſq. was Sheriff of Cornwal 13 Elizabeth. William Mohun, eſq. was Sheriff of Cornwal 19 Elizabeth." *Halſe's Parochial Hiſt. of Cornwall*, p. 27, 28.

Theobald,

Theobald, Lord Verdon. But I affirm that this is another houſe of Raleigh." The manor of Smallridge was poſſeſt ſome years ſince by Rawlin Mallock, eſq. of Cockington, who ſold it to a Mr. Champion of Saliſbury, who ſold all the eſtates to the ſeveral tenants. *Wycroft* (anciently *Wygoft)* belonged unto the name of Gelond, called de Wygoft, of the place. The laſt of that name called John, ſon of Henry de Wygoft, married Joan, daughter of Richard Chiderlegh, by whom he had iſſue Joan, wife of John Gobodiſlegh, who had iſſue Thomaſin, wife of John Criſtenſtow, or Criſtow. They had iſſue William, and Alis, wife of John Dennys of Bradford, who had iſſue Walter; and he had iſſue Thomas Dennys. It appears that Wm. Criſtowe, who died without iſſue in Rich. 2d's time, had made ſome grant thereof unto Sir Thomas Brook, knt. which being imperfect, Sir Thomas Brook, his ſon, had a new grant from Thomas Dennys, grandchild of Alis, ſiſter of William Criſtowe, and in recompence granted unto Dennys his manor of Holcomb Burnell, 9 H. 6. Here Sir Thomas Brook built on the riſing of a hill, a fair houſe, caſtle-like, and encloſed a large and ſpacious park—a very pleaſant ſeat over the river, with a good proſpect. This family reſided at Wycroft till they became Barons of Cobham. And Wycroft was poſſeſt by the Brooks till the attainder of Henry Brook, Lord Cobham; when King James gave this and other poſſeſſions of the Cobhams, to Charles Blunt, Earl of Devon, in feefarm. His feoffees ſold Wycroft to John Bennett, Sheriff of London; when the park was deſtroyed, and the houſe fell to ruin, "for want of a worthy dweller to make his abode there." In 1773, Wycroft belonged to Mr. Jonathan Bilk of Axminſter; to whom it came by marriage with one of the Mallock-family. Some remains of the old manſion-houſe are ſtill to be ſeen; though there are ſcarcely any veſtiges by which to trace the caſtellated form of the building. *Haccomb-Fee*, "a manor held of the honor of Braneys, lyeth in Axmiſter, and in H. 3d, was the inheritance of Sir Stephen de Haccomb, and after, his younger ſon, called John de Haccomb, whom ſucceeded John de Coliford: and in the latter end of E. 1ſt. Robert de Uphay (whoſe dwelling at Uphay ſtood on the weſt-ſide of the river Axe) enjoyed the ſame. It continued in the name of Uphay unto R. 2d's time; at which time Sir William de Umfravill enjoyed it—after whoſe death, Edmond Pyne, in right of Alis his wife, the relict of Sir William Umfravill, held both Uphay and Haccomb-Fee. After this, William, Lord Bonvill, bought theſe lands; and ſo they deſcended unto the Duke of Suffolk, and were purchaſed by Sir William Petre." *Uphay*, ſtanding on the ſide of a hill, upon the weſt of Axminſter, and over the river Axe, on an advanced ground, took its name of its ſcite, and gave its name unto its dwellers: for it appears that many of that name ſucceſſively enjoyed the ſame, until it was transferred, as before ſhewn. *Wyke*, or *North Wyke*, is in the pariſh of Axminſter, ſtanding ſoutherly from the town, and was anciently the inheritance and dwelling of a knightly family, called Downe or Doune Raph, for that many of the firſt owners were called Ralph. The laſt, called Hugh de Downe, left two daughters; Amiſia, married unto

unto Henry Ledred, and Iſabel unto John Holcomb. Wyke fell in coparcinary unto Ledred, whoſe ſon Roger Ledred left Alis his daughter, wife of William Strode of Farnham, in Dorſetſhire; unto whom ſucceeded lineally William, John, Robert, John, and Sir Robert Strode, knt. whoſe daughter Catharine was married unto Sir Richard Strode, ſon of Sir Wm. Strode of Newenham, who ſold and diſperſed the ſame. "A parcel of Wyke (ſays Sir W. Pole) given in marriage unto one of my anceſtors, my father ſold unto Drake of Topſham, and ſo from Tooker unto my couſin John Drake of Aſh." *Trill* had anciently its owners of that name, who continued here many deſcents; till in the 14th of Edward the 3d, John de Trill ſold the ſame to Sir Thomas Fichet of Spaxton in Somerſetſhire. Sir Thomas his ſon left it to Elizabeth his daughter, wife of Robert Hill, from whom lineally it deſcended by Cheyney unto Walgrave, Huſſey, and Clopton, and was ſold to Drake of Aſh. Sir John Drake, knt. had here a park. Trill is, at preſent, a farm-houſe only. In 1773 it belonged (together with the barton) to Lady Drake. Some part of Aſh, the demeſne of Sir John Drake, lies in the pariſh of Axminſter.

The church of Axminſter ſtands on the ſouth-weſt ſide of the town, dedicated to St. Mary.† It hath a very cumbrous appearance, particularly on the inſide; where the bulky tower riſing awkwardly in the middle of the ſtructure, intercepts the view, and gives a diſagreeable heavineſs to the whole. With regard to the tombs or monuments in this church, it firſt occurs, that "the chirch of Axmiſtre is famoſe by the ſepultures of many noble Danes ſlain in King Æthelſtane's time at a batel on Braneſdown therby: and by the ſepultures likewiſe of ſum Saxon lordes ſlain in the ſame feld."‡ We are told that there were ſeveral very ancient monuments under arches in the walls of the church, ſuppoſed to belong to the Saxon princes that fell in this battle: but this ſeems to be a vulgar error. The family of the Drakes of Aſh, formerly of Trill, are buried in a vault under the ſouth-aiſle, called Trill-aiſle, or Drake's-aiſle, as are ſome of the anceſtors of the Yonge-family in the north-aiſle, called Yonge's-aiſle. In Trill-aiſle is the monument of Sir J. Drake, knight and baronet, and Jane his firſt wife, the daughter of Sir John Yonge of Colyton, by whom he had three children—John, Walter, and Elizabeth. Jane died in 1652. The windows of the ſchool-houſe, cloſe by the church, are rounded in the Saxon ſtyle. There is a pleaſant walk in the church-yard under the ſhade of very flouriſhing lime trees. It appeared from the regiſter in 1773, that for the ten preceding years, the baptiſms were, on an average, 52, the burials 45. "The perſonage of Axminſter, as I lernid (ſays Leland) is impropriate to the chirch of York." And thus Riſdon: "the minſter was in after-ages altered from ſeven prieſts unto two, for whom a portion of land was allotted, known by the name of *Prieſtaller*, which, with the parſonage, belongeth unto two prebends of the

† Some parts of the building have the appearance of great antiquity: whether they are the remains of the ancient minſter, erected by King Athelſtan, and from which the place partly derives its name, is a matter of uncertainty. ‡ Leland.

church

church of York, and the vicarage left to ſupply the firſt donation."* The firſt-fruits of the rectory of Axminſter, with the chapels of Kilmington and Membury, are 40l. 6s. 8d. and the yearly tenths are 4l. 8d.—the firſt fruits of the vicarage 44l. 6s. 8d. the yearly tenths 4l. 8s. 8d.—patron, Joſeph Banks,† eſq. vicar, Benjamin Symes. One of the Raleighs of Smallridge having been taken priſoner in France, and afterwards ſet at liberty on St. Leonard's day, on his return home, built a chapel at this place to the memory of St. Leonard; and hung up a target in the ſame, with the records of the foundation of the chapel—which was given by a prieſt of Axminſter to Sir Walter Raleigh.‡ In 1773 there was a meeting-houſe in the town of Axminſter, uſually attended by about 300 people.

KILMINGTON (near Axminſter) is ſaid to be a corruption from *Kil-maen ton, the town at the ſtony burial place*; bearing the memory of the great ſlaughter made in *Kingsfield.*§ Kilmington pariſh is about a third as large as Axminſter. "*Kilmenton* (ſays Sir W. Pole) albeit in reputation a pariſh of itſelf, is a member of Axminſter, where, in ancient times, their dead corpſes were buried, and where they pay their tythes. This manor belonged anciently to the barons of Torrington; of whom Matthew de Toriton, being the laſt, left five daughters, amongſt whom this manor, and all other his lands, were divided. They were married unto Merton, Humfravil, Martyn, and Sully. Merton purchaſed the two ſiſters' part; which did continue diverſe deſcents in this family, and after in R. 2d's time, it came to Nicholas Kirkham of Blagdon, in whoſe iſſue it remained unto Geo. Kirkham, who ſold thoſe two parts unto Thomas Haydon of Hill, eſq. whoſe grandſon, Gideon Haydon, now enjoyeth the ſame. The third came unto Prous of Tiverton, and Warre of Heſtercombe: the heirs of Gould of Seaburgh in Somerſetſhire, had the 4th part: and the 5th portion from Merton, by deſcent came unto James, Lord Audeley, and fell unto the portions of Joan and Margaret, and was divided betwixt them. Joan was married unto John Tucket, knt. whoſe poſterity were Lords Audeley, and by the attainder of the Lord Audeley in H. 7th's time, it eſcheated unto the crown, and was ſold unto Sir Thomas Dennys, grandfather of Sir Thomas Dennys of Bickton. Margaret, was wife of Sir Roger Hillary, from whom, by Troutbeck,

* Sir William Pole has given us ſome curious records on the ſubject: "This mannor, & the parſonage of Axmiſter, doth belong unto 2 prebends of Yorke Minſter, of the grant of Kinge Edw. 1, wch recover'd the ſame uppon a trial betwixt ye ſaid Kinge & thabbot of Newenham in the 5 yeere of his raigne, by the oathe of 24 knights, whereof 8 were of Devonſhire, 8 of Somerſetſhire, & 8 of Dorſetſhire. The recorde followeth. *Placita cor' Rege de term' Ste Trinitatis, anno regni Regis Edw. 4. Dns Rex per Johm Gowey qi ſequitur, pro eo ..... petit' verſus abbate de Nyweham advoc' ecle de Axminſter quam ei injuſte deforciat, etc. Et unde quidam Johannes, quondam Rex Anglie, Avus Domini Regis qi nunc eſt ſeiſit fuit de dnco ut de feodo & jure tempore pacis. Et de ipſo Johanne deſcendit jus Henrico Regi, et de ipſo Henrico Regi, nunc qui petit. Et Abbas venit, & defendit jus Regis eſſe ſeiſina dicti Joannis Regis anteceſſoris ſui ut de feodo, et jure et tot', &c. Et ponit ſe ſuper patriam, etc.* Theſe 24 knights gave their verdict for ye king, yt the right belonged unto hym. This choiſe was made out of theſe ſeverall ſhires, for yt the ſaid church ſtoode uppon the borders of theſe ſhires. I will heere alſoe inſert ye grant of Kinge Athelſtan, made of the church of Axmiſter, as I find them regiſter'd in the leidger booke of thabbey of Nywham, in ye cuſtody of my worthye friend Robert Rolle, of Heanton, eſq. *Rex Athelſtan' dedit ecim de Axmiſter, ſeptem ſacerdotibus qui in ea ppetue celebrarent divina p animabz ſepte comitu cu ipſo occiſor apud Calixdoun et ibi incepit bellu, ſemp pſeveranz bellandi, uſq' ad Colecroft ſubtus Axmiſter in qo fuerunt occiſi. Et voluerit dictus rex ut de ecla ſemp ſuſtinar tot' preſpiteri celebrantes. Morientibz aute preſpiteris, qi tunc erant, cum nullus curaret de aliquibz inſtituendis, non remanſit ibi niſi unus. Nullus aute a tempore conqueſtus tre Anglie dedit ipsa eclam quamdiu Manerium de Axmiſter in manu regu fuit."* *Sir W. Pole*, p. 115.

† "Axmynſter V. Sir William Drake, knight, 1699, 1731. Joſeph Banks, L. L. B. Chancell. 1782." *Bacon.* ‡ Riſdon.

§ Or *Kilmington* may ſignify, *the town near the common meadows for cattle, from* Kilme, *a common for cattle,* ing, ton. There is a very extenſive common in the pariſh of Kilmington.

it deſcended unto Talbot of Grafton. *Hill* lyeth within this tything and manor, and had of the name de La Hill, owners thereof, many deſcents, and at laſt came into the family of Haydon, diverſe deſcents poſſeſſors thereof. **Dovilſhays* or *Dulcehays*, was the long continued dwelling of the name of *Doville*, or *De Oville*, a knightly race. Sir Thomas Doville, the laſt of the name in this place, was attainted, in the latter end of the reign of Edw. 3d. The land, however, deſcended to his daughter Alice, who claimed the ſame as conveyed before; though afterwards it was purchaſed by Sir W. Bonville of Shute—from whom it deſcended to Henry Gray, Duke of Suffolk, by whoſe attainder it came to the crown; from which it was purchaſed by the anceſtor of Lord Petre. *Balle-Hayes* was given in marriage unto John, ſon of Walter de Balle, by William, baron of Toriton, in the time of R. 1, with Alis, daughter of Matthew de Toriton, his father's uncle; from which time it continued in that name unto the reign of R. 2d, and then was purchaſed by Sir William Bonville, and given unto Thomas, younger ſon of John Bonville, ſon of the ſaid William, whoſe ſon John left it with his daughter Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Weſt, Lord de la Warre; and by the ſaid Lord de la Warre was ſold unto John Drake, eſq. whoſe ſon Sir Bernard Drake, ſold the ſame unto William Frye of Yartie, eſq. and others. *Coryton*, the ſeat of Benedictus Marwood Tucker, eſq. is in this pariſh. The preſent houſe was built by Mr. Tucker in 1756. It is a good houſe, ſituated in the middle of a pleaſant paddock. The eſtate took its name from a ſmall river that interſects it, called *Cor* or *Corry*. This river riſes in a place called Corrymoor in the pariſh of Stockland, and running through the pariſhes of Dalwood and Kilmington, joins the Yartey near Yartey-bridge.

The church of Kilmington is dedicated to St. Giles. It is well proportioned to the number of the inhabitants. In the church of Kilmington is this inſcription:

> Juxta poſitæ ſunt exuviæ Thomæ Southcott de Dulcis ar. ex antiqua et numeroſa familia de Southcott oriundi, in qua emicuit Michael Southcott de Southcott anno dom. 1243. Hæc ſtirps non in hoc comitatu radices ſuas antiquitus agendo magis quam in exteros feliciter ramos extendendo celebranda. Præfatus Thom. Southcott filius ſecundus fuit Thomæ Southcott & Mariæ filiæ Thomæ Shapcott de Shapcott armigeri, nepos autem Georgii Southcott qui uxorem duxit Joanam filiam et hæredem Bernardi Fry de Dulcis armigeri, qui filius fuit ſecundus Thomæ Southcott de Calverly ar. ex Maria filia Johannis Croker de Lynham armigeri. Ille vita diſceſſit 31 Dec. 1715. Ætatis ſuæ 71. Patriæ amicus, ſuorum amans. In cujus et majorum memoriam Georgius Southcott de Dulcis ar. filius natu maximus, hoc monumentum poſuit anno dom. 1735.†

Kilmington is a chapel of eaſe to Axminſter, but is in all other reſpects an independent pariſh.

* Hill, a pleaſant ſeat in Kilmington, lies on the weſt-ſide of the river Axe, over which it ſtands, on an eaſy aſcent near two miles below the town of Axminſter. Here flouriſhed de la Hill for many deſcents. William de la Hill of this place, is mentioned as a witneſs to a deed of Payn Boy of Axminſter to Melior his ſiſter, and Henry de la Gach; in which was granted a tenement lying in Axminſter, near the place called the Caſtle. This ancient deed is without date. After this, Adam de la Hill married Roſe, the ſiſter of one of the four heirs of Robert Coffin of Coffin's Will, in the pariſh of Marychurch; whoſe ſon Roger de la Hill ſold his part in that eſtate to the abbey of Torr. The Haydons ſucceeded the Hills in this eſtate of Hill." *Prince.*

† From Michael Southcott aforeſaid, deſcended Judge Southcott, who lived in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; Sir George Southcott of this county, knight and baronet; Sir Popham Southcott of Mohuns Ottery and Indeho, knight; Sir John Southcott of Bliborrow, in Lincolnſhire; and Sir Edward Southcott of Witham, in Eſſex, knight.

MUSBURY, in Domeſday *Muſberie*, "anciently *Muchberry*, ſays Riſdon, doth not now anſwer its name; for it is as little as, it ſeems, ſometimes it hath been great." This ſmall pariſh is ſituated rather low, with common hedge encloſures, where flouriſh timber trees of oak, aſh, and elm. The roads are made of flinty materials, and are in tolerable repair. Muſbury-caſtle, on the eaſt part of the pariſh (which hath been deſcribed as ſituated on a very high ſpot of ground) commands very magnificent views both of ſea and land. The farm-houſes are in number twenty-ſix, built moſtly of ſtone, and thatched, and in good condition, with gardens and orchards adjoining. The farms are from fifty to two hundred *per ann.* and in a proper ſtate of cultivation. The number of inhabitants are three hundred—leaſeholders, freeholders, and rackholders—living in healthy ſituations. "The chief manor in Muſbury, William the Conqueror gave to Baldwin, Baron of Okehampton, to hold after ſeven hides, when he had taken it from Ailmer, an Engliſhman. Of this the Courtenays, Earls of Devon, were ſince ſeized. In the 37 of Henry 3d, Wm. Courtenay and Johan Valetort his wife, releaſed unto John, Lord Courtenay, the whole manor of Muſbury, with the appurtenances." Thus Riſdon.* "The manor of Muſbury (ſays †Cleaveland) which belonged to the ancient barony of Okehampton upon the attainder of the Marquis of Exeter, was given by Henry the 8th to Sir Edward North, and afterwards, by purchaſe, it became the property of John Drake of Aſh. But Aſh, in Muſbury, the ſeat of Sir William Drake, was anciently given by John, Lord Courtenay, Baron of Okehampton, to Henry de Eſſe or de Aſh, and ſo deſcended to the Drakes." The reverſion of the manor of Muſbury, was ſold, a few years ſince, by Capt. Williams, the heir of the Drake-family, to Meſſrs. Bunter, Iſaac, and George Tucker, of Axminſter. The laſt two are the preſent poſſeſſors. ‡The barton of Aſh was ſometime the dwelling of Quardus de Aſh, afterwards given to Henry de Eſſe by John, Lord Courtenay, lord of the manor of Muſbury. This lieth within the pariſh of Muſbury, and part in Axminſter: by Henry de Eſſe it was given unto Julian, wife of John de Orwey of Orwey in Kentiſbere pariſh, who had iſſue Thomas, who had iſſue John, Joan wife of John Stretch, and Philip, wife of Warren Hampton. John Orwey died without iſſue. Aſh fell in lot unto John Stretch and Joan: they had iſſue John Stretch of Aſh, who died without iſſue; to whom ſucceeded Warren Hampton, the ſon of Philip, the other ſiſter of Orwey. He had iſſue Joan, (thrice married—to John Bonville, John Sachville, and Faringdon) and Alice, wife of John Billet, to whom Aſh was allotted. John Billet and Alice had iſſue Chriſtian, firſt married to John Drake, and ſecondly to Richard Francheyney, and had John Drake and Chriſtopher Francheyney; who, after the death of his father and mother, held Aſh, and after him Simon his ſon; againſt whom John Drake of Exmouth brought his formedon, being

* "Muſbury lieth in both the hundreds of Axminſter and Axmouth, now in reputation one, but anciently two hundreds. The manor of Muſbury divideth the two hundreds by a little ſtream running in the middle of the village. The north-ſide, Axminſter—and the ſouth-ſide, Axmouth. This manor, in the Conqueror's time, belonged unto Baldwyn de Sap; and lineally deſcended unto the Courtenays, Earls of Devon; and by the attainder of Henry Courtenay, Marquis of Exeter, it eſcheated to H. 8, and was given unto Sir Edward North, and after, by purchaſe, became the property of John Drake of Aſh, great grandfather unto Sir John Drake, whoſe now it is." *Sir W. Pole.*

† p. 262, 263.

ſon

ſon of John, and of Agnes, daughter of John Keloway, the ſon of John, and of the daughter of John Crewes of Creweſmorchard, ſon of John and Chriſtian, his wife, daughter and heir of John Antage; which John Drake was eldeſt ſon of Chriſtian Billet, by John Drake, her firſt huſband."* It is remarkable that the heirs of this family were called John for ten generations, one only excepted. John Drake, having recovered Aſh, married Margaret, daughter of John Cole of Rill, in the pariſh of Wythecombe-Raleigh (which he gave, together with the manor of Wythecombe, to a younger ſon; whoſe daughter and heireſs brought it to her huſband Thomas Raymond of Chard). This John Drake had iſſue John Drake of Aſh, who by Amy his wife, daughter of Roger Grenville of Stowe, in Cornwall, had iſſue Sir Bernard Drake of Aſh, Robert Drake of Wiſcombe in the pariſh of Southleigh, and Richard Drake of Surrey. Sir Bernard Drake, it is well known, was very ſerviceable to his country in the Spaniſh wars of Elizabeth. The conteſt between Sir Bernard and Sir Francis Drake, occaſioned by Sir Francis's aſſumption of Sir Bernard's coat of arms, not being able to make out his deſcent from Sir Bernard's family, is a curious inſtance of the jealous attachment to family diſtinction in thoſe days. The feud encreaſed to ſuch a degree, that Sir Bernard meeting Sir Francis, gave him a box on the ear, and that within the verge of the court: for which offence he incurred the diſpleaſure of her majeſty; who, probably, in conſequence of it, beſtowed on Sir Francis a new coat of arms illuſtrating his great enterprize—the circumnavigation of the world.† Sir Bernard was, at length, received into favor, and knighted 1585. His death, a ſhort time after, in conſequence of infection communicated by ſome priſoners at the caſtle of Exeter, hath been noticed among the memorable incidents in this county. He died at Aſh, and was buried in the pariſh church.‡ Sir Bernard, by Gertrude his wife, daughter of Bartholomew Forteſcue of Filleigh, left iſſue John and others. John, by Dorothy, daughter of William Button of Alton, in Wilts, left iſſue Sir John Drake of Aſh, and William Drake of Yardbury, in the pariſh of Colyton. Sir John Drake, knt. by Eleanor his wife, daughter and coheir of Lord Boteler of Bramfield, had iſſue Sir John Drake, knighted by Charles the 2d, and, afterwards, by the ſame king made a baronet. Sir John Drake married, firſt, Jane, daughter of Sir John Yonge of Colyton, knt. by whom he had iſſue John, Walter, and Elizabeth. Secondly, he married Dewnes, the youngeſt daughter of Sir Richard Strode of Newnham, near Plymouth, knt. and had iſſue Bernard, George, and William. Sir John Drake of Aſh died (as did his brother Walter) unmarried, He rebuilt, however, his houſe at Aſh, which had been demoliſhed in the civil wars, and which his father, who reſided at Trill in Axmin-

* Sir W. Pole. † Sir Francis's creſt was a ſhip on a globe under reef, held by a cable rope, with a hand out of the clouds—*in the rigging of which was hung up by the heels a wivern gul.* the arms of Sir Bernard. "Her majeſty (Sir Bernard ſaid) might give him a nobler, but ſhe could not give a more ancient coat than his own."

‡ The arms of Sir Bernard Drake—*arg. a wivern with wings diſplayed gul.* Creſt, *a ſpread eagle on an helmet.* Motto, *aquila non capit muſcas.*—John Drake, who died in 1558, lived at Aſh: whence it ſhould ſeem, that *Trill* was not the family-ſeat before *Aſh*, but rather an occaſional reſidence, It is ſaid that the family reſided at Trill, whilſt Sir Winſton Churchill lived at *Aſh*.

ſter,

ſter, had left in ruins. This gentleman built a houſe much ſuperior to the old edifice, in ſize and commodiouſneſs, encloſed a park adjoining to the houſe with a good wall, and made fiſhponds, walks, and gardens. He lived but a ſhort time to enjoy this pleaſant place. Some while before his death, his next brother, the eldeſt by the marriage with Strode, having greatly diſobliged him by his extravagance, Sir John cut off the entail of his eſtate, with a deſign to ſettle it upon his youngeſt brother William; but he dying before the buſineſs was finiſhed, the whole eſtate devolved on his only ſiſter Elizabeth, his heireſs at law. She ſettled it, however, according to her brother's intentions, on Wm. Drake, who was knighted by James the 2d, and on the death of his brother Sir Bernard (George the intermediate brother being dead ſome years before) became a baronet, alſo. He married Judith, daughter and coheir of Eveleigh, of Talaton, eſq. Aſh is the more worthy of our notice, as being the birth-place of John Churchill, the great Duke of Marlborough. His father, Sir Winſton Churchill of Wotton Glanvill, in Dorſetſhire, having ſuffered ſeverely in his fortune, on account of his adherence to King Charles the firſt, in the civil wars, was obliged to take refuge with his wife Elizabeth, at the houſe of her father Sir J. Drake, at Aſh. Here moſt of his children were born; among whom was John, afterwards Duke of Marlborough—on Midſummer-day, 1650. Of the manſion-houſe at Aſh, once a noble ſeat, the walls are flint: but a part only remains in decent condition, with the adjoining chapel. A few years ſince, Lady Drake reſided at this place.* It belongs, at preſent, to Mr. Tucker of Axminſter.—The manor of *Ford* or *de la Ford*, lies in Muſbury. John of Devonſhire, or *de Forda*, who was abbot of Ford, and chaplain and confeſſor to King John, was probably born at *la Ford*, in this pariſh, where a family of this name flouriſhed in very early times, whoſe daughter and heireſs, Hawiſe, brought this eſtate to a younger ſon of Sir Nicholas Bonville of Wiſcombe, knt. who dropt his paternal name, and took the local one of *de la Ford*.† ‡"The land *de la Ford* came in the time of Edward the 1ſt to Nicholas Bonville at Ford; whoſe daughter Edith was married to Richard Okebear; whoſe daughter Elizabeth was wife of John Pole, whoſe daughter Elizabeth was wife of Arthur Pole, ſon of Sir John Pole, vice-admiral of the weſt part of England, a younger ſon of Sir John Pole of Pole, in Wirrall, in the county of Cheſter, knt. The ſaid Arthur and Elizabeth had iſſue John, who married Alice, daughter of Richard Coade of Cornwall, who had iſſue John, who married Edith, daughter of Robert Titherley of Titherley, and had iſſue William, who married Agnes, daughter of John Drake, and had iſſue William, who married Katharine, daughter of Alexander Popham, who had

* In Auguſt, 1777, it was advertiſed to be let, and in 1778 became the reſidence of Sir John William Pole, (ſince de la Pole) juſt then of age. In this year, on the 25th of Sept. a fire broke out at Aſh about two o'clock in the morning, which entirely conſumed the ſtables, and thirteen coach-horſes, and hunters belonging to Sir John Pole, with the dairy, laundry, brewhouſe, and all the outhouſes; but happily the flames were extinguiſhed before they had much injured the dwelling-houſe.

† "*De la Ford's* coat is thus emblazoned (ſays Sir W. Pole)—*ſable a poppy, with roots and fruit or.* This coat is quartered by the Poles of Shute, as deſcendants from the heir general of this family.

‡ Sir W. Pole.

iſſue, *myſelf*, now lord thereof"—ſays Sir W. Pole. Ford has continued in the family of Pole: Sir John Wm. de la Pole is the preſent poſſeſſor of it.—*Maiden-hayne*, a part of the manor of Muſbury, was held by leaſe under Lady Drake, by the ſon of the late Judge Gundry, in 1773.

The church is ſituated in the ſouth-eaſt part of the pariſh, built of flint ſtone, and dedicated to St. Michael; its length 64 feet, breadth 38, and height 22. It has a ſquare tower 51 feet in height, with five new muſical bells, and a ſmall church-yard. The monuments, with inſcriptions, are as follows:

In the ſouth-eaſt corner are four monuments belonging to the Drake-family. John Drake of Aſh, eſq. died Oct. 4th, 1558; his wife, daughter of Sir Roger Groynfild, died 18th of February, 1577; * Sir Bernard Drake, knt. died 20th of April, 1586; John Drake, eſq. buried 2d of April, 1628; Dorothy, his wife, 13th of December, 1631; Sir John Drake, knt. 26th of Auguſt, 1636; dame Mary Roſewell, wife of Sir Roger Roſewell, knt. was buried the 4th of November, 1643; Walrond Drake, 2d ſon of Sir John Drake, bart. buried April 9th, 1674; Sir John Drake, bart. eldeſt ſon of the ſaid Sir John, buried March 13th, 1783; Elizabeth, daughter of the ſaid Sir John, interred Nov. 17th, 1694; dame Judith, wife of Sir William Drake, knt. and bart. May 14th, 1701. In the ſouth-weſt aiſle is a monument erected to Nathaniel Gundry, eſq. lord chief juſtice of the common pleas, who died of the jail fever at Launceſton, 30th of March, 1754, in the 53d year of his age. In the north-aiſle are two monuments; the one for the Rev. William Salter, 44 years rector of the pariſh, who died March 17, 1770, aged 75. The other is erected to the memory of Alice Salter his wife, who died March 27th, 1754.

We do not find that any one of the heads of the Drake-family was buried at Axminſter before Sir William Drake, who died about the year 1736, and in whom the title was extinct. The regiſter contains about ten baptiſms, ſix burials, with one or two marriages, annually. According to Bacon, the firſt-fruits of this rectory are, 19l. 11s. 8d.—yearly tenths 1l. 19s. 2d. Incumbents of the rectory, the Rev. Nathaniel Pearſe, John Ayſhford, Charles Hopping, Wm. Salter, with the preſent Benjamin Symes. The patronage of the rectory has been, time immemorial, in the Drake-family, but now in the Tuckers.† There is no manſe or glebe land belonging to the rectory, except the church-yard. Of the chapel that belongs to the manor-houſe, no uſe is made at preſent.

UPLIME, in Domeſday, *Oplomie*, according to the ſignification of the name, "is *a bordering* pariſh upon the county of Dorſet, and ſtretcheth itſelf into the ſea, upon the ſouth, being divided by a little ſtream iſſuing from the north, and running into the ſea in the middle of the town of Lyme-Regis, which is the utmoſt boundary, by the ſea, of Dorſetſhire." Thus Sir Wm. Pole. *Uplime* is divided from Dorſet by a little brook or *lake* (as the Devonſhire people expreſs themſelves) and is ſo called in contradiſtinction to *Nether-Lime*, ſituated in a valley by the ſea. This pariſh is about half the ſize as that of Axminſter. The abbey of Glaſtonbury anciently poſſeſt Uplime. "One Pinnocke (ſays Riſdon) gave lands within the manor to the abbot of Glaſtonbury, as by theſe enſuing appeareth. *Nicholas Pinnocke fil. et hæres Nicholi, conc. Abat. deGlaſton unam virgat. ter. cum officio bedelarii de Uplime libertat. una cum reverſione terr. quæ Johannes*

* "His effigy is here in ſtatue." *Prince.*

† "Muſburie R. Sir William Drake, 1713. Dame Anne Drake, 1770." *Bacon.*

Wotton

Wotton et Iditha ux. ejus ten. Teſt. Willielmo Humphraville mil. Will. Uplegh, Ric. Okebeer. Dat. 42 *Edw.* 3." This manor, the ancient inheritance of the abbey of Glaſtonbury, was purchaſed after the ſurrender of it to Henry the 8th, by John Drake of Aſh, eſq. great grandfather of Sir John Drake, the lord, and patron of the living, in the time of Sir W. Pole. In 1773, the manor of Uplime belonged to Lady Drake, who had alſo the preſentation to the rectory.

The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is well proportioned to the ſize of the pariſh. Firſt-fruits of Uplime are 20l. 8s. 11½d.—yearly tenths 2l. 10¾d.—rector, Nicholas Vere.†

COMBE-PYNE is a very ſmall pariſh, and has nothing in it worth our obſervation. § "*Compyne* taketh his name of the low ſcite, and was at firſt called *Com Coffin*, of the owners thereof Elias Coffin, and Richard his ſon; whoſe daughter Alice was wife to Sir Thomas Pyne, from whoſe daughter married unto Bonvile and Umfravile, it was devolved into theſe families: and, after ſome time, the whole came to Sir William ‡ Bonvile, by purchaſe. This manor is now the land of the Lord Petre." *Downe Umphraville*, in this pariſh, before called *Downe St. Leonard*, had the name of Umphraville from its ancient lords. "It was transferred as Combpyne, and is now Lord Petre's;" ſays Sir W. Pole.

The church is ſmall, like the pariſh. Combepyne is in the King's books, 8l. 11s. 8d.—certified value 42l. Patr. Lord Petre—the preſentation in the univerſ. of Oxford—rector, John Rendall.‖

"ROWSEDOWN was formerly called *Downe-Ralph*, from its high ſcite (ſays Riſdon) lying open to the ſouth-ſea, and albeit wanteth water." It is the ſmalleſt pariſh, perhaps, in the kingdom. Downe-Ralph is commonly ſaid to derive its name from its ancient lord *Ralph de Downe* of *Downe Ralph*. The family of Downe held theſe lands in the time of Henry the 2d, and lived ſometimes here and ſometimes at Wike, in the pariſh of Axminſter, not far from Down-Ralph—one of whom, *Paſcaſius de Downe* making his laſt will and teſtament in the year of our lord, 1341, bequeathed his ſoul into the hands of God, and his body to be buried in St. Mary's, the pariſh church of Axminſter.‖‖ There were ſeveral knights of this name and family. At length, Hugh de Downe left two daughters, Iſabell, firſt married to John, ſon of John Stretch of Aſh, who died without iſſue, and afterwards to John Holcombe, and Amey married to Henry Ledred. This land came in copercinary to Iſabell, and continued in the name of Holcombe about ſix deſcents. The laſt Gilbert Holcombe ſold it to Mallock.§§ Rowſedown continued for many generations in the family of the Mallocks. In 1773 the chapel was kept up, but no divine ſervice per-

† Theſ. Eccleſ. "Uplime R. Sir William Drake, bart. 1710. Dame Anne Drake, 1769." *Bacon.*

§ Riſdon. ‡ Sir W. Pole's account is nearly the ſame. "*Combepyne* was anciently *Combe-Coffin*, from Elias de Coffin, poſſeſſor; after whom, it came to Sir Thomas Pyne, whence its preſent name. From Pyne it paſſed to Umphraville, and at laſt to the heirs of the Lord Bonville, and by attainder to the crown, and ſo to Lord Petre."

‖ Theſ. Eccleſ. "Combpyne R. Nathaniel Forſter, clerk, 1744. Joſeph Paul, clerk, 1755. Robert Kerſlack, eſq. 1763."

‖‖ Paſcaſius occurs in the Harleian collection. "*Radulfus de Downe dedit totum jus ſuum in manerio de Donne Raphe in parochia, fratri ſuo Paſcaſio in conſideracione annuitatis duran. vita ſua.*" §§ Sir W. Pole.

formed

formed in it: the owner of the eſtate and patron of the living, was Mr. Robert Bartlett. The certified value of this rectory is no more than five pounds a year.¶

Oppoſite to Seaton, on the other ſide of the river, is AXMOUTH. Here, as in many other places, the Saxons changed the old Britiſh word *Iſc* into *Axe*, and called it *Axmouth*—it being ſituated near the mouth of the river. If this place was a town in the time of the Romans, its old name was probably, *Uxelis*; which the Romans made out, from *Uch Ael is, a town upon the brink of the water.* This is a ſmall pariſh, about three miles long and a mile and half broad, bounded on the ſouth by the ſea; on the eaſt by Uplime; on the north by a part of the pariſh of Axminſter, part of Uplime, Combepyne, and Muſbury; and on the weſt by Colyton and Seaton. The river Axe runs through the pariſh. "Axmouth (ſays Riſdon) lieth on the eaſt-ſide of the river Axe, where he poureth himſelf into the ſea, from whence it hath the name. The place is a large fair bay, and hath in former times yielded good harbour to ſhips toſt in tempeſtuous weather. It appeareth, that in this place divers works have been attempted for the repairing of the old decayed haven; but of late years, with better ſucceſs than formerly, by Thomas Earle, eſq. lord of the land, who, when he had brought the ſame to ſome likelihood, was taken away by death, leaving his labours to the unruly ocean—which, together with unkind neighbours, (by carrying away the ſtones of that work) made a great ruin of his attempt. But the now lord thereof, his ſon, hath not only repaired the firſt ruins, but proceedeth on with purpoſe to bring to paſs that which before him his father intended, as well for the general good of the kingdom, as particularly for theſe parts."* At this moment, there are evidently the remains of a harbour at the mouth of the river: but the entrance is choaked up with ſand. The manor of Axmouth was given by Rivers, Earl of Devon, to the abbey of St. Mary in Normandy. After the diſſolution of foreign monaſteries, it was transferred by Henry the 5th, to the abbey of Sion: and the ſame grant was confirmed by Henry the 7th. In the year 1544, Henry the 8th granted the ſame manor in dowry to his queen, Catharine Parr. Edward the 6th, in the ſixth year of his reign, gave it to Walter Erle, eſq. At preſent the Rev. Richard Hatherſall Hallett is lord of the manor of Axmouth.—*Bindon* lieth in this pariſh, ſometime the dwelling of Nicholas Bach, and by him ſold H. 4, unto Roger Wyke, a younger ſon out of the houſe of Cocktree. It continued in that family divers deſcents: and the laſt of them Richard Wyke left it unto his four daughters; one, the wife of Anthony Giffard, another, the wife of Hugh Barry, a third, married to Mark Hays, and a fourth, to Walter Erle.

¶ "St. Pancras, King's books, 2l. 10s. 10d.—certified value 5l. Patr. and rect. Samuel Mallack." *Ibef. Eccleſ.* "*St. Pancras*, or *St. Pancras Rowſdon*; Richard Mallack, 1699. William Breton, eſq. 1734. Thomas Mallack, clerk, p. h. v. 1767. Robert Bartlett, gent. 1783." *Bacon.*

* Sir W. Pole's account of Axmouth is very ſimilar. "At this place the river Axe unladeth his waters into the ſea: and it appears, by old works and piles, that here hath been a haven, which Thomas Earle, eſq. and Sir Walter his ſon, attempted to renew. But after much expence they were obliged to abandon the undertaking. In ancient times, there was probably a commodious haven and ſhelter for ſhips in this place; for, beſides that it is a fair bay, defended with high hills on both ſides, Seaton (which Mr. Camden takes to be the *Moridunum* mentioned by Antoninus) reacheth home unto this mouth of Axe. And anchors and other relics of ſhipping have been found a good ſpace higher up in the land, and tradition holdeth yet the memory thereof. There appear above Axmouth, two little forts or caſtles on the points of two hills, that lie upon the face of the bottom in which the river Axe hath this current. They are, no doubt, the Saxons work."

Walter

Walter Erle bought Giffard's part, and ſo that moiety is deſcended unto Sir Walter Erle, whoſe father married Dorothy, the daughter of William Pole of Shute, eſq. There hath the ſaid Sir Walter Erle his houſe, with fair demeſnes thereunto belonging, with the parſonage impropriate. Barry ſold his fourth part unto Mr. William Mallock, and his ſon, Mr. Richard Mallock of Axmouth, now enjoyeth the ſame. The fourth part of Hays be longs to the heir of John Hays."* In 1773, Mallock's part was in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Robert Bartlett. Thomas Erle Drax, eſq. the owner of the other parts, ſold them about that time to Thomas Jenkins. "*Stuttecombe* lyeth in this pariſh, ſome time the land of Gervais de Uffewill; and in the latter end of Henry 3d, Roger de Vere was lord thereof. It continued four deſcents in the name of Vere; and about the latter end of Edward 3d, after the Courtenays, Earls of Devon, were lords thereof, unto the attainder of Henry, Marquis of Exeter. Henry 8th granted it unto Sir Peter Carew, who ſold it unto Walter Yong, and John Yong of Axminſter, his ſon, whoſe ſon John was father of Walter Yong of Colyton, eſq. the now lord thereof."† Sir Walter Yonge ſold Stedcombe to R. Hallett of Lyme-Regis, eſq. who gave it to his nephew, R. Hallett, eſq. who married Meliora, daughter of Hotherſell of Giddy-Hall in the county of Eſſex, eſq. by whom he had two ſons, John and Richard. Richard died unmarried in his father's lifetime: John ſucceeded his father, and married Jane, the only daughter of Thomas Southcott of Dulcis, eſq. and left two ſons, Southcott and R. Hotherſell. Southcott Hallett, eſq. dying unmarried, his brother, the Rev. R. Hotherſell Hallett, is the preſent owner of Stedcombe.‡ The hill of Stedcombe, gradually riſing from the extenſive level of the marſhes to a conical height, ſuggeſts the idea of Mount Veſuvius. It is richly wooded; and a ſtream of water runs at its foot. *Buckland-Trill*, long in the poſſeſſion of the family of Trill, was purchaſed about the latter end of the reign of Edw. 3d, by Hugh Courtenay, Earl of Devon; and came in like manner as Stedcombe, from Carew to Walter Yonge, eſq.‖ *Brockland* or *Buckland*-Prior, was ſometime the land of John Digon. In the 20th year of Richard 2d, Rawline, daughter and heireſs of John Digon, and widow of Richard Barry, releaſed all her right in Buckland-Prior to Edmond Pyne. His ſon Nicholas had iſſue Conſtance, married to Wm. Larder, from whom deſcended Triſtam Larder, who ſold the ſame: and it is now the inheritance (ſays Sir W. Pole) of the ſaid Walter Yonge.§ Buckland-Trill and Buckland-Prior, are ſtill in the Yonge-family.¶ *Whitlands* and *Pinney*, in Axmouth, were both held by leaſe under Lord Petre, in 1773; when the former was in the poſſeſſion of Mrs. Callard, relict of Mr.

* Sir W. Pole. † *Studcombe* and *Buckland Trill* in Axmouth, belonged to the Earls of Devonſhire, till the attainder of the Marquis. *Cleaveland*. ‡ Arms of Hallett, *Or, a chief engrailed ſa. over all, on a bend engrailed gu. three bezants.* Creſt, *a demi-lion, holding a bezant.* Edmondſon. ‖ 36 Henry 8th, grant to Sir George Carew, Knight of the manors amongſt others of *Stedcombe* and of *Bruckland Tryll*. 4th Edw. 6th, bargain and ſale from Sir Peter Carew, brother and heir of Sir Geo. Carew, to Walter Yonge of Sidbury, and John his ſon, of *Buckland Trill*, in Axmouth. *Sir G. Yonge's papers.*

§ Manor of *Buckland-Tryll* and *Buckland-Prior* in Exmouth. 5th Elizabeth—Hubert Collwyll of Exeter, merchant, ſold to John Yonge of Axminſter, eſq. the meſſuages, lands, and tenements, in Axmouth, called *Bruckland-Prior* and Diggon's Down, alias Hening's Down, with the appurtenances. ¶ "Axmouth contains 324 acres—value 150l." *Sir G. Yonge's papers.*

Amos Callard, attorney at law; and the latter of Mrs. Oke, relict of Mr. Walter Oke, alſo attorney at law.

The church is ſituated about eaſt and weſt, of a convenient ſize for the pariſh. It has ſeveral handſome monuments to the memory of the Erles and Halletts; and there are ſome inſcriptions relating to the Pynes and Mallocks. The Axmouth revel is on Shrove-tueſday.‡ Of this vicarage, the firſt-fruits are 22l. 19s. 2d. —yearly tenths 2l. 7s. 11d. patron and vicar, Richard Hallett.§ Contemporary with Sir Wm. Pole, Sir Walter Erle, knt. was patron of this living. There was formerly a chapel at Whitland's, ſome ſmall remains of which were to be traced, a few years ſince.

The pariſh of SEATON and BEER, ſituated on the ſouth coaſt, about ſeven miles weſt of Lyme, and as many eaſt of Sidmouth, is about four miles long, and two broad. The tything of Beer lies high; Seaton is low and marſhy. This pariſh is encloſed with well-wooded hedges; and its moſt flouriſhing trees are oak, elm, and aſh. The roads are good, principally flint. On the eminence of Beer, called the South-down (not unnoticed in the natural hiſtory) is a moſt delightful and extenſive proſpect, by ſea, from Portland to the Startpoint —by land, of a great part of the counties of Dorſet, Somerſet, and Devon. Of the freeſtone and flints that are raiſed in Seaton and Beer, I have given ſome account in its proper place. The villages and farmhouſes in this pariſh, are, in general, thatched: the farmhouſes are, for the moſt part, in the villages: and the farms are in high cultivation. The poor have greatly increaſed of late years. The day-labourers in huſbandry are but few; as the chief employment of the inhabitants is fiſhing, in which they are very expert. They are, in number, about 1500, in general, healthy and ſtrong.

Seaton, ſituated in the manor to which it imparts its name, "lieth full upon the ſea." It is in Domeſday *Suetetone*, the *Moridunum* in Antonine's *Iter á Callevá ad Iſcam*. This place was called *Moridunum* from *mor-y-dun—oppidum magnæ undæ ſive maris*; to which the preſent name *Seaton* exactly correſponds. "From Colington to Seton now a mene fiſſchar toun ſcant 2. mile. I paſſid over Cole water again at Coliford, or I cam to Seton. Ther hath beene a very notable haven at Seton: but now ther lyith betwen the 2 pointes of the old haven a mighty rigge and barre of pible ſtones in the very mouth of it: and the ryver of Ax is dryven to the very eſt point of the haven caullid *Whit-Clif*, and ther at a very ſmaul gut goith into the ſe: and her cum in ſmall fiſher boates for ſocour. The toun of Seton is now but a mene thing, inhabited with fiſchar men. It hath bene far larger when the haven was good. The abbate of Shirburne was lord and patrone of it. At Bereword is an hamlet of fiſchar men. There was begon a fair pere for ſocour of ſhippelettes at this Bereword: but ther cam ſuch a tempeſt a 3 yeres ſins, as never in mynd of men had before bene ſeene in that ſhore, and tare the pere in peaces. The men of Seton began of late dayes to ſtake and to make a mayne waulle withyn the haven, to have divertid the courſe of Ax

‡ In 1773, total of births for the ten preceding years, were 90; of burials 93. *Chapple's MSS.*

§ Axmouth—Abb. Syon. olim pr. Richard Hallet, eſq. 1709. Richard Hatherfall Hallet, 1783. *Bacon.*

ryver,

ryver, and ther almoſt in the midle of the old haven to have trenchid thorough the *chifille*, and to have let out Ax and receyvid in the mayn ſe: but this purpoſe cam not to effect. Me thought that nature moſt wrought to trench the chifil hard by Seton toun, and ther to let in the ſe."* "Our learned antiquaries, ſays Riſdon, would have it to be that *Maridunum*, whereof *Antonine* ſpake in his itinerary, placed between *Dunnovaria* and *Iſca*; for *Maridunum* in Britiſh is the ſame with *Seaton* in Engliſh—a town upon an hill by the ſea ſide. This place is memorable for the Daniſh Princes landing there in the year 937, as alſo for the attempt of the inhabitants of Colliton, to make an haven there, which they had ſolemnly named Colliton haven, and procured a collection under the great ſeal of England, for the levying of money to effect the ſame: of which work there remaineth no monument, only a remembrance of ſuch a place among ſtrangers that know not where it ſtands, and is at this day a poor fiſhing village." It is, however, a remarkably neat village. The houſes are thatched in a ſtyle ſuperior to that of Devonſhire cottages in general; and every houſe has a finiſhed air. In Sir W. Pole's time the manor of Seaton belonged to John Willoughby, eſq. by the purchaſe of his grandfather from John Fry. It belongs, at preſent, to Thomas Charter, eſq. Seaton-houſe, within the manor and village of Seaton, is an ancient ſtructure of freeſtone, formerly the ſeat of the Trevelyans. Sir John Trevelyan, the preſent repreſentative of the county of Somerſet, lately ſold this houſe, together with the manor, to Thomas Charter, eſq.

This much for the village of Seaton, the manor, and Seaton-houſe within the manor. The village of Beer, the manor, and Bovey-houſe within the manor, muſt next engage our attention.

Beer, ſituated in the manor of Beer, is about one mile from Seaton. It ſeems to be of ancient note, and may be derived from *Ber Rhin—ſi dictatur* (ſays Baxter) *crus rivi*. Many of the houſes in this place are built of freeſtone, from the famous freeſtone quarry. The cove at Beer is well calculated for fiſhing; and from its ſituation is capable of being made the firſt fiſhing-place in the kingdom. "Beer, in King William the Conqueror's time, belonged of the long gift unto the abbey of Hortomaiſne, and ſhortly after unto the abbey of Sherborne, and continued unto the ſame abbey unto the ſurrender thereof, and was granted for jointure by King Henry unto Catharine Parr, his laſt wife, and afterwards was purchaſed by two of the Haſſards of Lyme, and the demeſnes ſold by them unto Mr. John Starr of Beer. The manor was after ſold, the one moiety to my father, which I ſold unto John Walrond of Bovey, eſq. and unto John Starr, eldeſt ſon of the ſaid John Starr: and the other moiety was by Robert Haſſard ſold unto the ſaid John Walrond, whoſe ſon Edmond hath now the whole manor; and Wm. Starr, a younger ſon of the forenamed John Star, the elder, hath the demeſnes. Bovey, within the manor of Beer, was granted by the abbot of Sherborne, in King Henry 2d's time, unto Wide

* Leland.

de

de Agevill; and in the 54th year of Henry 3d, Alan Dagvill levied a fine unto William Walrond of Bradfield, to the uſe of himſelf and Amiſia his wife, daughter of the ſaid William, and the heirs of their two bodies, with the remainder unto John Walrond, brother of the ſaid Amiſia, and unto his heirs for ever; and after the death of Alan Dagvill, Amiſia his relict, did grant the ſaid land in Branſcomb unto John Walrond her brother, and his heirs; ſo as this land hath ever ſince continued in the name and family of Walrond, and hath been divers times granted by Walrond of Bradfield, unto younger ſons; and in the latter end of King Edw. 4th, John Walrond of Bradfield, eſq. conveyed this land unto William his younger ſon, who, by Joan, daughter of John Brett, had iſſue John, who married Joan, daughter of Cuthbert Clawſey, and had iſſue John and others. John Walrond of Bovey, eſq. married Jane, daughter of Lewis Hatch of Aller, and left iſſue Edmond, Gideon, and others. Edmond Walrond is now lord of this land, and hath married Ann, my daughter, by whom he hath iſſue John and others."—Thus Sir W. Pole. *Bovey*, ſays Riſdon, was the ancient inheritance of the Walronds of Bradfield, near Columbton, who uſually gave this to a younger ſon: but the Walronds of Bovey had become a diſtinct family in Riſdon's time, having continued there three deſcents.* Bovey is, at preſent, in poſſeſſion of Mrs. Rolle, the only ſurviving daughter of the late William Walrond, eſq. and wife of John Rolle, eſq. Bovey-houſe is a very ancient irregular building of freeſtone. The chapel here (ſays Riſdon) ſhould ſeem to be founded by the Walronds; as their arms are cut in the moorſtone pillars, juſt at the bottom of the arches. On viſiting Bovey a few years ſince, I was pleaſed with the venerable appearance of the houſe and every object around it. It was then the reſidence of Mrs. Walrond, relict of Mr. Walrond, whom I have juſt mentioned. There was ſomething unuſually ſtriking in the antique manſion, the old rookery behind it, the moſſy pavement of the court, the raven in the porch, grey with years; and even the domeſtics hoary in ſervice—they were all grown old together: this coincidence was peculiarly intereſting.

The pariſh-church, ſituated in the tything of Seaton, is dedicated to St. Gregory. It is an ancient building of freeſtone, ſlated: the tower low and heavy, contains four bells.† On a handſome marble monument in the church at Seaton:

> Sacred to the memory of Wm. Walrond, eſq. who died at Bovey in 1762, aged 45 years; and of his firſt wife and infant ſon: alſo of Sarah Oke, his ſecond wife, by whom he had iſſue, Sarah, Courtenay-William, and Judith-Maria. Of theſe the laſt and only ſurviving one, wife of John Rolle, eſq. M. P. for Devon, erected this monument in reſpect to the beſt of parents, and at the requeſt of her mother, who departed this life Feb. the 1ſt, 1787, aged 67.

The burial-ground for the whole pariſh is at Seaton only. "Seaton and Beare are but one pariſh, ſays Sir W. Pole. The principal pariſh-church is at Seaton,

* "The Walronds were, probably, the deſcendants of WALERAN *Venator*, to whom William the Conqueror gave eight manors in Dorſet, I underſtand." *Hutchins.* † "Ther longged and doth yet a chappelle to Seton caullid Bereword near the ſhore." *Leland.*

and

and the burials of Beare are there."* Situated in the tything of Beer is a chapel, which, from the increaſe of the inhabitants, has lately been much enlarged. On a plain ſtone in the chapel of Beer:

> John, the fifth ſon of Wm. Star of Beer, gent. and Dorothy his wife, which died in the plague, was here buried, 1646.

Seaton, with Beer chapel, 17l. 7½d.—firſt-fruits, 1l. 14s. 0¾d. The abbot of Shireburn (ſays Leland) was lord and patron of Seton.† One of the patrons of the church of Seaton and Beer, in Sir W. Pole's time, was Mr. W. Fry, eldeſt ſon of Nicholas Fry, eſq. of Yartye.‡ Mrs. Rolle is the preſent patroneſs of this vicarage—incumbent, John Burgeſs Karſlake, who was preceded by Corpe, Croſſe, Drake, Kent. The vicarage-houſe, near the church, is an old building. In this pariſh is one meeting-houſe, attended by a diſſenting miniſter and a few diſſenters.

SOUTHLEIGH, called by the Saxons *Southlega*, is "a ſoutherly ſeat or dwelling—So the place lieth from *Northleigh*."¶ Southleigh is about ſix miles in circumference, ſurrounded on every ſide by Colyton; except a ſmall part on the north-weſt by Farway. Several ſmall rivulets riſe in Wiſhcombe valley, which all run into the Coly. § *Southleigh* was the land of Wm. Polgi by the Conqueror's gift; ſince the inheritance of the name of *Leigh*, from Henry 2d to Edw. 2d's time; of whom two were knights, Sir Philip and Sir William; the laſt of which line left his lands to Chriſtian, his daughter, married to Nicholas Polſton, 11th of King Edward 2d. Afterwards Hugh Courtenay, Earl of Devon, was lord of Southleigh; and in the time of King Edward 3d, was an exchange made by the ſaid earl with Sir Wm. Bonvill, for Colcomb Sackvil; and by this means the manor of Southleigh came unto Bonvill. Since the time of Henry the 8th, the manor of South Leigh has been in Lord Petre's family. ‖ "*Wiſcomb* lyeth in this pariſh and hundred of Colyton, for the greateſt part, and ſome part in Sydbury and hundred of Eaſt Budlegh. This land did Roger de Dalditch hold of the abbey of St. Michael in *periculo maris*, and was by the ſaid abbot granted about the midſt of the reign of Henry 3d unto Sir Nicholas Bonvill, knt. and continued in his poſterity unto the attainder of Gray, Duke of Suffolk, and is now the inheritance of William, Lord Petre, as the former. Wiſhcombe (the principal eſtate in the pariſh) is, at preſent,

* The commiſſioners obſerve—"one church and one chapel, diſtant a mile and half, both ſupplied by the ſame miniſter."

† "And Beare, a chappel for eaſe adjoyning, did belong to the abbey of Sherborn, and 'tis thus recorded in Domes-day book in the Exchequer: *Eccleſia Hortinenſis tenet Beare*—which land King Henry VIII. granted to Queen Catharine his laſt wife." *Riſdon.*

‡ "Seton V. abb. Shirborne, propr. Sir Walter Yonge, bart. 1683. Sir Will. Drake, knt. and bart. this turn, 1710. Wm. Walrond, eſq. 1756. Sarah and Maria Walrond, 1769." *Bacon.* ¶ *Riſdon.*

§ "*Philippus de Lega ſive de Leigh fuit dominus de* South-Leigh *in initio regni H. 3. Johannes de Lega anno* 37 *H. 3. fuit dominus ibidem Willielmus de Lega ſive Leigh ſucceſſit dicto Johanni anno* 11 *E. 2. Thomas de Leigh dominus ibidem in initio regis H. 3. Thomas Hatche de Wolledge in jure uxoris fuit dominus ibidem a quo ad Mallettos & ab illis Arthuro Ackland militi in jure Chriſtianæ uxoris ejus devenit hereditas.* Harleian MSS. ‖ "On the weſt part over an hill byyond Seton, is Wiſcombe, a fair maner place, ſumtyme the Lord Bonville's; now longging to the Marquiſe of Dorſette." *Leland.*—"*Wiſcombe*, ſometime belonging to the priory of Otterton, was in the time of King Henry III. by the prior granted unto Sir Nicholas Bonvile, knt. which he made his dwelling, and had here a large park for deer, not long ſince diſparked by the Lord Petre, whoſe inheritance now it is. Here now inhabits a generous tribe of the Drakes, of which, beſides other brothers, were Robert and Henry, the ſons of Robert; the firſt a colonel in the Netherlands, of great eſteem with the Prince of Orange and the States for his valour, who in all his actions was ſaid to make uſe of the ſpur of courage, and the reins of judgment; the other a captain of much hope, both taken away in the flower of their age, in defence of Oſtend, to the great grief of their friends, and loſs to their countty. *Riſdon.*

Lord Petre's: there are two other capital eſtates in the pariſh, *Morganhays* and *Scrinell*. *Morganhays* was, in a long ſucceſſion, the land of the Morgans. It continued, according to Riſdon, fifteen deſcents in that family; when Chriſtopher, the ſon of Chriſtopher Morgan, dying before his full age, left his lands to his two ſiſters; one of whom was married to Sir Thomas Trenchard, knt. of Dorſetſhire, who ſold Morganhays to Roſe of Lyme-Regis.* After Roſe, Shepherd, Cholmondely, and Vicars, were ſucceſſive, proprietors of this eſtate. Sir John Wm. de la Pole lately purchaſed Morganhays (or Morganhayne) of Sir Horace Mann, bart. with the other appendages of his property to it. *Scrinell* hath continued in the family of Walrond of Bradfield, from Edward the 1ſt to our own times. *Morganhays* and *Scrinell* pay every year a pound of cumminſeed to Lord Petre, as an acknowledgment of his lordſhip in the manor of Southleigh.

The church is of a common ſize, ſituated in the centre of the pariſh: it is dedicated to St. Lawrence. The Courtenay arms are in the painted glaſs in the eaſt-window of the chancel: and of the Drakes, Roſes, and Vicars, there are ſome monumental memorials. It appeared from the regiſter in 1773, that the average of baptiſms for the ten preceding years, was ſix; of burials, three. Firſt-fruits of Southleigh 11l. 8s. 9d.—yearly tenths 1l. 2s. 10½d. Patr. Lord Petre—R. Richard Prieſt.† Southleigh is in the univerſity of Oxford, as the advowſon belongs to a catholic.

The pariſh of NORTHLEIGH is about eight miles in circumference: half, at leaſt of it, is common, unencloſed. Northleigh-hill is a conſiderable eminence. The farms in this pariſh are ſmall, and of no note.‡ Northleigh, in elder ages the land of Leigh, Lord of Southleigh, was given by Sir W. Leigh, knt. to William his younger ſon; whoſe inheritance deſcended to his four daughters, married to Marſhalls, Moteſhorne, Witwell, and Colwell. § "Two parts of Northleigh came to Bonville,‖ and afterwards to Lord Petre. The third part became the inheritance of the priory of Canonleigh, and was afterwards Prideauxs." In 1773 Lord Petre was lord of the manor: but one part out of four of the common, belonged to Sir Wilmot Prideaux.

The church is ſituated on a ſmall eminence near the centre of the pariſh. From its form, direction of its chancel, and the revel held in this pariſh on the firſt Monday in September, I imagine that it is dedicated to St. Giles. There are ſome remains of painted glaſs in the windows: and there is a tradition that the churches of Northleigh and Southleigh were built by two ſiſters.¶ In 1773 it appeared from the regiſter, that the average of baptiſms was five, on the ten

* Sir W. Pole. † Theſ. Eccleſiaſt. Southleigh R. "Jo. Newte, cl. this turn, 1710. Sir W. Pole, bart. 1731. The univerſity of Oxford, 1747." *Bacon.* ‡ "All held by leaſe under Lord Petre and Sir Wilmot Prideaux, 1773." *Chapple's MSS.*
§ Sir W. Pole ſpeaks to the ſame purpoſe: "Northleigh at firſt in the name of Leigh, was given in the time of Henry the 3d, by Sir William de Leigh, knt. to William his younger ſon, among whoſe daughters this land was divided." "*Willielmus de Lega ſive de Leighe miles dominus de* North Leigh *tempore H. 3. qui quidem Willielmus dedit manerium illud Willielmo de Lega filio juniori & heredibus ſuis: quod quidem manerium per femellas devenit ad familias de Colwell Eſſe & Motſhorne.*" *Harleian.* ‖ Sir W. Pole. ¶ One of the Miſs Mallocks, a maiden lady of the Mallock-family of Northleigh, lies buried in Northleigh church, on our left hand, as we enter the great porch door. Here the females only are accuſtomed to ſit during the ſervice. And here, for this reaſon, ſhe was buried at her earneſt requeſt; as even in death ſhe dreaded the too near approach of man.

preceding

preceding years, and of burials, four. Firſt fruits of Northleigh 10l. 9s. 7d.—yearly tenths 1l. 11½d. Patr. Lord Petre—R. Wm. Jenkins. As this advowſon is in a Catholic, the preſentation is in the Univerſity of Oxford.*

FARWAY, from *fare* (Saxon) a *road*, means *roadway* or *thoroughfare*—*Fare* was afterwards uſed for the toll paid at a paſſage; as alſo for the paſſage itſelf or *ferry*. Farway, in the hundred of Colyton, is bounded on the weſt by the pariſhes of Gitteſham and Sidbury, on the north by Honiton and Offwell, and on the ſouth-eaſt and ſouth by Colyton and Southleigh.† Farway, at the conqueſt, was given to the Biſhop of Conſtance in Normandy; ſince which the manor became the Flemmings inheritance. Hugh Courtenay, Earl of Devon, purchaſed, and Henry, Marquis of Exeter, loſt it by his attainder: and John Willoughby, eſq. was lord of it in Riſdon's time.‡ The manor afterwards came to the Trevelyan-family: and Sir J. Trevelyan, bart. is the preſent proprietor of the manor and patron of the living of Farway. "*Netherton*, within this pariſh, ſometime belonging unto Canonſleigh, was purchaſed by Piers. It was the leather ſellers. Sir Bernard Drake, knt. purchaſed this land. Lowman had the demeſnes, and left it unto Philip his ſon, who ſold it unto Edmond Prideaux, bart. younger ſon of Roger Prideaux of Soldon, eſq. who alſo purchaſed the manor of John Drake, eſq. and a little parcel from Swayne; he hath builded there a fair houſe, and it is now the dwelling of Sir Peter Prideaux, bart. The ſaid Edmond married unto his firſt wife Bridget, the daughter of John Chicheſter the elder, knt. and had by her three daughters, married unto Ailworth, Forteſcue of Fallopit, and Moyle of Bake. His ſecond wife was Catharine, daughter of Piers or Peter Edgecombe, of Mount Edgecombe, by whom he had iſſue Sir Peter and Edmond." Netherton, ſays Prince, about four miles to the eaſt of Honiton, ſometime belonged to the abbey of Canonſleigh; and after the diſſolution, became the property of Sir Bernard Drake of Aſh, whoſe ſon John Drake ſold the manor, as a Mr. Lowman did the demeſnes, to Sir Edmond Prideaux, bart. a younger ſon of Roger Prideaux, eſq. of Souldon in the pariſh of Holſworthy. Sir Edmond Prideaux was a man of great abilities. By being profeſſor of the law in the time of Elizabeth, he was enabled to raiſe his family to a rank in this county beyond any of his anceſtors. Here Sir Edmond built

* Theſ. Eccleſ. "Northleigh R. Gilbert Fry, this turn, 1700. Univerſity of Oxford, 1726. Robert Proctor Anderſon, and Elizabeth his wife, 1775, 1777." *Bacon.* † *Colyton* and *Southleigh* meet *Farway* in a point, within a dwelling-houſe belonging to the Marwood-family. The houſe, conſequently, ſtands in three pariſhes. This ſituation might have been choſen merely for the whim of conſtantly eating, drinking, and ſleeping, in three different pariſhes, and with no idea of evading church-offerings, pariſh-offices, and aſſeſſments, or the authority of peace-officers to execute limited warrants and aſcertain pariſh-ſettlements. It occaſioned, however, a diſpute in 1765, between the pariſhes of *Farway* and *Southleigh*, concerning the ſettlement of a man, who by having lived a ſervant in this houſe, was become chargeable as a pauper, on one or both of them. As the part of the houſe which ſtands in Colyton, conſiſted only of a dairy and ſome offices; and as the man could not be ſuppoſed to have dwelt any where but where his table and bed were placed, the diſpute lay only between Farway and Southleigh, in one of which pariſhes his ſettlement muſt have been acquired. At length it was agreed, that the charge of his maintenance ſhould be borne by that pariſh in which he uſually reſted his head when in bed. For it ſeems the bed ſtood in both pariſhes, though the pillow was not ſo extenſive. Two perſons, therefore, being ſhewn the line in the floor of the kitchen, which was known to divide the two pariſhes, conſtructed a true perpendicular line from thence to that part of the garret where the man ſlept; and by that means determined, that his head and part of his body muſt have lain in Farway, and his lower parts in Southleigh; in conſequence of which deciſion, the former took the charge of him. ‡ Sir W. Pole ſays: "The manor was anciently belonging to the family of Flemming, and after unto Mohun; and in King Edward's time, Conſtance de Flemming held it in dower of Mohun. Anno 8 King Edw. 2d. Wm. Oſbarn held it; and in the 19th of King Edw. 3d, Simon Deveniſh held it. This land came unto Courtenay, Earl of Devonſhire, and by the attainder of the Marquis of Exeter to the crown. John Willoughby, eſq. is now lord thereof, deſcended from his grandfather, who bought it of ‖ John Frye, eſq. of Wycroft."

‖ Who, after the attainder, had purchaſed it of the crown.

a good

a good houſe, which he made his reſidence, and left to his poſterity. He was twice married: his firſt wife was Bridget, the daughter Sir John Chicheſter of Raleigh, by whom he had three daughters, married to Ailworth of London, Forteſcue of Fallopit, and Moyle, a Corniſhman. His ſecond wife was Catharine, the daughter of Edgcumbe of Mount Edgecumbe, by whom he had two ſons. His firſt ſon, was Sir Peter Prideaux of Netherton; his ſecond, Edmond Prideaux, eſq. In 1662, he was advanced to the degree of a baronet by James the 1ſt. He died at a good old age at Netherton. His grandſon, Sir Peter Prideaux, ſon of Sir Peter, married the Lady Chriſtian, the daughter of Sir Bevil Granville of Stow, by whom he hath a numerous iſſue." His deſcendant Sir Wilmot Prideaux, bart. is the preſent poſſeſſor of this eſtate. Netherton, however, exhibits, in the old family-manſion, a picture of ruin, which it is painful to contemplate. *Widecombe* and *Whitleigh*, in this pariſh, were the ancient inheritance of Hilion of Aſheriſton; from whom theſe lands came to Sir Hugh Prous of Gatcombe. By Elizabeth, one of the ſiſters of Hugh Prous, ſon of John Prous, they paſſed in the time of Rich. the 2d, to Percehay, and continued in that name unto the reign of Queen Elizabeth; when they were purchaſed by Nicholas Wadham, eſq. who left them among the heirs of his ſiſters. *Bromley*, a ſmall freehold in this pariſh, was poſſeſt by Gideon Sherman. *Poltimore*, long in the name of Poltimore, was once the inheritance of Jewe of Cottleigh, from whom, by the daughters of Wm. Jewe, it came to Yeo of Heanton-Sackville, and by St. John to Arundel of Treriſe. The other moiety was ſold to Chriſtopher Bodley of Dunſcombe.‡ *Knolle* and *Boycombe*, in Farway, continued many deſcents in the name of Knolle. In the time of Henry the 6th, it came to John Nitheway by Joan his wife, the ſiſter and heireſs of John Knolle. From Nitheway it paſſed by an intermarriage to Hoſkins; and, afterwards, one part of it was alienated to Prideaux, another to Willoughby —ſays Sir W. Pole.§

The pariſh church is dedicated to St. Michael; wherein are ſeveral monuments to the memory of the Prideaux-family. Prince particularizes the monument to Sir Edmond Prideaux, bart.‖ The firſt-fruits of Farway¶ are 15l. 6s. 8d. —yearly tenths 1l. 10s. 8d. Patr. Sir John Trevelyan, bart.**

COLYTON (in Domeſday *Culitone*, *Coletone*, *Colitone*) is ſometimes ſpelt *Culliton* —*the town* upon the river *Coly*. The length of the pariſh, from north-eaſt to ſouth-weſt, is about ſix miles and half; the breadth about three and half. It has a mixture of high and low ground. The rivers Axe and ††Coly run through the pariſh—in which are three ſtone bridges; the two moſt diſtant from the ſea,

‡ Sir W. Pole. § "*Knolle*, ſays Riſdon, immediately after the conqueſt, belonged to Richard de *Abber-Knolle*; after ſome time, it fell unto the Flemmings, Lords of Farway. In the time of King Henry the 3d, Sir Wm. Flemming, knt. gave this land unto Adam, the ſon of *Leorick de la Hall*, who changed his name, and was called *Adam de Knolle*. Divers of that name ſucceeded unto the time of King Henry the 6th; when John *Knolle*, dying without iſſue, left the land to his ſiſter, married to *Nethaway*, which, by John *Nethaway's* iſſueleſs deceaſe, came to Joan, the wife of Chriſtopher Hoſkins, whoſe ſon William lately enjoyed the ſame." ‖ Prince, p. 509. ¶ "Fairwaye R. Sir John Trevilian, bart. 1700, 1729. Edw. Sargent Brazier, p. h. v. 1757." *Bacon.* ** Rector, Richard Blake, in 1787. †† "Coley river rennith under the rote of an hille that this town ſtandith on. This brooke riſith, as I could eſteme, by weſt north-weſt a .... miles from Colington, by the which it rennith. And then, as I markid, it paſſith by Colecombe park, hard by Colington, lately longging to the Marquiſe of Exceſter, and thens going a mile and more, enterith betwixt Axbridge and Axmouth-towne into Ax ryver." *Leland.*

repaired

repaired by the pariſh, the other by the county. There is a large tract of unencloſed ground, in the northern and ſouthern parts of the pariſh. The enclo-ſures are high hedges, planted, in general, with elm trees. The roads are very bad, conſidering the quantity of ſmall flint which is every where at hand for repair. The views are beautiful, being finely varied by a mixture of hill, vale, river, and ſea. There are ſome fields called *Broom-hills*, on a fine riſing ground, in full view of the ſea, about two miles from the river's mouth on the weſt-ſide of the river, in this pariſh. Whether theſe fields are the *Bremel-downs*, where the Danes encamped, or not, may admit of a queſtion. The ſimilarity of name and ſituation ſeems to favour the conjecture. The houſes are, in general, built with flint-ſtone, and moſtly thatched. In the towns or villages of Colyton and Collyford, the neatneſs of the thatcher is ſhewn to ſome advantage. A little to the north of Axmouth ſtands the market town of *Colyton*. It is ſituated within the manor of Colyton on the weſtern-ſide of the Coly, where this river falls into the Axe. It ſignifies "a town upon the hazel brook"—"*Collh y tun*." "The town itſelf of Colington is no very notable thing"—ſays Leland. Here is a good market-houſe, a ſchool-houſe, and a Preſbyterian meeting-houſe. A large houſe in the town of Colyton, till lately poſſeſt by the family of Sir Geo. Yonge, but now become, by exchange of lands, the property of Sir J. W. de la Pole, ſeems to be the beſt building in the place.* *Colyford*, below Colyton, takes name from the river *Coly*, which ſignifies the *hazel brook*, or the water where *hazels* grow—*Corylorum amnis trajectus*. In the Britiſh tongue, it would have been written *Coll* or *Colh y Fforde*, a *hazel tree—water—paſſage*. Colyton for the ſame reaſon is a town upon the hazel brook. The bridge which I have mentioned as repaired by the county, is that at Colyford.† The village of *Colyford* is part of the manor of Colyton. In this ancient place a portreeve is choſen, annually, at the lord's court, by the houſekeepers of a ſmall diſtrict which is called *the borough*. The profits of a large fair for cattle (which is kept here on the firſt of March, old ſtile) belong to the portreeve. The vicar of Colyton is entitled to the great tythes within the limits of the borough.‡ *Puddlebridge* is a decent village; and *Streethayne*, a ſmall hamlet in this pariſh. The farms are ſmall. The cultivation of them might admit of improvement. Very little of the land is kept in hand, except ſmall portions in the neighbourhood of the town: it is chiefly occupied by rack-renters. Colyton is a good dairy-pariſh; remarkable for its rich butter, and its "ſkim-milk" cheeſes. The inhabitants are about three thouſand:§ and Colyton (with an exception to Colyford, which is rather agueiſh) is a healthy pariſh. Though formerly there were many

* "It is ſomething ſingular that Sir W. Pole, who lived in this pariſh, ſhould have taken no notice of the property of the Yonge-family, which was very conſiderable. In his time they had an ancient and fair manſion in the town of Colyton, which is called Colyton-great-houſe to this day. And the Yonges greatly encreaſed their poſſeſſions in this pariſh by purchaſes, from the year 1622 to 1650. The ancient poſſeſſions of the Yonge-family in the time of Sir W. Pole, beſide the purchaſes above alluded to, were Colyton-barton and lands belonging to the great manſion, Summer-leas, Cotchaine, the Hams, and Stoford tenement, beſides ſeveral houſes in Colyton-town—All theſe were then, and have ever ſince, continued in the Yonge-family till the year 1790, when they were all exchanged by Sir Geo. Yonge with Sir John Will. de la Pole, for his lands in Talaton." *Letter to the Author.* † Antonine's Iter paſſes through Colyford, which is certainly of ancient date. ‡ "Where Colley conſociateth his waters with Axe ſtands Colleyford, a burrough, ſometime of reputation, which in records is written *Villa de Collyford*, implying the antiquity thereof—unto the burgeſſes whereof, Hugh Courtenay, Earl of Devon, granteth certain liberties by his deed, dated at Colcombe the 14th of Edward III." *Riſdon.* § Paupers, upon an average, about 100.

gentlemen's ſeats in Colyton, yet this pariſh hath not, at preſent, a ſingle villa of any conſequence.

As to the lords and proprietors of the pariſh, Sir W. Pole informs us, "that Colyton* was in William the Conqueror's time the king's demeſne. Afterwards King Richard 1ſt, at the requeſt of Walter Dunſtanvil, gave unto Thomas Baſſet, nephew unto the ſaid Walter, Colyton and Whitford. King John, in the 9th year of his reign, granted a fair in Colyton to endure eight days. This Thomas Baſſet married Philippa, one of the daughters and heirs of William Malbedenge, Lord of Nantwich in Cheſhire, and had iſſue Philippa. Alice married thrice—1ſt, unto William, Lord Mallet; 2d, unto Thomas Sanford, knt. and, 3d, unto John Biſſet: and Joan firſt married unto Reginald de Valletort; 2d, unto Sir William de Courtenay, knt. brother of John, Lord Courtenay. Alice and Joan held this manor; and Joan gave her part unto Wm. Courtenay her huſband, and died without iſſue, ſo as that moiety deſcended in the family of the Courtenays, Earls of Devon: the other moiety continued in the iſſue of Alice unto King Edw. 2d's time; and then the whole continued in the Earls of Devon unto the attainder of Henry, Marquis of Exeter. King Henry 8th ſold the fee-farmſhip of the tenants, reſerving the rents and ſervices: and Queen Mary reſtored Edward Courtenay, Earl of Devon, unto all ſuch lands as were not formerly alienated, ſo as the rents and ſervices came unto the heirs of the four ſiſters of Edward, reſtored Earl of Devon by King Henry 7th, namely, Arundel of Talvarn, whoſe part was purchaſed by my father, and is now belonging unto myſelf, Trelawney and the heirs of Trethirf, viz. Courtenay of Lanrake and Vivian, whoſe two parts my Lord Peter hath, and Mohun, whoſe part Sir John Drake now hath." Theſe two parts were purchaſed of Lord Petre by Sir J. W. Pole, bart. in 1787. Whitford was in like ſort the land of Thomas Baſſet, and the huſband of Alis, daughter of Thomas before mentioned: from the ſaid Alis iſſued Laurence Sanford, lord of this manor. He had iſſue Thomas Sanford, who died without iſſue, and Alda married unto Sir Walter Folliot, and after unto Sir Peter Brewes. After this, it became the Earls of Devon, and deſcended as in that line aforeſaid: and after the death of Edward, Earl of Devon, this manor came unto the four heirs general. And of this manor one moiety the Lord Petre, a quarter part Sir John Drake, the other part myſelf do enjoy, by writ of partition and deed divided unto every lord ſeverally," ſays Sir W. Pole.† Sir John William

* "Colyton imparteth its name to the whole hundred. It was, at the conqueſt, the king's demeſne: and the conqueror gave it to Robert de Mount-Chardon, but being releaſed again, it was by King Henry II, (with the manor of Whiteford) beſtowed on Sir Alan Dunſtanvile, whoſe ſon Sir Walter, gave it in marriage unto Sir Thomas Baſſet his nephew, younger ſon of Lord Baſſet, by Alice, the ſiſter of the ſaid Sir Walter, which gift was by the conſent of King John." *Riſdon.* † On Sir W. Pole's account, Sir G. Yonge obſerves, "there is ſome miſtake here—for Henry the 8th granted the manor and lands thereto belonging to the corporation of Colyton, then newly created by him, which that corporation ſtill enjoys.'—Riſdon tells us: "Alice, daughter of Sir Thomas Baſſett, married firſt to Sir Thomas Samford, afterwards to Sir John Biſſet granted, in her widowhood, certain men with her rents in *her manor of Whitford* unto a religious houſe called *Bradley*, as you may ſee by this enſuing: *Alicea Baſſet in legea viduit. mea pro ſolut. animæ meæ Domini Johan. Biſſet Anteceſſ. & Succeſſ. conc. relig. donum de Bradleigh, &c. Sex homines cum reddit. in Maner. meo de Whitford*; *& ut hæc mea elemoſinar. donat. rat. & ſtabilis perman. huic ſcript. ſigil. meum appoſui, his teſtibus, Domino Wilmondo de Raleigh, Domino Adam Muſtemb, Domino Roberto de Shote, & Domino Willielmo de Widworthy. Sans* date. To which a ſeal was annexed. Words do not ſo move the fancy of man, and therefore with ſingular wiſdom did men make deeds in the preſence of divers witneſſes, the memory whereof is far more durable than that of ſpeech can be." *Riſdon.*

de



COLCOMBE - - CASTLE.

Drawn & Engraved by J. Bonner.

To Sir John de la Pole Bart. This Plate is Inscribed

de la Pole purchaſed Lord Petre's moiety in 1787. "Whitford (obſerves this worthy * baronet) has to boaſt its name from *White-Friars Ford*, an eſtabliſhment of that order having exiſted there. Lord Petre's moiety I purchaſed in 1787; having at that time only one fourth part of the manor in my poſſeſſion, and the remaining quarter, which lately belonged to the Drake-family of Aſh, I ſoon after made my own by the ſame means." *Colcombe-houſe* and barton lie within both manors of Colyton and Whitford. The Earls of Devon, in the time of Edward the 1ſt, built a manſion-houſe at Colcombe. William, Earl of Devon, had made frequent alterations in this houſe, and intended to rebuild it, in a ſtyle of magnificence. But his death and the attainder of Henry his ſon in 1538, left the crumbling edifice to the ruins of time. Sir William Pole informs us, that Colcombe had been long the dwelling of the lords of thoſe manors, and that a goodly building was intended by the laſt earls, but altogether unfiniſhed. "And now the whole being reduced from all the coheirs into my poſſeſſion, I have new-built the houſe, and made it the place of my reſiding. There was a little chantery builded by the Lords of Colcomb, purchaſed by Walter Earl, grandfather unto Sir Walter Earl, who hath ſold the land unto John Sampſon of Colyton." At this moment Colcombe-caſtle (for ſuch is it ſtyled by its poſſeſſor Sir John W. de la Pole) exhibits a ſtrong pile of ruin. The manor of *Tudhays*, alſo called *Minchenhome*, was land belonging unto the priory of Polſloe. After the reſuming thereof into the king's hands, it was purchaſed by John Drake of Aſh, eſq. whoſe grandſon, John Drake of Aſh, eſq. alienated it amongſt the tenants and others.† The manor of *Whitwell* was held by Sir Andrew Loterell 24th of King Edward the 1ſt. It came unto the Earls of Devon, and eſcheated unto the crown by the attainder of Henry, Marquis of Exeter, and was afterwards the inheritance of John Willoughby, eſq. by his grandfather's purchaſe from John Frye, eſq. then dwelling at Wicroft. Sir John Wm. de la Pole purchaſed the manor of Whitwell, ſome few years ſince of the preſent Sir John Trevelyan of Nettlecombe. *Nore* (now called *Nowre)* lies within the manor of Whitford. In the 14th year of Edw. 3d, Lawrence de Bulkworthy granted this place to Richard Sticklinch; in which name it continued divers deſcents, and at length came to Thomas Kelway of Columbton, and "was purchaſed (ſays Sir W. Pole) by my father and myſelf from the heirs of the daugthers of Kelway." "*Sparkheghes* or *Sparkſhayes*, within the manor of Colyton, was the inheritance of Bittleſgate, and purchaſed by the Lord Bonville, and ſo came to my Lord Petre." Sir John William de la Pole lately purchaſed Sparkſhayes of the preſent Lord Petre. The Bawceyns flouriſhed at *Yardbury* ſoon after the conqueſt. Sir Guy Bawceyn of this place in the reign of King John, had two ſons who were knights, Sir Rich. Bawceyn of Norton-Bawceyn, and Sir Stephen Bawceyn of Dodbroke, a ſoldier, who died without iſſue. Sir R. Bawceyn married Ellen, the daughter and heireſs of John de Shilveſton, by whom he had Shilveſton, now called Shilſton, in

* In a letter to the Author. † The manor belonged in Sir W. Pole's time to the Dean and Chapter of Exeter.

Modbury. He had iſſue Joan, his daughter and heireſs, who was married to Sir Richard de Hiwis; who by Matilda, daughter of Sir Alan Bloihou, knt. had iſſue Sir Richard, and died in 1297. Sir Richard, his ſon, married Margaret, daughter of Sir Andrew Crete, and had iſſue Richard, who died in his father's lifetime, but left iſſue by Emmeline his wife, daughter of Sir W. Botreaux, Sir Richard Hiwis, who died in 1340. Sir Richard Hiwis the fourth, married Alice, daughter of Sir Ralph Blanchmonſter, and had iſſue William Hiwis, (who died without iſſue) and Emmeline, wife of Sir Robert Treſilian. They had iſſue Emmeline wife of John Hawley of Dartmouth. Yardbury by Hiwis, deſcended to Copleſtone, but mediately by Hawley, who gave it to Nicholas Copleſtone of Naſh in Dorſet, his younger ſon; whoſe grandſon, John Copleſtone of Naſh, ſold it to Sir W. Pole of Shute, knt. who ſold it to John Drake of Aſh, eſq. who ſettled it upon a younger ſon, whoſe poſterity flouriſhed there in Prince's time. Yardbury is, at preſent, Sir John William de la Pole's. *Farwood* was anciently *Ferend.* Goodric held half a rood of land in this tything, which the conqueror beſtowed upon Sir Wm. Chieure a noble Norman. About the reign of King John, Henry Tracey, Baron of Barnſtaple, gave lands here to the Abbey of Quarrera, in the Iſle of Wight, *in perpetuam eleemoſynam*—which abbey was founded by the Rivers's, Earls of Devon. This land, after the ſurrender, was ſold to George Haydon. It was, in 1773, the property of Sir John Davie, bart. *Gatcombe*, within the pariſh of Colyton, did anciently belong to the family of Hilion; from whom, in the time of King Edw. 1ſt, it came unto Sir Hugh de Prous, knt. who dwelled there, and his iſſue male, which failed in King Rich. 2d's time in Hugh Prous, who died without iſſue: and then this land came unto John Stowford by his mother, one of the ſiſters of the ſaid Hugh, in which name of Stowford it ſome time continued. Gatcombe was ſold by Sir T. Wiſe, who poſſeſt it in right of his wife (the only daughter of Robert Stowford of Stowford) to the ſeveral tenants; and was divided in 1773, into ſix parts or tenements—when the owners were Philip Drake, eſq. Mr. W. Bartlett, Mr. Serle, Mr. W. Pratt, Mr. Jacob Pady, and Mr. R. Lyde. *Stowford* had ſometime owners of that name, till Joan, the daughter of John Stowford of this place, brought this and other lands to her huſband John Walrond of Bradfield, in the time of Edw. 1ſt. Their arms were, *or a chevron between three bulls' faces ſable.* "Stowford continued (ſays Sir W. Pole) in the Walrond-family, till Humphry Walrond ſold it to my father." *Hedheyne* (now called *Hethen)* was many deſcents in the name of Francheney: and the laſt-left Elizabeth his daughter, was married unto Strode, by whom it came to Denys Paſmere, "who ſold it to my father, from whom it deſcended to me, ſays Sir W. Pole." *Borcombe* was ſometime the land of de la Pomeroy, and after of Richard Branſcombe, then the Lord Bonville's, and is now my Lord Petre's. In 1773, John Stuckay, eſq. held Borcombe by leaſe under Lord Petre.

The church, ſituated in the town of Colyton, in the eaſtern part of the pariſh, is dedicated to St. Andrew. The ſituation of the church is about ſouth-eaſt and

and north-weſt. It is a ſtrong ſtone building. The tower conſiſts apparently of one tower built upon another: the upper part is an octagonal building, raiſed on a large ſquare ſtructure that divides the church from the chancel. In this tower are ſix bells. The great bell is ſaid to be more than 3000 weight. Within, this church looks heavy from the tower riſing in the midſt of it. The length of the church, chancel included, is 120 feet—the breadth 51 feet. The church-yard is about 270 feet in length; in breadth about 200. There is one confeſſional. On the ſouthern-ſide of the chancel is an encloſed burial-place belonging to Sir J. W. de la Pole; highly ornamented with ſtatues and other monumental decorations.* In an encloſed burial-place, the property of Sir George

* Under the arch which divides the chancel and the aiſle, are ſtone ſtatues of Sir John Pole and his Lady Elizabeth Pole, in a recumbent poſture. Under the ſtatues, is this inſcription: Hic jacet Elizabetha uxor Johannis Pole, baronetti & unica Rog. How, Mercatoris Londonenſis filia. Obijt 16 die Aprilis, 1628. Tres filios totidemque filias vivent. reliquit duobus inſuper & filio & filia defunctis. Over the ſtatues are theſe verſes in Latin:

Seu mater ſeu nata fuit ſeu nupta requiris
Omnes et fælix omnibus vita fuit.
Et natis pia mater erat pia filia matri
Sponſa virum redamans et redamata viro.
Hac una amiſſa vobis tria damna ſequuntur
His tribus Amiſſis, perdidit illa nihil
Quam rapit a Polo mors importuna caduco
Rurſus ad æthereum tranſtulat illa Polum.

In memoriam matris ſuæ poſuit hac Guliel. Pole primo-genitus.

On the eaſtern-end of Pole's aiſle is a ſtone monument (where is a woman kneeling) with this inſcription: "Here lieth the body of Catharin, daughter of Alexander Popham of Huntworth, in the county of Somerſet, eſq. the ſiſter of Sir John Popham, knt. lord chief juſtice of England, lately the wife of William Pole, eſq. the elder; unto whom ſhe brought forth William Pole, knt. and Dorothy the wife, firſt of Thomas Erle, eſq. 2dly, of Walter Vaughan, knt. which were living—and Alexander, Hugh, Richard, Arthur, Amy, which died young. She died the 28th of October, 1588, unto the memory of whom Sir William Pole, knt. hath ſet this monument."——In the middle of the eaſt-end is a monument with the following inſcription—*Pollet Virtus.* 1587. "Here lieth the body of William Pole, late of Shute, eſq. deceaſed, who married Katherine, daughter of Alexander Popham of Huntworth, eſq. The ſaid William was ſon of William and of Agnes, daughter of John Drake of Aſhe, which William was ſon of John and of Edith, daughter of Richard Tytherleigh of Tytherleigh, which ſon was ſon of John, and of Joan his wife, daughter of Robert Code of Cornwall; which John was ſon of Arthur and of Johan, daughter and heir of John Pole; which Arthur was ſecond ſon of Sir William Pole of Pole, in Wirrall, in the county of Cheſter, knt. and of his wife, daughter of Sir William Manwaring of Pyber. He hath left behind only one ſon named William, and one daughter named Dorothy, married to Thomas Erle of Tharborough, eſq. He died 15th Auguſt, 1587, being of the age of 72 years and 6 days."——Another monument—A figure kneeling in ſtone, four boys before her, and five girls behind her—*inſcription:* "Here lieth the body of Mary, late the wife of Sir William Pole of Shute, knt. being the eldeſt daughter and one of the four heirs of Sir William Periham of Fulford, knt. lord cheif baron of the king's majeſties exchequer; ſhe left behind her four ſons and five daughters unto her ſaid huſband, viz. John, Periham, William, and Francis, ſons; Mary, Catharine, Elizabeth, Anne, and Elioner, daughters: ſhe brought unto him alſo two other ſons, viz. William her firſt child, and Arthur, being one of the three ſons which ſhe brought at one birth, and periſhed by an unfortunate fall. She died the 2d of May, in the year of our lord, 1605, being then of the age of 38, and one month, and married unto her huſband 22 years 10 months." Above, upon a board, the following inſcription—1639. "To the pious and loved memorie of Mrs. Graee Pole, the 2d daughter of Sir Thomas Trenchard, knt. and late wife of William Pole, eſq. whoſe body lies interred in the church of Charmiſter, in the county of Dorſet, while her ſoul lives in the felicities of heaven, and her honoured memory in the regiſter of fame. Memoriæ Johannis & Willihelmi, filiorum Gulielmi Pole, armigeri, & Gratiæ uxoris ejus.

Here lye two infants whom the Almighty ſent
As bleſſings to their friends, but to prevent,
The ſon of love recall'd them back again
Unto himſelf. This table doth retain
Their ſpotleſs memories. Beneath, their duſt
Reſts till the reſurrection of the juſt."

Another monument with this inſcription: "Sir Wm. Pole, bart. of Shute, maſter of the houſehold to her late majeſty Queen Ann, of ever glorious memory, died 31ſt December, 1741, aged 63."——In the north-aiſle, a monument of the Sampſons. "M. S. Thomæ Sampſon armigeri, Thomæ Sampſon et Annæ, uxoris ejus filii unici nati undecimo calendas Maii, M,DC,XLII. Denati quarto Iduum Novembris, M,DCC.

Διὰ τοῦτο καὶ ὑμεῖς γίνεσθε ἕτοιμοι. Matt. 24. 44.

Hoc poſuit mœrens pientiſſimæ affectionis ergo illius unica conjux Eleanora."

A monument on the right-hand of the communion-table. "In obitum Gul. Weſtofer.

Lector quicunque es, tumulum circumſpice noſtrum
Quo mea nec dolor eſt, oſſa ſepulta jacent.
Non procul aſpicias, triplex ubi ducit imago
Una ego, ſponſa alia eſt, tertia nata mea eſt.
Pulvis ego, ſic uxor eris, ſic nata valete,
Xto vive uxor, filia vive Deo. An. 1622."

Underneath, the following inſcription: "Here lies the body of Wm. Drake of Yardbury, ſon of Wm. Drake of Yardbury, who lies buried in the Temple church, London, and was the ſon of John Drake of Aſhe, eſq. The mother of the ſaid Wm. Drake the ſon, was Margaret, the ſole daughter and heir of Wm. Weſtofer of Yardbury, gent. and Elizabeth his wife. He died March 6th, 1680, in the 51ſt year of his age.

George Yonge's family, on the northern-ſide of the chancel, there is a ſmall font for holy water. Under a ſtone canopy, in a ſmall northern aiſle between the church and the chancel, is the effigies of a girl apparently about five years old. Over her are the royal and the Courtenay arms. She is ſaid to have been agranddaughter of Edw. 4th, by one of his daughters, who was married to a Courtenay of Colcombe. Her death, as it is reported, was occaſioned by a fiſh-bone ſticking in her throat—whence ſhe is vulgarly called "the Little Choakabone."† The regiſter of this pariſh is ſaid to begin ſo early as the year 1538—from which time it hath been regularly continued down to the preſent, very much to the credit of thoſe who have had the management of it. It appeared from the regiſter in 1773, that the number of baptiſms for the ten preceding years, had been 356—of burials, 353. The number of Diſſenters in this pariſh, are, at preſent, about eighty. The rectory is veſted in the church of Exeter, but leaſed to Edward Drewe, eſq. The vicarage is, alſo, in the patronage of the church of Exeter. Colyton, with the chapels of Shute and Monkton, is a peculiar of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter--firſt-fruits 40l. 10s. 10d. yearly tenths, 4l. 1s. 1d. "The Biſhop of Exceſtar's chauncelar (ſays Leland) is vicar of this town, and hath a fair houſe ther." The incumbents from the valuation of Henry the 8th, to the preſent time, are as follows: Thomas Brerewood, at the time of the valuation; George Arthur, 1569; Ralph Trabis, 1592; John Eedes, 1610; William Hull, 1611; Ralph Hutchinſon, 1627; Thomas Collyns, 1637; John Wilkins, 1647; Thomas Tanner, 1665; Robert Simpſon, 1676; William Salter, 1685; Peter Burnaford, 1728; John Fiſher, 1734; George Anſtiſs, 1737; Henry Barton, about 1760; Wm. Hatherly, 1763; Geo. Rhodes, 1782. The vicarage-houſe ſtands cloſe to the church-yard. It was built by Thomas Brerewood the canon, in 1522. Over the vicarage-porch are Biſhop Voyſey's arms; and T. B. ſuppoſed to be the initial letters of Thomas Brerewood. Between theſe letters are ſeveral ſcratches or hieroglyphic marks, ſeemingly intended to repreſent trees or a *wood*—a rebus on the end of his name—Brere*wood*. Over the wood is drawn a *cap*, which I conceive was the *canon*'s. Painted on a ſingle pane of glaſs in the porch window, is the figure of St. Andrew ſtanding before his croſs, with a label over his head,

Here alſo lie Richard, Lætitia, and Dorothy, three of his children."—At the lower end of the chancel. "Memoriæ ſacrum viri moribus admodum imbuti & inter acutioris literaturæ proceres olim inſigniti Joſephi Chapman Generoſi Cornubienſis & Artium Magiſtri, &c. &c. 1663."—In the vicar's aiſle: "Here lies Mr. John Wilkins, miniſter of this place from the 19th Sept. until the 24th of Auguſt, 1667.

Such pillars layd aſide
How can the church abide
He left his pulpit, he
In Patmos God to ſee
This ſhining light can have
No place to preach but's grave
Left wife, 2 ſons, & 4 daughters
Marys layd here 8 wieks after."

Outſide the aiſle lieth the body of Walter Vye, who was buried the 28th day of Auguſt, anno dom. 1672.—Within the communion-rails: "Hic jacet corpus Bridget Marwood ſecundæ uxoris Henrici Marwood, &c. 1619." Another monument: "Hic jacet corpus Gul. Weſtofer de Yarbury Generoſi, 1614." Without the rails: "Here under lieth the body of Edward Pratt, who dyed the 22d day of September, and was buried the 3d day of October, in the year 1690." Another: "Exuvias hic ſuas Henricus et Maria Parſonius ille anno 1653, hæc anno 1666, utrique ſpe firma Reſurrectionis futuræ et vitæ æternæ depoſuerunt. Hic ſuas denuo viz. anno 1690 Sara uxor Thomæ Parſonii eadem ſpe depoſuit." Another monument of Mr. Daniel Marwood. Another: "Sub hoc lapide reconditæ fuerunt reliquiæ Edwardi Clark ſenioris 30 Maij A.D. 1610. M. S. Annæ Mri Antonij Bartlett Uxoris Chariſſimæ quæ Vitam Immortalem Amplexura, Mente placida Animam ſuam Domino reddidit, Calendis. Octobris anno dom. 1726. Ætat. ſuæ 29." *Dean Milles's MSS.* † See Cleaveland, p. 247.

containing

containing theſe words: *Stē Andræa ora pro nobis.* A great part of the vicarage-houſe is ſtill old; though it has been much enlarged and improved by the preſent incumbent. There are ſaid to have been ſome monaſterial buildings in Colyton, belonging to Newnham-abbey—one, a chantry, adjoining to the town; and another, a nunnery at Nunford, on the river Axe: but no remains of theſe buildings appear. "The chantry of St. John the Evangeliſt at Colcombe," occurs in the epiſcopal regiſters: and in an old MS. is mentioned, the "chapel of St. Theobald demoliſhed" in the pariſh of Colyton.*

SHUTE, "anciently *Le Sheete*," ſays Riſdon, "took its firſt name from its ſituation on the decline of a hill." The pariſh is nearly a ſquare of two miles each ſide; "being a mixture of high and low ground." There is a large common on the north-eaſtern ſide, called Shute-hill; on the ſummit of which is an ancient fire-beacon in good preſervation. In this pariſh is the village of Whitford, on the weſtern-ſide of the river Axe, about one mile ſouth from the church, conſiſting of about twenty houſes. The larger proportion of farms are part of the manor of Shute.† The number ‡ of inhabitants are about one thouſand. Sir John William de la Pole lately deſtroyed a great part of a very old ſeat within the manor of Shute, called Shute-houſe. He has now finiſhed another upon a larger ſcale. New Shute-houſe, begun in 1787, is diſtant from the old manſion two furlongs ſouth-eaſt. It is very pleaſantly ſituated under Shute-hill. The aſpect is nearly ſouth by eaſt. It has a beautiful three quarter view in front, with a very handſome lawn. The Engliſh channel is diſtant about four miles.‖ "About a mile or I cam to Colington (ſays Leland) I ſaw from an hille *Shoute*, a right goodly manor place a mile of, on an hille ſide of the Lord Marquiſe of Dorſete, and by it a goodly large parke."¶ "Shute (ſays Sir W. Pole) in reputation a pariſh, but indeed a member of Colyton, had firſt its owners of that name, as Sir Lucas de Schete, knt. and Sir Robert de Schete, knt. whom ſucceeded Sir Thomas de Pyne, knt. unto whom Sir Nicholas Bonville, knt. was heir. In this place the family of Bonville made their principal dwelling; and therefore I will, here, inſert the genealogy of Bonville, who had (long before this Nicholas had the manſion-houſe and manor of Shute) divers

* "*Catcomb, Legh, Whiteford,* chapels to Colyton demoliſhed." *Bacon.* † The eſtates are much leaſed out on lives.

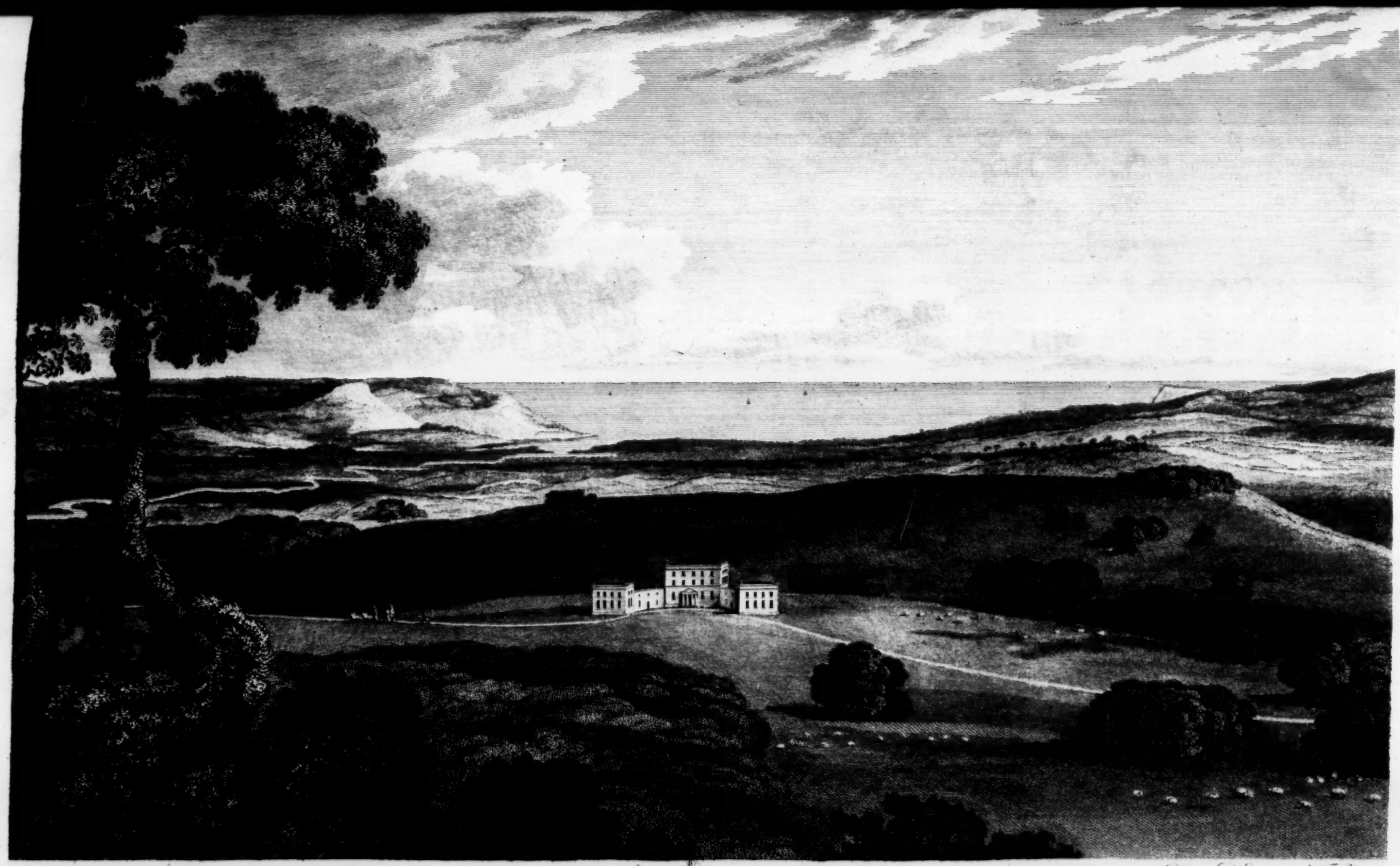
‡ The average number of paupers may be about forty. ‖ The plan of the houſe is a ſquare body of about 68 feet, with two handſome wings connected with the body by corridores. The principal rooms are, a dining-parlour, 40 feet by 23; 15 feet in height—a drawing-room, 36 feet by 23, of the ſame height—a large breakfaſt-parlour, and a handſome library. The entrance has a portico of the Doric order, with columns: and the veſtibule, 15 feet wide, leads to a very grand geometrical Portland-ſtone ſtair-caſe. ¶ "Shute hath been a very ancient dwelling of perſonages, of good worth, and ſome knights ſurnamed thereof; as Lucas de Sheete, Sir William, and Sir Robert Sheete, knts. in the days of Henry 3d, from whom it came to Sir Thomas Pyne, knt. by whoſe two daughters his patrimony was parted between Bonvile and Humfravile; but this barton was wholly Bonvile's portion. In the time of King Edward III. Sir William Bonvile enlarged his eſtate, and became very great, as well by his own procuring, as by the augmentation of his wife's eſtate, being one of the heirs of Damerel of Woodby, which man made his principal dwellings in this place. Theſe ancient houſes of the Earl of Devonſhire, and the Lord Bonvile, were commodiouſly ſeated, both for profit and pleaſure: howbeit, ſo near neighbours as they were, yet was there never any good agreement between them: for emulation cauſed the one to grudge and repine at the other's honour and happineſs, ſo that there was neither familiarity nor friendſhip, much leſs good neighbourhood between them; which ſtrangeneſs was augmented by means of a couple of hounds, and ſuch exceptions taken, that their ſervants quarrelled, and the lords took party; ſo as it grew to great hatred, and could not be appeaſed until it was tried by ſingle combat between them; the place Cliſt-heath, where it was ſtately performed by both parties. But after they had well tryed each other's ſtrength with their weapons, and breathed once or twice, at the next bout the baron's ſword fell out of the hilt, and ſo out of his hand, which the noble earl perceiving, ſtood ſtill; and diſdaining to take the leaſt advantage of his adverſary, caſt away his ſword alſo, which the baron conceived as an aſſured teſtimony of his noble ſpirit, caſt away his other weapon alſo, and in friendly manner, with open arms, went towards the earl; which he perceiving (for generous minds ſtrive as much not to be vanquiſhed in courteſie as in arms) haſted to meet him in the ſelf ſame manner; and ſo by ſuch expreſſions each party lovingly embraced each other, and after, during life, lived in great amity." *Riſdon.*

lands

lands within Shute. Sir Nicholas Bonville, with whom I will firſt begin, had Leggeſhays and other lands there, his dwelling being at that time at Wiſcomb. Sir Nicholas Bonville of Wiſcomb, knt. married Amiſia, and had iſſue Sir Wm. Bonville, knt. who, by Joan his wife, had iſſue Nicholas, who, by Matild his wife, daughter and coheir of Sir Thomas Pyne, had iſſue Sir Nicholas Bonville, knt. who, by Joan his wife, had iſſue Sir William Bonville, knt. who, by Margaret, daughter and one of the heirs of Sir Wm. Damarell, had iſſue John and others. John Bonville died in the lifetime of his father, but by Elizabeth, lady of Chuton, had iſſue William, Lord Bonville, and Thomas Bonville. William, Lord Bonville, by Margaret Merriet, had iſſue Sir William, who died in the lifetime of his father, but left iſſue by Elizabeth, only daughter and heir of William, Lord Harrington, William Bonville, Lord Harrington, who alſo died in the lifetime of his grandfather, but left iſſue by Katharine, daughter of Richard Nevil, Earl of Saliſbury, Cicely, his only child. This William, Lord Bonville, was beheaded at Saint Albans in the laſt year of King Henry 6th. After the death of William, Lord Bonville, John Bonville, ſon of Thomas, the Lord Bonville's brother, held Shute for the term of his life; but dying without iſſue male, Thomas Gray, Marquis Dorſet, who had married the aforeſaid Cicely, the heir of the baronies of Harrington and Bonville, enjoyed the ſame during his life; and after him Henry Stafford, Earl of Wiltſhire, who alſo had married the ſaid Cicely. After the death of Cicely, Thomas Gray, Marquis Dorſet, her ſon, enjoyed it; and Henry, Duke of Suffolk; by whoſe attainder it fell unto the crown: and Queen Mary granted the ſame unto Sir William Petre, her principal ſecretary, from whom my father had the houſe and park, and dwelled there during his life, and left it unto me; and my eldeſt ſon John Pole, holdeth it from me. The manor of Shute is now the inheritance of William, Lord Petre, unto him deſcended from John, Lord Petre, his father, from the aforeſaid Sir William Petre." Sir John William Pole, bart. purchaſed the manor of Lord Petre in 1787. Of the family of this reſpectable baronet, we ſhall be gratified with various memoirs, in the courſe of the hiſtory. Referring my readers, therefore, to the Baronetages and Prince's Worthies of Devon, I ſhall obſerve only in this place, that Sir W. Pole, the author of the "*Collections towards a Deſcription of Devonſhire*," was the fifteenth* in deſcent both from

* Sir William Pole died on the 9th of February, 1635, in the 74th year of his age, leaving a numerous iſſue, as appears from the following funeral certificate:§ "The Right Worſhipful Sir William Pole, knt. departed out of this tranſitory life the 9th day of February, 1635, in the 74th year of his age, at his houſe called Colcombe, in the pariſh of Coliton, and county of Devon, and was buried in the iſle on the weſt-ſide of the chancel of the ſaid pariſh church, being the burial place belonging to his family. He married to his firſt wife Mary, the eldeſt daughter, and one of the co-heirs of Sir William Periam, of Fulford, in the pariſh of Crediton, and county aforeſaid, knt. lord chief baron of the exchequer, and by her had iſſue ſix ſons and five daughters, viz. I. William Pole, died a child; II. Sir John Pole, bart. (ſecond ſon, now eldeſt ſon and heir) aged about 47 years, who married Elizabeth, the ſole daughter and heir of Roger How of London, merchant, by whom he hath iſſue, 1. William Pole, eldeſt ſon, now aged about 23 years, who married Grace, the 2d daughter of Sir Thomas Trenchard, of Wolveton, in the county of Dorſet, knt. and by her had iſſue John, who died a child about two years and half ſince, and William, now aged about one year; 2. Courtenay, now aged about 19 years, unmarried; 3. John, died unmarried; 4. Martha, now aged about 22 years, married to William, the eldeſt ſon of William Every, of Cothay, in the county of Somerſet, eſq.; 5. Elizabeth, aged about 20 years, unmarried; 6. Catherine, died unmarried; 7. Jane, aged about 12 years. III. Periam Pole, now aged about 46 years, married Dorothy, daughter of John Hippiſley, of Camley, in the county of Somerſet; and by her hath divers children now living.‡ IV. William, aged about 45 years, and now in New England; V. Arthur, died about the age of three quarters of a year, upon the hurt of a fall.

§ In the college of arms, I. 24. ‡ Periam Pole, third ſon of Sir William, was the anceſtor of the family of Pole in Ireland, the laſt of whoſe deſcendants was William Pole, eſq. of Ballyfinn, who deviſed his eſtate to the hon. William Wellſley, brother to the Earl of Mornington, who has ſince taken the name and arms of Pole by act of parliament.



SHUTE
SW.
HOUSE.
View.

To Sir John Will.m De la Pole Bar.t this Plate is Inscribed

By his Obliged Servant R. Polwhele.

Drawn and Engraved by J. Bonnor

published by R. Polwhele July 7th 1794.

from William Pulle, de Pulle, the head of the Cheſhire branch; and from Mauritius de Pola, or De la Pole, knt. of Devonſhire; and that he was the lineal anceſtor in the 7th degree of the preſent baronet, who, by ſign-manual, 1789, reſumed the ancient name of De la Pole.†

The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a daughter-church to Colyton. It is a ſmall building of ſtone, ſituated in the north-eaſt part of the pariſh. There are ſeveral monuments of the family of Sir John William de la Pole, in an encloſure on the north of chancel; and ſome, alſo, of the Templer-family. There appears, by ſome ancient documents, to have been a chapel at Whitford: but there are no remains of it.

WIDWORTHY, in Domeſday, *Wideworde*, ſpelt in many old writings *Wydworthie*, ſeems to be a Saxon name, ſignifying *the wide farm*. Widworthy is ſituated in the hundred of Colyton, in the ſouth-eaſt part of the county, and in one part adjoins to Dallwood, in the county of Dorſet. It is rather a ſmall pariſh, about eight miles in circumference, nearly reſembling in form a trapezium, bounded on the weſt and north by Offwell, on the eaſt by Shute, and, on the ſouth, by Colyton and a ſmall part of Northleigh. The only village in the pariſh is Wilmington, ſituated on the great weſtern road which divides Widworthy from Offwell on the north. The houſes are all thatched except the manor-houſe, and are neat and compact; and even the cottages have gardens and little orchards annexed to them. The inhabitants are all tenants at rack-rent: their farms are in as good a ſtate of cultivation as moſt Devonſhire farms, and are from 15l. to 100l. a year. The number of houſes, of every deſcription, are about thirty-five: reckoning ſix ſouls to a houſe, we ſhall have nearly the number of pariſhioners, among whom are not more than three free-holders. The ſoil of this pariſh is various, producing, in ſome parts, good corn, in others beſt adapted for paſturage. And ſome of the lowlands are fine meadow-ground. The very deep and extenſive ſtratum of limeſtone in the north-weſt part of the pariſh; and the excellent freeſtone from the northern and ſouthern extremities of the limeſtone-rock, have been deſcribed in the natural hiſtory. On the London road, which bounds this pariſh towards the north, is a remarkably large flint-rock about five feet in height, and four in width and depth. It is known by the name of *grey-ſtone*. If the conjecture of our Devonſhire antiquaries be right, it was placed there as a memorial of ſome

fall. VI. Francis, parſon of Tregoney, in the county of Cornwall, died about 10 years ſince, unmarried, which laſt three ſons were born at one birth. VII. Mary, eldeſt daughter of the defunct, firſt married to Mr. Nicholas Hurſt, of Oxton, in the county of Devon aforeſaid, by whom ſhe had no iſſue; 2dly, to Francis, eldeſt ſon of Sir Wm. Courteney of Powderham, in the aforeſaid county of Devon, knt. by whom ſhe had iſſue one daughter, which died a child. VIII. Catherine, 2d daughter, married to Mr. Thomas Southcott, of Mohun's-Awtrey, in the county of Devon, by whom ſhe hath divers children. IX. Elizabeth, 3d daughter, aged about 50 years, now in New England. X. Anne, 4th daughter, now aged about 49 years, married to Edmond Walrond, of Bovey, in the county of Devon, gent. by whom ſhe hath divers children. XI. Eleanor, 5th daughter, now aged about 44 years, married to Anthony Floyer, of Floyerhayes, in the county of Devon, eſq. by whom ſhe hath divers children. The defunct married to his ſecond wife Jane, the daughter of Wm. Symes, of Chard, in co. Somerſet, gent. and widow of the aforeſaid Roger How, by whom he had no iſſue. This certificate was taken the 25th day of October, 1637, by Sir Wm. Le Neve, knt. clarencieux k. of arms, and the truth thereof is teſtified by the ſubſcription of the aforeſaid Sir John Pole, bart. now eldeſt ſon and heir, and ſole executor of the defunct. JOHN POLE."

† The heraldic obſerver may perhaps diſcover that the deſcent of Sir W. Pole's own branch of the family, as it appears in Sir W. Pole's Collections, is not ſo full as that which is to be found in the college of arms: but let it be remarked, that what is there given, was reſerved for future enlargement; and that the entry in the heralds books was the actual reſult of more minute inveſtigation, as appears from a letter of Sir William to Mr. Camden on the ſubject, dated Jan. 15, 1620, now in the Muſeum, Bibl. Harl. MSS. No. 7000.—"As this work (ſays the editor) is only an outline, the ſame circumſtance, no doubt, muſt frequently occur in the accounts given of other families."

Roman or Saxon chieftain buried near it. But I am rather inclined to think, that it was ſimply intended to mark the boundaries of the pariſh; ſince, at the ſouthern extremity of Widworthy, on the hill where it joins Colyton, is another large flint-rock of nearly the ſame dimenſions. About a mile diſtant from each other, iſſue two remarkably tranſparent warm ſprings, which, when diverted over ſome meadows immediately beneath them, leave a conſiderable ſlime on the ſurface, and render thoſe grounds luxuriantly fertile: the one falls into the river Coly, the other into a rivulet on the weſt-ſide of the pariſh. One of the moſt elevated ſpots in the neighbourhood is Widworthy-hill, which, though not encloſed, is private property. The higheſt point of this hill is nearly in the centre of the pariſh, on the north-eaſt ſide of which I have already noticed the remains of an ancient entrenchment: nor have I overlooked the veſtiges of a ſmaller fortification, that ſtands on an eminence near the church, in a field called Caſtle-wood. The pariſh is encloſed with very good turf hedges, on which the underwood grows faſt: and the uſual ſorts of timber-trees are very thick and flouriſhing in the hedges and coppices. The roads, made and repaired with flints, are ſound, but rather rough. The men are chiefly employed in huſbandry. There are many, indeed, whoſe ſole buſineſs it is, to burn lime for building and manure: and it hath appeared in the natural hiſtory, that Widworthy produces excellent lime for theſe purpoſes. The women ſpend the greater part of their time in ſpinning wool.* "Widworthy (ſays Riſdon) hath had divers knights ſo named, dwellers there, and lords thereof. The laſt Sir William and Sir Hugh de Widworthy,† his ſon, in the age of King Edw. 1ſt, left his daughter Emma, firſt married unto Sir William Prouſe; ſecondly to Sir Robert Dinham, knts. Theſe lands remained divers deſcents in the name of Prouſe; until, by an heir of Wotton, that had wedded an heir of Prouſe, this eſtate was carried into the family of Chicheſter of Raleigh, who gave this manor unto John his ſon, which he had by his ſecond wife the daughter of Bryett." Benedictus Marwood, eſq. of Hornſhays in Colyton, purchaſed the manor of Widworthy of the Chicheſter-family; and dying unmarried, left it to his brother Thomas, whoſe grandſon James Thomas Benedictus Marwood, eſq. now inherits it. The manor-houſe is ſituated near the church, a large old building in the form of a quadrangle; and, once, in the days of chivalry and religious enthuſiaſm, the hoſpitable manſion of De Widworthy, knt. to whom we have attributed the foundation of the church. Beſide the manor and barton of Widworthy, *Sutton* and *Cookſhays* are two capital eſtates in this pariſh. Sutton was once the property of Thomas Courtenay, 4th ſon of

* The pariſhioners have their revel or fair at Wilmington, on the Monday after St. Matthew's day.

† "Widworthy had his inhabitants Sir William de Widworthy, knt. Sir William his ſon, and Sir Hugh de Widworthy, ſon of Sir William, who, by Emma, daughter and heir of Sir Walter Giffard of Wear Giffard, had iſſue Emma, wife of Sir Robert Dinham, knt. in King Edw. 1ſt's time. Julian de Widworthy held the ſame of Robert Dinham and Emma his wife. In the 8th of King Edw. 2d, Muriel de Blakeford held it. In the 19th year of King Edw. 3d, John Northcot held the ſame: and in the 47th of King Edw. 3d, Thomas Jewe, and Julian his wife, granted the manor of Widworthy to William Wootton her ſon, who married Gundred, daughter and heir of Thomas Wiger, and had iſſue John Wootton of Widworthy, who, by Engaret, daughter of Walter Dimock, had iſſue Alis, wife of John Chicheſter of Raleigh, who had iſſue Ricard, the father of Nicholas, the father of John; which John gave Widworthy unto John his ſon, by his ſecond wife, who was the daughter of Brett of Whitſtanton, who had iſſue John, that married Dorothy, daughter unto Hugh Dawbeney of Wayford, by whom he had iſſue Hugh, who now dwelleth at Widworthy." *Sir W. Pole.*

Hugh,

Hugh, Earl of Devon, who married Muriel, daughter and heireſs of John de Mulis. John Dinham, who married their ſecond daughter Muriel, afterwards poſſeſſed it.* On Sutton and Cookſhays are large commodious houſes, built by the Marwoods near a century ago, and about twenty years before they purchaſed the manor. Sutton is the preſent reſidence of the lord of the manor. Theſe eſtates have been long the property of the Marwoods, who poſſeſs, indeed, the whole pariſh of Widworthy, except a few ſmall tenements lately owned (if not at this moment) by Sir Wilmot Prideaux and Sir J. W. de la Pole.

The church, ſituated on a riſing ground in the northern part of the pariſh, and dedicated to St. Cuthbert, is in the form of a Latin croſs, as are all the churches, I conceive, which are dedicated to that ſaint. The walls are ſolid flint: and the ſtructure is neat and uniform. It conſiſts of a nave, a chancel, and a tranſept. The height of it, on the inſide, is 21 feet; the extreme length, from the altarpiece to the tower, 51 feet; and the breadth of the tranſept, including the nave, 36 feet. There is a ſtrong ſquare plain tower, with battlements, 40 feet high, containing five bells. This church is ſuppoſed to have been built by the de Widworthys, knts. The old timber being decayed, a new roof, covered with ſlate, was erected in 1785, and plaiſtered within, with a handſome cornice. A neat wainſcot altarpiece was given by James Marwood, eſq. and the church was newly ſeated with wainſcot by the pariſhioners, in 1787. The font is one ſolid freeſtone, of an octagonal form, about four feet high, and bears evident marks of antiquity. The ſcreen and rood-loft have been long ſince taken down. There are ſeveral ſmall niches for the holy water: and, on removing the old plaiſter when the church was new roofed, the walls appeared to have been painted throughout. On the north wall of the chancel is a handſome marble monument, erected to the memory of ſome of the Iſaacks of Ford, who were buried here, though they lived in the adjoining pariſh of Dallwood, Dorſet: it bears date 1685—arms, *ſable, a bend or, in a canton argent, a leopard's head ſable; impaling, ermine on a bend cotized ſable, three griffins' heads or.* There is another monument on the north wall, erected to the memory of three brothers, James Marwood, M. D. Benedictus and Thomas Marwood, eſqrs. eminent for honeſty, piety, and good œconomy—arms, *gules, a chevron ermine, between three goats' heads eraſed ermined.* On the ſouth wall of the chancel is a monument to the memory "*Jacobi Somaſter, viri probi et rei medicæ periti quam Honitoni novem per annos feliciter exercuit*"-1748—arms, *argent, a caſtle between five fleurs de lis, within a bordure or*—creſt, *a portcullis.* In the ſouth tranſept is a very handſome monument to the memory of Robert Marwood of Cookſhays, eſq. 1755; and Mrs. Bridget Marwood, his ſiſter, 1756: there is an unmeaning inſcription at the bottom, *ſua præmia virtus*—arms of the Marwood-family as above deſcribed—creſt to this, *a goat couchant proper.* In the north

* Sutton, Lucy and Lucyhays, in the time of Henry the 2d, were poſſeſt by Morrice de Lucy; and in the time of Edward the 1ſt. by Morrice de Lucy and Sir Robert de Bulkworth. Afterwards theſe lands came to Sir Thomas Courtenay, and by Margaret Courtenay his daughter, to Sir Thomas Peverell, whoſe daughter Catharine was wife of Walter, Lord Hungerford. From Hungerford it deſcended to Henry Haſtings, Earl of Huntingdon, who ſold it to Franklyn. *Sir W. Pole.*

tranſept

tranſept is a monument to the memory of the late James Marwood, eſq. executed by that celebrated ſtatuary Bacon, and in his happieſt ſtyle. In the centre is a beautifully enriched vaſe, placed on a Roman pedeſtal—on the right ſide a moſt animated figure of *Juſtice* ſuſpending her ſcales; and on the left, *Benevolence*, reclining over a pelican in its neſt as it feeds its young from its breaſt. The delicacy and expreſſion of their countenances, attitude, and drapery, and the harmony and juſt proportion of the whole, rank this monument with the firſt performances of its artiſt. Beneath, is an inſcription: "James Marwood, eſq. died April 3d, 1767, aged 65. *The memory of the juſt is bleſſed.*" The whole is pleaſingly relieved by a back ground of deep yellow marble, with an elegant white marble bordure riſing conically to an obtuſe angle over it.* The communion-plate is handſome—a chalice, and a large ſilver veſſel for the wine, given by Mrs. B. Marwood of Cookſhays, date 1756, and a patten given by the late rector, Jo. Somaſter, *in uſum ſacroſanctæ euchariſtæ*, 1756; who alſo gave a velvet cloth for the pulpit. The church-yard is large for the pariſh, near half an acre: a large flouriſhing yew tree decorates it. There are two old tombs, and a few head-ſtones, the inſcriptions not remarkable. The regiſter is in good preſervation, and quite complete, from 1540 to the preſent time. The population has been rather on the decline, though it is now encreaſing. During the laſt twenty-one years, the average of baptiſms has been for the firſt ſeven years of this term, three male, and four female; for the ſecond ſeven years, five male and four female; for the third ſeven years, four male and ſix female—the total average, four male, and five female. The average of burials for the laſt twenty-one years, have been for the firſt ſeven years, two male and four female; for the ſecond, two male and four female; for the third, one male and three female—total average, two male and four female. The average of marriages for the ſame term, have been, three every two years. The pariſh is a rectory,† the preſent incumbent Wm. John Tucker, A. M. the patron, James Thomas Benedictus Marwood, eſq. of Sutton. The following is a liſt of the incumbents ſince the reformation, with the dates of their inſtitutions—Roger Slade; Bartholomew Palmer, 1575; Robert Perry, 1610; John Chicheſter, 1644; Samuel Periam, 1650; John Bury, 1659; Benj. Dukes, 1663; Robert Cole, 1695; the Chicheſters', patrons—Peter Stuckley, 1728; Sir W. Pole, by grant from the Chicheſters' patron for this turn—Joſeph Somaſter, 1736; Wm. John Tucker, 1769; the Marwoods' patrons—Bartholomew Cowde was inſtituted May 23d, 1554, in the place of

* Beneath an arch in the wall, immediately under the northern window, in the ſame tranſept, lies the ſtatue of a man very perfect, at full length, in complete armour with ſpurs. His ſhield ſuſpended by a belt from his right ſhoulder, hangs over his left arm, and reaches to the lower part of his thigh: his head is ſupported by a cuſhion, with a cherub on each ſide; his feet by a lion; his hands recline on his breaſt in the attitude of prayer. On his ſhield are three lions rampant, between five croſslets, two at the top, one in the centre, and two in baſe. There is not the leaſt veſtige of an inſcription; nor, I believe, was there ever any. There is no tradition in the pariſh who it was intended for, though I conceive it to be the founder of the church, de Widworthy, knt.—There are two large flat ſtones, one in the chancel, the other in the body of the church. One has its inſcription quite defaced; the other the Chicheſter arms, with this inſcription: *Dormitorium Johannis Chicheſter armigeri qui obiit nono die Junii anno ſalutis*, 1661. In a table over the door at the weſt end of the tower, on the outſide, are three emblems; and over them ſome relief, but much defaced, which has the appearance of a crucifix; and on each ſide a perſon in a ſuppliant poſture. † "Firſt-fruits of Widworthy are 11l. 16s. 0½d.—yearly tenths 1l. 3s. 7½d." *Theſ. Eccleſ.* "*Wideworthie*—R. Thomas Whittle, gent. 1695. Humphry Sydenham, eſq. 1728. Benedictus Marwood, eſq. 1736. James Thomas Benedictus Marwood, 1769." *Bacon.*

Robert

Robert Coyle, deprived as *uxoratus*. The parſonage-houſe is about half a furlong diſtant from the church: it is an old building covered with thatch, but hath ſome good rooms, and is not inconvenient. All tithes are payable to the rector in kind: and there is a cuſtomary modus of 3s. 4d. payable to the rector for every pit of lime burnt in the pariſh; and the manor mills pay an annual modus of ten groats.

Offwell, in Domeſday, *Offewille*, has been ſuppoſed to ſignify *Offa's well*. This pariſh, which borders upon the county of Dorſet, is about two miles in length, and little leſs in breadth. Its ſituation is rather high. A rivulet riſes in this pariſh, which falls into another near Puddle-bridge: and their united waters join the Coly at Colyton. The ſoil, which is rather cold, is more favourable to paſturage than corn. It is an encloſed pariſh—the encloſures being hedges well wooded. The moſt flouriſhing trees are oak and aſh. And here is a coppice-wood of about 100 acres. The roads are, in general, good; repaired with flintſtones and gravel. There is a great plenty of the former, within the pariſh. The village of Wilmington is ſituated on the turnpike-road leading from Honiton to Axminſter; the north-ſide of which only, lies within Offwell. The houſes are built of flint or cob, and all thatched. The farms are, in general, ſmall, with orchards to each, in tolerable cultivation. The inhabitants of the pariſh amount to about 300—paupers in conſtant pay about 20—number of labourers 24, of freeholders 6. The other occupiers of eſtates are at rack rent. The inhabitants are, for the moſt part, healthy, robuſt, and long-lived. They hold their revel in September. The *manor of Offwell that belonged to the Collins's in the time of Sir W. Pole, hath been long ſince diſmembered. No family of diſtinction lives at preſent in Offwell. The Southcotes were once a family of ſome note in this place: and *Weſt-Colwell* or *Colwill*, was in 1773 the property of Michael Southcote, eſq. to whom Northcombe's, an overland, alſo belonged.

The church, ſituated near the centre of the pariſh, is dedicated to St. Mary. It is built of ſtone; but at what period it was erected, is uncertain. The roof is of ſlate, about 18 feet high; the tower 60 feet in height, ſquare, containing five bells. There is nothing remarkable in the decorations of the church, font, or monumental inſcriptions. The church-yard, excluſive of the ſcite of the church, exceeds not one fourth of an acre. Here are no epitaphs deſerving notice. The regiſter goes back to the year 1555: population appears from it to have been conſiderably on the increaſe within the preſent century. The

* "Of *Offwell*, anciently *Uffwell*, thoſe of that name were lords; namely, Stephen, Gervais, and Robert de Uffwell, unto whom were heirs Genoveſa, wife of William de Parco, and Julian, wife of John de Orway; alſo Roger de Vere had a third part thereof in the time of King Henry 3d. Sir Thomas Courtenay had the part of Park, 19 King Edw. 3d. John Vere and John Orway had the other two parts the ſame time. The maſter of the hoſpital held there the 10th part of a fee, and in Colwell 20th of a fee; Courtenay's part came unto the Lord Dinham; Vere's part came by Mules Gilbert and Norbury, unto the Lord Bray, and Orway's part was diſperſed; and from Drake part came unto Raddon. William Collins of Collwell hath now the whole manor, except the little portion that Raddon hath.—*Collwell*, in the pariſh of Offwell, hath had divers of that name inhabitants therein, viz. Henry de Colwill, William his ſon, Philip, John, Thomas, and William, who ſucceſſively were lords thereof. In King Edward's time, about the latter end of his reign, that Walter Trenchard and Agnes his wife (which held Colwell in jointure after the death of Ralph Colwell) granted the Grange of Colwell unto William de Park and Genoveſa his wife. Sir Thomas Courtenay, knt. in the 19th of King Edw. 3d, had Colwell, from whom, by Peverell and Hungerford, it deſcended unto the Earl of Huntingdon, and was ſold by Henry, Earl of Huntingdon, unto William Franklin before mentioned; and by Peter Franklin ſold unto William Collins, gent. who now dwelleth there." *Sir W. Pole.*

pariſh is a rectory—firſt-fruit 14l. 3s. 6½d.—yearly tenths 1l. 8s. 4¾d.—the preſent patron and incumbent John Bradford *Copleſton. The patronage, till purchaſed by his father, was in the family of Fulford of Great-Fulford. In Sir W. Pole's time, William Collins was patron of this rectory.† The preſent parſonage-houſe is diſtant about 100 yards from the church. It was purchaſed by the preſent incumbent, and, with about two acres of ground adjoining, was annexed for ever to the rectory by deed enrolled in the court of chancery, in lieu of the former parſonage-houſe, which was an old decayed building, and ſituated a full mile from the church. A faculty was obtained for taking down this latter.

GITTESHAM, vulgarly *Gitſam*, is often ſpelt in old writings *Giddeſham*—in Domeſday *Gideſham*. Gitteſham lies oppoſite to Bokerel, and on the other ſide of the Otter. And through this pariſh is the road from Honiton to Exeter, where are evident remains of a Roman way. This word may be derived from the Britiſh words *Guidh* ſilva *ys* aqua and *ham*, vicus, *a town on a woody rivulet*—which is very appoſite to its ſituation—or from *Gwitha's ham, the wood of Gwitha.* Gitteſham is a ſmall pariſh. Its ſituation is healthy. The ſoil is ſtrong and good, with clay on a gravelly bottom. A pleaſant rivulet, that riſes from various ſprings on the adjacent hills belonging to Gitteſham, runs by Combe-houſe, and thence to Gitteſham town; and after croſſing the great turnpike-road from Exeter to London, falls into the Otter, oppoſite Deer-park houſe. The village is delightfully ſituated, and eſteemed the cleanlieſt in the county. It is not large, but conſiſts of many trim cottages: and the people are remarkably neat in their houſes and in themſelves. Nearly all the pariſh is divided into farms at rack-rent, except a few remote tenements, and ſome cottages and ſcattered fields at leaſe.—With reſpect to the poſſeſſors of Gitteſham and of this noble ſeat of Combe, I ſhall go back, in tracing their families, to as early a period as my documents will carry me. It appears from ancient records, that Gitteſham was held by Gotceline, in elder ages, and Combe by Odo: ſince, it was the inheritance of an ancient family called *de Lumen* or *Lomen:* of this race were divers knights. From Sir Richard Lomen, the laſt that lived in this place, in the time of Henry 3d, Gitteſham came to the family of Willington, and was conveyed to Sir Henry Willington, who dwelt here in the days of Edward 2d. This eſtate and the manor and lands in Gitteſham, continued in that name for four deſcents, and by the heir general, were transferred with a great eſtate to the Beaumonts, many of whom were knights. This family flouriſhed here in great ſplendor about 200 years. The laſt of the line was Henry Beaumont, who married Elizabeth, the daughter of Sir John Bluet of Holcomb Rogus, knt.; and dying without iſſue in 1599, deviſed Combe and his manors and lands in Gitteſham, to Sir Thomas Beaumont of Coleorton-houſe in Leiceſterſhire, "for his name's ſake," as is mentioned in the will.

* Arms of Copleſtone, *arg. a chev. engrailed gu. between three leopards' faces az.* Another *ſa.* Creſt, *a demi-tyger gu. tufted and mazed or.* Another, *a wolf paſſant az.* Edmondſon. In Guillim's diſplay of heraldry we have a full account of the Copleſtone-arms, as borne by the different branches of this great family. † "Offwell R. William Rous and William Bartholomew, 1713. Benjamin Swete, eſq. p. h. v. 1742. John Fulford, 1764. John Bradford Copleſton, clerk, 1772, upon his own petition." *Bacon.*

Riſdon

Riſdon ſays this Sir Thomas was a younger branch of the houſe of *Coleoverton* or *Coleorton*. In 1615, Sir Henry Beaumont (ſon and heir of Sir Thomas) then of Coleorton, ſold and conveyed the capital eſtate of Combe, and ſoon afterwards the manor and lands in Gitteſham, to Nicholas Putt, eſq. who, at that time poſſeſt a large ſum of money as well as ſeveral eſtates and manors of conſequence in the counties of Dorſet, Somerſet, and Cornwall, and who purchaſed other conſiderable manors and lands in Devon, during his reſidence at Combe. This Nicholas firſt married Symes of Dorſet, by whom he had ſeveral children. On her death, he married, ſecondly, Margaret, daughter of Richard Duke of Otterton, eſq. by Martha, daughter of John Parker of London, merchant, and of Burrington near Plymouth. I have already mentioned him as ſuffering for his loyalty to Charles 1ſt. Nicholas Putt was ſucceeded in his eſtate by William Putt, eſq. (his then eldeſt ſon by his firſt wife) who married Joan, third daughter of William Every of Cothay, in the pariſh of Kittisford in Somerſet, eſq. about the year 1634, by whom he had many children, and died in March 1662. Thoſe of his children who ſurvived him, were three ſons and two daughters—Thomas Putt, born in the year 1644, William, born in 1645, Edmund, born in 1646, Margaret, born in 1638, and Johanna in 1649. Tho. Putt, his eldeſt ſon, became poſſeſt of his father's eſtates, on his attaining the age of 21, and was created a baronet the 20th of July, 1666. He married Urſula, one of the maids of honour and youngeſt of the two daughters and coheireſſes of Sir Richard Cholmondeley of Groſſmont in the county of York, knt. by Margaret his wife, daughter of the firſt Lord Pawlett of Hinton St. George, and relict of the famous Dennis Rolle of Stevenſtone. Sir Thomas Putt had ſeveral children by Urſula: and thoſe who lived to be of age and married, were Thomas, Margaret, Urſula, and Suſanna. Sir Thomas Putt is called by one of the family, "an extravagant man." It is true, he came forward with little regard to his private intereſt, on all occaſions of public concern, and ſpent very large ſums for the good of his county. He died 25th of June, 1686. In the mean time his brother William, born in 1645, was bred a counſellor, and called to the bar. He married a daughter of the Rev. Mr. Downing of Ottery St. Mary. He had one ſon William, who died an infant; and he had one daughter Suſanna, who married John Bennett of Ayleſbeare. Edmund, the other brother of Sir Thomas Putt, born in 1646, had a ſon called William, who married Hanbury. They had a daughter Mary, who was married to the Rev. Mr. Holme of Ottery. Edmund had alſo a daughter Johanna, who was married to William Pennick of Barley near Exeter. Sir Thomas Putt was ſucceeded in his eſtate and title by Thomas his ſon, who was born in 1673, and married firſt, Margaret, daughter of Sir George Trevelyan of Nettlecombe in Somerſet, bart. and had iſſue who died infants. His lady dying alſo, in March 1709, he married, ſecondly, Julian, daughter of Thomas Preſtwood of Butterford, eſq. and relict of Roger Hele of Holwell, eſq. His ſecond wife had, at the time of her marriage, two children, daughters and coheireſſes, by Roger

Roger Hele—Julian, who was married to the Duke of Leeds, and on the Duke's death, to Charles Collier, Earl of Portmore, and Charity, who was married to Geo. Treby of Plymton, eſq. Margaret, the ſiſter of the laſt-named Sir Tho. Putt, was married to Robert Dillon, 6th Earl of Roſcommon, by whom ſhe had ſeveral children. Urſula, the 2d ſiſter, was married to Charles Gorſuch, eſq. of Oxfordſhire, and died without iſſue. Suſanna, the 3d ſiſter, was married to Sir John D'Oyly, bart. of the ſame county, and had ſeveral children. The laſt Sir Tho. Putt dying without iſſue in May 1721, the title became extinct: and he entailed all his eſtate by his will on his firſt couſin and heir at law (his uncle William being dead without iſſue male) Regmundo Putt, eſq for the term of his natural life—ſubject to the payment of his debts and legacies, which amounted to 25,000l. with the remainder to his firſt ſon, in fee. Lady Julian Putt ſurvived Sir Thomas, and died in the aſſembly-room at Plymouth, in December 1727. Regmundo Putt was eldeſt ſon and heir of Edmund Putt, eſq. (who was a younger brother of the firſt-named Sir Thomas Putt) by Mary his wife, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Croft of Stratford in the county of Warwick, born the 23d of October, 1683; and married in Feb. 1721, Ann, daughter and heireſs of John Searle of Heathfield near Honiton, by whom he had ſeveral children, and died in March 1751. Thoſe of his children who ſurvived him, were three ſons and one daughter; Thomas, born 27th of December, 1722; William, born the 5th of June, 1725; Anna-Maria, born the 30th of September, 1727; and Regmundo, the 24th of November, 1730. The ſaid Thomas, the eldeſt ſon, on the death of his father, became poſſeſt of the ſaid manſion-houſe, farm, and lands in Gitteſham; and all other the manors, farms, and lands in the counties of Devon, Dorſet, and Somerſet, which were entailed on him by the will of the ſaid Sir Thomas Putt (except ſuch parts thereof as were ſold for the payments of debts and legacies) as alſo of the lands which were his father's. The ſaid Thomas Putt married Elizabeth, one of the two daughters and coheireſſes of John Newton of Tiverton, eſq. and had no iſſue. He was called to the bar, but declined practice, as his affairs required his attendance in the county. William, his next brother, was of Baliol college in Oxford, and bred a clergyman. He married Mary, daughter of John Walker of Pugham, eſq. near Tiverton, in June 1763, by whom he hath two ſons and five daughters: the eldeſt ſon called William Lee, was born 7th of June, 1768. This gentleman (the Rev. Wm. Putt) on the death of his brother Thomas (who died without iſſue) was appointed to hold the Putt eſtate in truſt for his eldeſt ſon, William Lee, who was to ſucceed to it at twenty-five years of age. Regmundo, the other brother, married in Auguſt 1757, Lucretia, eldeſt daughter of the Rev. John Bedford, vicar of Charles, in Plymouth. Anna-Maria, their ſiſter, was married at St. Martin's, in London, in November 1764, to the Rev. Dr. Wm. Martin, rector of Killiſhandra in Ireland, and one of the prebendaries of St. Patrick's in Dublin. Such is the *genealogy of a family which has been long diſtinguiſhed in Devon-

* An ingenious correſpondent is of opinion, that the *Putts* are deſcended from *Putta* the biſhop; and that *Luppitt* was anciently *La Putta*, once the property of this family.

ſhire,

ſhire, and which ſtill retains its conſequence, having greatly improved, indeed, their old hereditary poſſeſſions. The Putts are lords of the manor of Gitteſham: and their eſtate within this pariſh at rack-rent, is ſaid to produce 1700l. a-year, all within a hedge.* In Sir W. Pole's time, Mallet of St. Andrew's in Somerſet, deſcended from Baldwyn Mallet, ſolicitor to Henry the 8th, had a manor lying in the pariſh of Gitteſham: and *Street*, which taketh its name from the great high-way that leadeth from the eaſtern unto the weſtern road, long the inheritance of the name of Stile, was then poſſeſt by the two daughters of Robert Stile. But, at preſent, the eſtates in Gitteſham not belonging to the Putts, cannot amount to more than one hundred a-year: and theſe lands lie at the extremity of the pariſh. The Putts have alſo various tenements in different parts of Devonſhire. And, beſide their poſſeſſions in Devonſhire, they have ſeveral manors and eſtates in Cornwall, Dorſet, and Somerſet. With reſpect to the manſion-houſe at Combe, it is ſituated in the eaſt part of this pariſh, on a riſing ground: and the approach to it through the village, hath a pleaſing effect from the beautiful plantations around, and the trees that encircle ſpacious fields of the livelieſt verdure. Little art hath been employed in ornamenting this place: but few places are more capable of diſplaying to advantage the taſte of the deſigner. Combe-houſe is a very ancient building, without the leaſt regularity. It will ſcarcely admit of any outward improvements. It conſiſts of many pleaſant rooms, and is on the whole a convenient houſe, with proper offices. The houſe nearly fronts the weſt, and hath, from the parlours, an extenſive north-weſt proſpect. In its neighbourhood are large commons, which afford delightful hunting, and abound with game, for that diverſion. This building was improved in many reſpects by the late Thomas Putt, eſq. Not being more than two miles from Honiton, and three miles and half from Ottery St. Mary, Combe hath the advantage of the beſt markets. The arms of Willington and of Beaumont, are ſtill extant in the hall-window at Combe.‡

The pariſh church is a neat ſtructure. Henry Beaumont (whoſe charities I have not paſſed over in ſilence, in the proper place) lies interred in the ſouth-aiſle, adjoining to the chancel, to whoſe memory is placed in the wall a fair poliſhed monument of white marble; where may be ſeen his portraiture, kneeling on a cuſhion before the altar, with his hands lifted up as in prayer, having a book lying open before him. Behind him, is Elizabeth his wife, in the ſame attitude; near whoſe ſide lies the figure of a little infant, in ſwadling cloaths: overhead, the monument is adorned with divers coats of arms; and a

* Of the ancient poſſeſſors of Gitteſham, I ſhall ſubjoin the following notices from the Harleian MSS. "*Lowman ſive de Lumine ſive* Lowman *de* Giddeſham. *Iſta familia fuit dominus de Uplomen in hundredo de Tiverton. Willielmus de Lumine miles dominus de Gyddeſham tempore regis, H.* 3. *Ricardus de Lumine ſive Lowman miles dominus ibidem anno* 27 *H.* 3. *Ricardus de Lowman miles tempore E.* 1. *ultimus dominus ejuſdem ſtirpis. Manerium de* Giddeſham *ab antiquo fuit in poſſeſſione familiæ Lomannorum alias de Lumine qui etiam tenuerunt Manerium de Upleman quod fuit ſedes Lomannorum alias de Lumine. Willielmus de Lumine miles fuit Dnus ibm tempore Hen.* 3. *Ricardus de Lumine miles filius ejus fuit etiam Dnus inde,* 27 *H.* 3. *Ricardus de Lomanne filius ejus miles Dnus inde tempore E.* 1. *ultimus Dnus de iſto nomine Gregorius de Willington fuit Dnus Maneriorum predictorum tempore E.* 1. *Henricus de Willington miles fuit Dnus eorum Maneriorum & Villarum anno* 8 *E.* 2. *tametſi enim idem Henricus fuit de juniore familia tamen Henricus Willington miles obtinuit totam hereditatem poſt mortem Radi Willington militis exiſtent ultimo de iſta familia. A familia de Willington tota hereditas Maneriorum predictorum deſcendebat familiæ de Beamond a quo tempore H.* 6. *fuit Thomas Beamond miles. Johannes Beamond alias Bodragon ſeiſitus de Man. de Giddiſham temp. H.* 7. *Henricus Beamond de Giddiſham ultimus de hac familia conveiavit iſtud manerium familiæ de Beamond de Coleforton.*

‡ The arms of Putt are, *arg. in a maſcle ſa. a lion rampant of the laſt.*

noble atchievement of twelve eſcutcheons, belonging to the ſeveral daughters and heirs, with which this ancient family * had matched. In this aiſle are two other monuments, whoſe ſplendor commands our obſervation.† Firſt-fruits of Gitteſham 21l. 8s. 11½d.—yearly tenths 2l. 2s. 10¾d. The perpetual advowſon hath been veſted for ages paſt, in the owners of Combe. "Gitteſham R. Sir Thomas Putt, 1713. Raymond Putt, eſq. 1723, 1753."‡

* "Underneath is this epitaph: Interred here within this tomb doth Henry Beaumont reſt,
A man of juſt and upright life, with many graces bleſt,
Who learn'd to know God's holy will; all wicked works defy'd;
And as he learn'd, ſo did he live; and as he liv'd he dy'd.
What good he might, he gladly did, and never harmed any;
Courteous he was in all his life, and friendly unto many:
But moſt of all his liberal gifts, abounded to the poor;
A worthy practice of that word, which he had learn'd before.
Born of what honourable race, is needleſs for this verſe,
Since French and Engliſh chronicles ſo oft his name rehearſe.
Which antient blood within himſelf by want of iſſue ſpent,
The ſinking line thereof he cork'd by one of that deſcent.
He lived thrice ten years and nine with his moſt godly wife,
Who yielded him his honour due, void of unkindly ſtrife.
And for true witneſs of her love, which never was defac'd,
In duty laſt this monument ſhe cauſed here be plac'd."
Obiit, April 1. A. D. 1591. *Prince*, p. 33.

† "The one (which is very ſtately) is in memory of Sir Thomas Putt, late of Combe, in this pariſh, baronet; and of Urſula his lady, daughter of Sir Richard Chomeley, kt. by his wife a Pawlet, of the noble family of Hinton St. George, and relict of the famous Dennis Rolle, of Stevenſton, in this county, eſq. It is a tomb, ſtanding on the floor, covered with a table of black marble, under a large arch, all over cruſted with the ſame. Upon which ſtand two very large urns of poliſhed alabaſter, with flambeaux on the top. On the outſide are two columns, finely turned, of white marble, with gilded capitals and pedeſtals; on the middle whereof are the following inſcriptions.—That on the right-hand hath this: "Here lieth the body of Sir Thomas Putt, of Combe, bart. who departed this life June 25th, 1686, in the 43d year of his age."—Underneath is this motto: "Libenter mortalis, quia futurus immortalis."—That on the left is thus: "Urſula, Lady Putt, died April the 22d, 1674. Poſſeſſed of as much beauty, wit, wiſdom, learning, and piety, as nature, art, and grace, ever produced: excelling all, in a generous affection to her huſband, Sir Tho. Putt, who dedicates this to her memory." Within the arch are theſe coats of arms. On the right-hand is this: "*Argent a lion rampant within a maſcle ſab. and a hand ſiniſter gul. in a canton.*" Putt.—On the left is this: "*Gules two helmets, arg. in chief; and in baſe a garb or.*"—Chomeley.—The other monument in this aiſle is of marble alſo, well poliſhed, and finely adorned. It is in memory of a young gentleman, John Fiennes, eſq. who coming to viſit his relations at Combe, died there, and was here buried. On a fair plank of marble is engraven this epitaph; which, for the floridneſs thereof, will not be unacceptable to the ingenious reader. "Adeſte nivei, candidique lectores; cum liliis & hyacinthis libate lachrymas: tales enim depoſcit exequias melliſſimus ille juvenis Johannes Fiennes, Hoſpitii Grayenſis armiger; filius Johannis Fiennes de Arnwell in agro Hertford, armigeri (ſecundæ ſobolis, a patre ſuo Gulielmo Vicecomite Say and Seale) et ipſius Uxoris Suſannæ, filiæ et heredis Thomæ Hobbs Hoſpitii Grayenſis armigeri fœlix filius, ſperatuſque pater, qui perilluſtre Fiennorum genus perennaret poſteris.—Fuit nimirum adoleſcens ad naturæ normam perpolitus: æque corporis ac animi dotibus ornatiſſimus. Quibus, vel a pueritia, prudentia ſenilis mores maritavit amæniſſimos; ut audiret, ſeculi par decus et deliciæ. Sed raro præcoces diurnant fructus, dum nimium feſtinans ille ſurculus (futurum familiæ columen) in ætatis vernantis anno viceſſimo tertio M.D.C.L.XXI. Cælebs immatura morte præreptus eſt. Lugete, lachrymiſque cineres ejus irrorate: Preſto' eſtote vos charites omnes, et lugete muſæ."—In the floor of the ſame aiſle before the monument, is a fair marble ſtone laid, having this inſcription on it in Engliſh. "Here lieth the body of John Fiennes, eſq. ſon and heir of John Fiennes, of Amwel, in the county of Hertford, eſq. (ſecond ſon of the right honourable William Viſcount Say and Seale) and of Suſanna, daughter and heir of Thomas Hobbs, of Gray's Inn, eſq. who died Dec. 11t, A. D. 1671, in the 23d year of his age." Where alſo are engraven his arms, viz. "*Azure three lions rampant, or.*" In the chancel of the ſame church of Gitteſham, we may behold, on the north-ſide thereof, another very fair and beautiful monument, arched with marble, adorned with pillars of the ſame, poliſhed and gilded, in memory of Jone, the wife of Glid Beaumont, rector of this church, who was a branch, not of the family which ſometime flouriſhed at Combe, but of Cole-orton, as appears from his arms. The inſcription on this monument here follows: "Dilectiſſimæ ſorori ſuæ Epitaphium hoc $\frac{E\ H}{E\ P}$ Amoris et honoris ergo.

This urn holds ſacred duſt: each pious eye
Here drop a tear, and weep that ſhe ſhould die.
No one perfection of the female kind
But lies with her, within this tomb enſhrin'd.
Here wants no epitaph: I' th' hearts of men
Writ are her praiſes; tears are now the pen.
Only this proud ſtone needs would have it told
What precious duſt it doth hereunder hold:
Hold it awhile in peace, till it ſhall be
Rais'd to a better life, and glory ſee."

Underneath is this written: "Here lieth the body of Jone, the wife of Glid Beaumont, rector of this pariſh, and daughter of Edmund Green, of Exon, gent. who died May 14, M.D.C.XX.VII." Their arms are thus empaled: "1. *B. a lion rampant ſemi de lis or.* 2. *F. arg. a feſs gules between three bulls' heads couped ſab.*" Prince, p. 33, 34, 35. ‡ *Bacon.*

ARCH-

ARCHDEACONRY OF EXETER.

DEANRY of DUNKESWELL.

IN the deanry of Dunkeſwell, we have the pariſhes of Awliſcombe, Combraleigh, Luppit, Yartcombe, Upottery, Dunkeſwell, Sheldon, Hemyock, Churchſtaunton, and Clayhydon.

AWLISCOMBE, *Auleſcome*,* in Domeſday, lies upon the little river Wolf,† which falls into the Otter at Warrinſton, ſurrounded by Hembury-ford, and the ridge adjoining, to the north and eaſt, and the ridge in Bokerel to the weſt and by ſouth. I would therefore fetch the original of this name from *ael is cum, ſupercilium vallis aquoſæ*; which anſwers extremely well to the ſituation of the place. Awliſcombe is about three miles in length from the ſouth-eaſt to the north-weſt, and two in breadth. In the reign of Henry 3d, Roger Gifford held lands in this pariſh: and the abbot of Dunkeſwell had a manor here; whom Matthew Gifford, the ſon of Roger, impeaded, for hindering him to preſent to that church. By the marriage of Gifford's daughter Iſabel to Mandeville, theſe lands came to Sir John de Stanton.‡ It was the manor of *Godeford* that belonged to Dunkeſwell abbey. Riſdon tells, that Jordan de la Warr was lord of Godeford in the days of King John; as was Reginald Albomonſter in the reign of Henry the 3d. From Albomonſter, Godeford came to Peter Clifford. Sir Reginald de Clifford flouriſhed here in the reign of Edw. 1ſt; and Sir John Clifford of this place and Culme-John, in that of Edw. 3d. This branch of the Cliffords became extinct in Elizabeth, daughter and heireſs of Sir John Clifford of Culme-John, married to Sir Roger Prideaux of Orcharton. Afterwards this inheritance came from St. Albin by Bonville, who had married the daughter of Dennis, to the family of Fulford. By the deſcendant of Sir Francis Fulford, knt. who was lord of Godeford, it hath been parcelled out to a number of purchaſers; among whom was Richard Croſs, eſq. who built a good houſe near the croſs-way, called Godford-croſs. "*Woodhays*, now commonly called *Wadhayes*, was enjoyed by Walter Pincerna (or Butler) in the reign of Henry 2d. Henry de Boteler, in the age of Edw. 1ſt, conveyed it to Reginald de Swenthill; and by lineal deſcent from him, it came to Somaſter of Netherex. From Somaſter it came to Limpenny, who ſold it to Will. Hurſt of Exeter. From Hurſt it deſcended to Will. Bodley, and ſo unto Hunt of Chidley." It hath ſince been poſſeſt by the Clarkes, who lately ſold it to John Bampfield. The manor and village of *Woolſton* belongs to Drewe and Lutterel. "*Ivedon* (ſays Riſdon) is in Oulſcombe pariſh; but a tything in Tiverton hundred, though

* Spelt, alſo, *Oulefcomb* and *Aliſcomb*, and in Speede's map, *Owelſcombe*.—It ſhould ſeem from Weſtcote, that a family once lived here, of the name of *Owleſcomb*. "Of this name (ſays he) I have read of a generous tribe in this county—yt may be he was of this place. His armories alluded fitly to the name: "*arg. a bend engrayled between two owles ſable.*" † Another rivulet, riſing above Woolſton, joins the Wolf. ‡ Riſdon.

many

many miles diſtant from it. It was, in elder ages, the inheritance of a family ſo ſurnamed. William de Ivedon the laſt, had three daughters, married to Stanton, Membury, and Tracey—Robert de Stanton, Richard de Membury, and William Tracey. In the 27 year of Henry 3d, the portion of Stanton came to Thomas Francis, who had iſſue John Francis of Ivedon, who had iſſue Suſan, wife of John de Eſſe, whoſe ſon Giles had two daughters—Joan married to Richard Halſe, and Jane to William Dirwyn; Dirwyn's part came by deſcent to Mallet of Woolleigh. Halſe's part Sir Geo. Smith bought and left to deſcend. Walter de la Pole married the heireſs of Membury; and the portion of Membury deſcended to Thomas, and John Pole his ſon ſold it to John Francis the elder. Tracey called his part after his own name." After ſome generations, the heireſs of Tracey, brought it to her huſband Mabbe: and Alice, the daughter of Roger Mabbe, being heireſs to her father, brought it to her huſband Chard—from whom it deſcended to Thomas Chard their ſon; who was, as Prince thinks, either the father or grandfather of Thomas Chard, the abbot of Ford. The family of Chard continued here in Prince's time. Ivedon is a good eſtate, in 1773 the property of the Prings, late of Exeter. It has a decent houſe, built by Mr. Daniel Pring.*

The church is dedicated to St. Michael. Auliſcombe is a diſcharged benefice —in the King's books 12l. 10s. 10d.—its certified value 47l.—prop. and patr. Duke of Bedford—vicar, Thomas Roſkelly.† In 1773, the great tythes of Awliſcombe belonged to the Putts.

COMBRALEIGH‡ (in the hundred of Axminſter) joins the pariſh of Luppit. It is a pariſh of a middle ſize: the river Otter divides it from Honiton.§ In this pariſh are two bridges over the Otter—one, of two arches, repaired by the truſtees of the Honiton turnpike, called Longford-bridge—the other, of three arches, called Clapper-bridge, repaired by the county. This pariſh is all encloſed, excepting Combraleigh-hill, about three hundred acres, whence the proſpects are extenſive. It is well wooded with oak, aſh, and elm. The ſituation of Combraleigh is ſingular in point of natural beauty.‖ The farm-houſes and cottages are all ſcattered—built with ſtone and cob, and thatched. The farms are neat, and in a good ſtate of cultivation. The occupiers of eſtates are partly rack and partly leaſeholders. There are five freeholders. The number of inhabitants, collectively, are two hundred and ſeventy—healthy and long-lived.¶ This place often altered its name; firſt *Combe*, afterwards *Comb Baunton* and *Comb Matthew*, from its poſſeſſors. *Colinus de Cumba* held this land

* *Tracey's Hayes* took its name from its old lords the Traceys, and was ſometime parcel of the manor of Ivedon, which, though it be in this pariſh, belongs, as I have obſerved, to the hundred of Tiverton, near ten miles diſtant. It is a pleaſant little ſeat, ſituated on the ſouth-ſide of St. Cyre's-hill, in this pariſh. This ſeat came to the Chards by marriage with the heireſs of Tracey. This family of Chard is ſuppoſed to have been deſcended from Thomas Charde, the laſt abbot of Ford abbey at the diſſolution, and the founder of the hoſpital at Honiton: Awliſcombe was certainly the birthplace of the abbot. The late Mr. John Charde, the laſt male branch of the family, gave this eſtate to his ſiſter's ſon, John Charde Lewis, a minor; for whom his father John Lewis, built a houſe at Tracey. John Charde Lewis died a batchelor: and this eſtate by purchaſe became the property of Jenkins. † *Theſ. Eccleſ.*—The Earl of Bedford was the patron of the vicarage of Auliſcombe in Sir W. Pole's time.—" Awliſcombe-abb. Dunkeſwell, prepr. Earl of Bedford, 1695. Duke of Bedford." *Bacon.*

‡ *Come*, *Cume*, and *Combe*, frequently occur in Domeſday. § And there is a rivulet, which, riſing in this pariſh, runs through it, and falls into the Otter. ‖ The turnpike from Honiton to Taunton paſſes through this pariſh. ¶ About fifteen poor families are in conſtant monthly pay.

in

in the time of Henry the 2d; and Sir Matthew *de Baunton* in that of Henry 3d. And John de Baunton in the latter end of Edw. the 1ſt's reign.* Joan Bonville held the ſame in the time of Edw. 3d. Walter de Sutton, and after him Sir John Raleigh of Bridport, removed his dwelling to this place; on which it took the addition of *Raleigh*. Sir John Raleigh, knt. had iſſue Alice, wife of Sir Thomas St. Aubyn, who had iſſue Sir John, who married Joan, daughter of Sir James Chidley, by Joan, ſiſter of Sir John de la Pomeroy. The ſaid John and Joan had iſſue Sir John St. Aubyn, who by Catharine daughter of Sir Rob. Challons, had iſſue Joan, firſt married to Otho Bodrugan, by whom ſhe had no iſſue; and ſecondly to William Dennys, and Margaret married to Reginald Trethurf. Combraleigh fell to the portion of Dennys. He was ſon of Sir Gilbert Dennys of Ogmore in Wales, and had iſſue Alice, married to John Baſtard, ſon of William. Lord Bonville and Alice his wife dwelled in this place, and had iſſue ſix daughters—Cecily wife of Maurice Moor, to whom this land was appointed; Catharine, wife of Nicholas Kirkham of Marſh; Joan, wife of William Fulford; Iſabel, wife of Edmond Larder; Anne, wife of Roger Dinham; and Florence, wife of Thomas Forteſcue of Wimſtone. Maurice Moor, by Cecily, had iſſue Humphry, who had iſſue Sir John Moor, whoſe ſon Humphry Moor ſold this manor to Edward Drewe, ſerjeant at law to Queen Elizabeth; whoſe ſon Sir Thomas Drewe enjoyed it in Sir W. Pole's time, and whoſe deſcendants continued lords of Combraleigh in conjunction with the Luttrell-family. This manor (which comprehends the whole pariſh) belongs at preſent to John Fownes Luttrell, eſq. of Dunſter-caſtle. "*Elliſhays*, a freehold of this manor, the land of James Nott—ſays Sir W. Pole, was, for many years, the habitation of Jervis, deſcended from the famous Jervis who built Exe-bridge. It was ſold by the heirs of that name to Hugh Croſſing, alderman of Exeter, whoſe only ſon Francis built there a good houſe, called *Ellis*'s, fit for a free heart to entertain his friends." It is now the property of John Blagdon, eſq. of Northcote in the pariſh of Honiton. *Woodbine-hill*, the ſeat of Thomas Graves, eſq. captain in the royal navy, was built in 1789. And *Abbott's* was built by the Rev. Herman Drewe in 1790.

The church is well ſituated; being nearly central in the pariſh. It is built with ſtone. There is nothing deſerving particular notice in this building: it ſeems, indeed, rather too large for the extent of the pariſh. The tower is low, containing three bells. According the Ecton, the church is dedicated to St. Nicholas; though, from other accounts, St. Eraſmus ſeems to be the patron ſaint. The regiſters of this pariſh are compleat from 1655 to the preſent time. This pariſh is a rectory—the firſt-fruits in the King's books, 20l. 10d.—yearly tenths 2l. 1d. † The Rev. Geo. Palfry was rector in 1658: Rev. John Taylor, 1660: Rev. Dr. Samuel Knot, 1661: Rev. Edw. Forwood, 1698: Rev. Wm. Palmer, —: Rev. William Palmer, jun. 1726: Rev. Herman Drewe has been

* The arms of Baunton of Comb-Baunton were, *gul. a lyon's head between three eſcalops or, one above, two below.*

† "Combraleigh, Charles Harward, clerk, 1712. Francis Drewe, eſq. 1728." *Bacon.*

rector since 1785: present patron Francis Rose Drewe, esq. of Grange, in whose family the patronage has been ever since Risdon's Survey. The parsonage-house, about a quarter of a mile distant from the church, has been partly new-built and enlarged by the present incumbent. Among the relics of religious buildings we must not overlook a very ancient house in this parish, at present inhabited by a cottager, which, together with four gardens, in the whole about an acre of land, belongs to the Marwood-family. It is called the Chauntry, supposed to have been annexed to the abbey of Dunkeswell. It is remarkable for a geometrical staircase of heart of oak. The timbers, in all parts of the building, are exceedingly curious; the walls of stone, and thatched.

Luppit (in Domesday *Lovapit)* is supposed to signify the *pit* * of *Lofa* or *Loffa*, who, after the conquest is said to have held lands here; or to derive its name from "*the lovely valley*," the habitation of a religious order. Luppit is situated on the river Otter. There is a small rivulet, which rising in this parish, runs through the centre of it, and falls into the Otter. Leland, visiting this place, in the time of Henry the 8th, thus speaks of the ancient lords of the manor, and possessors of Mohun-Ottery in Luppit. "Sir George Carew hath a goodly manor and park at *Mohun's-Ottery*—sometime called *Ottery-Fleming*. Sir George Carew told me, that this land was not the lands of Mohuns, Earls of Somerset, but of another Mohun, of whose name there were barons. He said, that Mohun of Somersetshire, the earl, bare *in gold a cross engrailed sables*; and that Mohun of Devonshire gave "*the arme with the pouderid maunch.*" Much of the land, that this Mohun had, came by an heir general of Fleming, that was lord of Stoke-Fleming's lordship and the castle at Dartmouth."† Sir George Carew, in the 37th of Henry 8th, was drowned at Portsmouth in the Mary-Rose, of which he was captain. The ship sunk with him in the harbour; and many other gentlemen shared his fate. Sir George died without issue; and Sir Peter, his brother, who succeeded him, died also without issue. Cecil, their sister, was married to Thomas Kirkham: whence Kirkham possest Mohun-Ottery. From Kirkham it came to Southcote. The greater part of the manor was dismembered by the Southcotes. The unsold part was afterwards purchased by an ancestor of Sir George Yonge, and, together with the seat of the Lords Mohun,

* Some part of the parish, especially the grounds below the church (which is built on a summit) lies, as it were, *in a pit*. Hence Risdon's conjecture: "*Luppit*, anciently *Love-Pit* or *Lowpit*, took its name of a religious order there, being in *some low pit or valley*; which was dissolved by William de Mohun; the monks whereof were translated unto the abbey of Newnham, whereof this William, with his brother Reginald de Mohun, was a founder. This William gave the lands belonging to the said cell unto the abbey aforesaid, which, by the surrender of such structures, became the king's. After the surrender, the abbey of Luppit was purchased by Bragge of Thorncombe. And Bragge sold it to Bernard Bird. † Carew married an heir general of the stock of Mohun of Devon. The true name of Carew was *Montgomerie:* and he is written thus in old evidences, *Montgomericus, Dominus de Carew*. Sir Nicholas Carew came out of this stock. The very ancient arms of the Carews, are, *three lions sable in gold*. Leland. "Westcote says, Mohuns Ottrye to the name of the ryver addes also the ancient lords. Sir Reginald Moun or Moyn, or Mohun was not only Earle of Somerset, but also (and therefore not to be passed over without especiall note) created by Pope Innocent, Earle of Ests (which is interpreted an apostolique earle) by delyvering him a consecrated double rose and an yearly pension, upon the highe altar of St. Paule's church in London. These earles had power (under certain conditions) to institute notaries and scribes, and to legitimate such as were baseborn. The knight had, also, an addition to his coat-armour; for where yt was before, *gules a maunch maltayle ermine*—there was added a *hand proper holding a flower de lyze, or*. This Mohuns Ottry, with Galmeton and Munkton and Stock Fleminge, came by Elianor, one of the heyres general of the line, to John de Carew: now it is Southcott's, a fruitfull and flourishinge famely. This gentleman married Poole, his father, Seamar, his sonn, Popham." Sir W. Pole's history of the families settled in this place is more circumstantial. And he seems to have taken great pains in settling the genealogy of the Carews:—the Carew-pedigree, however, hath already occurred in my account of *Haccombe*. See *Carew*'s Survey of Cornwall—and *Prince*'s Worthies of Devon, p. 148, 149, 150.

belongs

belongs to Sir George Yonge. The barton of Mohun-Ottery is now let at rack-rent.* *Daldich*, in ſome copies called *Saldich*,† had once lords ſo named. In the beginning of Edw. 3d's reign, it belonged to Sir Wm. Meldon or Maleden, knt. In the 3d of the ſame reign, it was the property of John Matesford, from whom deſcended Elizabeth, wife of Wm. Ferrers of Churchton. It came to John Ferrers their ſon: and he dying without iſſue, the lands of Ferrers were divided betwixt Emma, wife of Wm. Aſhford of Aſhford, and Joan, wife of Yard of Bradley: this land fell in coparcenary unto Aſhford, and from the time of Henry the 6th, it hath continued in the name of Aſhford. In 1773 John Duke, eſq. poſſeſt the manor of *Shapcombe* in this pariſh, and a whole tything of that name, which is not charged to the land and windows in the general pariſh levies, but ſeparately aſſeſſed. Wm. Hawker, eſq. reſided at *Shaugh* before 1773. It is a modern houſe, built by his father.

The church is ſaid to be dedicated to St. Mary, but I ſhould think, to St. Michael, as the revel or wake is the Sunday before or after that feſtival. Luppit is in the King's books 13l. 6s. 8d.—certified value 45l.—patr. Sir Geo. Yonge, bart. vicar, John Winſor.‡ Near Shaugh, was lately a Diſſenting meeting-houſe.

YARTCOMBE adjoins the pariſh of Membury. It may ſignify *the valley on the river*; from *yar* or *uar water* and *combe* a *valley*: or it may derive the firſt ſyllable of its name from the river *Yartey*, which riſes under the Blackdown-hills.‖ The manor of Yartcombe or Yarcombe, was held by King Harold before the conqueſt. It gelded for three hides, and contained 12 plough-lands in quantity. The conqueror gave this land to the abbey of St. Michael in Normandy: and the abbot beſtowed it upon his priory of Otterton, to which it belonged till the

* "*Loveputt*.—This manor came at laſt to Thomas Southcote, the heir general of the Carews: but the property ſeems to have been divided. Since, in 1685, the patronage of the living, and ſeven large tenements, were poſſeſſed by Edmund Walrond of Bovey, who conveyed the ſame by ſale to Sir Walter Yonge, bart. and alſo exchanged with him the living of Beer and Seaton for the living of Luppit. This manor had, in 1678, been alſo ſold by the ſaid Thomas Southcote to the ſaid Sir Walter Yonge, who thereby became poſſeſt of the whole: and it has deſcended to his iſſue, who now are lords thereof. The parties to the deed of diviſion to Sir Walter Yonge, were Wm. Southcote, Thomas Southcote his ſon, Sir Henry Ford, Francis Ayliffe, Humphry Stone, and Sir Henry Carew, ſon of Sir Thomas Carew. The manor of Mohun-Ottery in Luppit, conſiſts of 1260 acres. Royalty of the whole pariſh of Luppit, manor or lordſhip of Mohun's Ottery, with courts leet and courts baron, patronage of the vicarage of Luppit, reſerved rents on the tenements leaſed for lives, with heriots, &c. quit rents from the tenants—total yearly value about 1500l." *Sir Geo. Yonge's papers.* † "In the time of Henry the 2d, William Flandrenſis gave to John Tropinell and his heirs, for his homage and ſervice, the land of Hengeſtmore, in his manor of Ottery, in the preſence of Philip Grenway, Coline de Comba, and Andrew Daldich." *Riſdon.* ‡ Theſ. Eccleſ.—Bacon ſays, 13l. 6s. 10½d.—The great tythes are impropriate. In the time of Sir W. Pole, the patron of Luppit was Mr. Thomas Southcote of Mohun-Ottery, by purchaſe from King James. § "Luppit, Abby *Newnham* propr. Sir Walter Yonge, bart. 1705. Sir William Yonge, bart. 1754."

‖ This place in ſome authors is called *Articumba*, which may ſignify in the Britiſh tongue—*Domus vel villula aquoſæ vallis* from *uar ti cum*. Yartcombe ſeems by this ancient evidence to have been once written *Articumba*. "*Willielmus de Aiſhford, filius Herberti, de Aiſhford Salutem. Noverint me conceſſiſſe magiſtro Johanni de* Articumba, *cognato meo totam terram quam habeo in manerio* Articumba—*teſte Robert Pucke, Ralph de Muncton, Will. Fitzpagani* (or, as in another copy of this manuſcript, *Fitzpagaine) Tho. de la Borch, Pet. de Submonte. Dat. R. R. Henr.* 3, 1264. "YARKCOMB (anciently Yarticumbe), in the hundred of Axminſter, taketh his name of ye river Yarte, wch hath his riſing in Bokland, in Somerſetſhire, wth wch it is bounded north & eaſt. Wm Conq. gave this mannor unto thabbey of St Michael, in Periculo Maris, wch allotted it unto their priory at Oterton. After ye diſſolution it contynewed in the crowne, & was granted by Queene Eliſabeth unto Robert Dudley, Erle of Leceſtr, who ſold it unto Richard Drake, eſq. 3 ſonne, out of the howſe of Aſh, & hee in like ſold it unto Sr Francis Drake, kt. yt great travailer; & by Thomas his brother it is nowe diſcended unto Sr Francis Drake, baronet, ye ſonne of ye ſaid Thomas. PAYNSHAY was part of the mannor, and in anno 1260, was by the Prior of Oterton granted unto Willam Payne, from whom by lineal diſcent it came in Kinge Rich. 2 tyme unto Thomas Pyne; wch by Margery, daughter & heire of Peter de Jenelton, of Spekington, left iſſue Katerin, firſt maried unto John Sturton, of Preſton. and 2 unto Willam Carrant. By Preſton's daughter Alis, maried unto Willam Dawbeney, it came unto Giles Lo. Dawbeney, by whoſe ſonne Henry, Erle of Brigwater, it was ſold unto on Griffith Smyth, of Bradford, in Wiltſhire, whoe ſold it unto John Woode, whoſe grandſonne ſold it unto Sr Alexander Bret. SHEVEHAYNE, in this pariſh, ſometyme unto ye famyly of Speak, & by Sr Thomas Speke, kt. ſold unto John Woode aforeſaid; & by his ſonne ſold unto Sr John Stowell, kt. whoſe grandſonne Sr John Stowell hath lately ſold it unto .... Martyn, of London." *Sir W. Pole*, p. 127, 128.

§ The lands given in the pariſh of Luppit unto the Abbey of Newnham near Axminſter, by Sir Wm. de Mohun, were *Pit eſtate*, now the property of Mr. Forward of Axminſter, and alſo *Greenway* (now the property of Edward Pearſe, eſq. who reſides there) which was a park belonging to the Abbey of Newnham: there was, alſo, a chapel belonging to it, which is now the mill-houſe, the property of the right hon. Sir Geo. Yonge, bart. The door-way and ſome of the windows ſtill remain: it ſtands on a branch of the river Otter. *Grenway*, in Domeſday, is called *Grenowei*.

diſſolution.

diſſolution. In the age of Edw. the 1ſt, ſixteen knights were returned upon a grand aſſize between the abbot of St. Michael, lord of this manor, and the abbot of Newnham, lord of Axminſter, for ſuit unto his hundred * there.

The church is dedicated to St. Peter; and the living, that formerly belonged to the monaſtery of Sion, is in the gift of the crown. Yartcombe, in the King's books, 28l.—the certified value is 48l. patr. the king, vicar, Wm. Palmer, jun.†

Next to *Yartcombe* on the north-weſt ſide of Axminſter, is UPOTTERY,‡ taking its name from the Otter, which riſes at Otterford in Somerſet; and its adjunct *Up*, as being the higheſt place, where the Otter hath the appearance of a river. *Otri* occurs more frequently in Domeſday than any other name.§ In the conqueror's time Ralph de Pomeroy was lord of the manor of UPOTTERY; in which name it continued till the reign of Edw. 1ſt, when it came to *Cheney*, and deſcended in the ſame manner as *Roridge* undermentioned.‖ William the Conqueror gave the manor of Roridge to the church of St. Mary in Rouen: and the Dean and Chapter of Rouen, with the conſent of Henry the 3d, and Odo, Archbiſhop of Rouen, granted this land to Sir Wm. Cheney and Felicia his wife: *Nobili Viro Willielmo de Cheney milit. et Feliciæ uxori ejus et Hæredibus eorum vel Aſſignat. ſuis in liber. Soccag. &c. Reddend. annuatim unam libram Cere apud manerium noſtrum de Ottery St. Mary.* This land, by Anne, one of the daughters and heirs of Edmund Cheney, knight, married unto Sir John Willoughby, deſcended to the daughter of Sir Robert Willoughby, Lord Brooke, who gave it to his two daughters, Elizabeth and Anne, by his ſecond wife, the Marquiſs of Dorſet's daughter. This manor, by act of parliament, was allotted to Charles, Lord Mountjoy, Earl of Devon, deſcended from the ſaid Anne. The manors of *Upottery* and *Roridge*, which are ſeparated by the river Otter, were purchaſed by John Addington of London, M. D. ¶and are now the property of his ſon the right hon. Henry Addington, ſpeaker of the houſe of commons, who has added the manſion-houſe, and occaſionally reſides there.

The church of Upottery, dedicated to St. Mary, is a ſmall and low ſtructure, and contains no remarkable monumental inſcriptions. Firſt-fruits 15l. 5s. 7½d. —yearly tenths 1l. 10s. 6¾d. patr. Dean and Chapter of Exeter, who are alſo propriet. vicar, Rev. Ralph Barnes, Archdeacon of Totnes. This vicarage was endowed in 1320. The vicarage-houſe, adjoining the burial-ground, reſembles an ordinary farm-houſe.

* The names are as follows: *Richardus Hidon, Willielmus Raleigh, Richardus Coffin, Willielmus le Prouſe, Richardus Langford, Warrinus de Sicca villa, Radulphus Downe, Hugo Raleigh, Johannes Punchardon, Radulphus Fitz-Richard, Willielmus de Alba-Marle, Robertus Fitz-Pane, Johannes de Vaulter, et Michael Trenchard.* † Theſ. Eccleſ. Yarcombe V. Mon. Syon in Middleſex, propr.

‡ *Upotrie—Upawtry.* § "The ryver Otter, or ryver of Otters, ſays Weſtcote, (water doggs) takes name from the abundance of thoſe animals (which we terme Otters) ſometyme haunting and uſing yt." ‖ Ann. 5th Edw. 3. *Clemens de Boteler tenet terras in Up Ottery et Hele, reddend. Domino regi tres Sagittas barbatas, quotieſcunque Dominus Rex venerit apud Redmore cauſa venandi.* Riſdon. "*Upotterye* (which thancks our ryver for yts name) and *Roridge*, held by Sir Nicholas Cheney in the fifth of Edward II. whoes nephew Sir Ralphe (by match with Joan, daughter and coheyer of Sir John Paveley, Lord of Brooke) added the lordſhip of Brook; ſo this famelye became potent; and his nephew again, Sir Edmond Cheney, by his ſonn Sir William, married with Alice, aunt and heyre to Homfry Stafford, Erle of Devon; and his two daughters and coheyrs were thus married, Elizabeth to Sir John Willoughbye, knt. and the other to Sir John Colſhull, knt. wherof the ſecond died *ſans* iſſue, ſo that all that fayer inheritance fell to Sir Robert Willoughby, created by Kinge Henry VIIth. (beyinge ſteward of his houſe) Lord Willoughby of Brooke, who marrying Blanche, daughter and ſole heyre of John Champnoune, of Beare-Ferrers, had one only ſonn named Robert, whoes two daughters and coheyres inryched with great poſſeſſions two nobel famelyes, for Elyzabeth was wief to John, Lord St. John, Marqueſſe of Wincheſter, and Anne to Charles, Baron Mountjoy. Here is ſeated a generous family of Preſton, of whom was not longe ſince Captain Preſton, a man verye well qualyfied in all arts, and for many good parts commended and beloved." *Weſtcote—Brit. Muſ.* ¶ Addington—*per pale ermine & ermines, a chev. betw. three fleurs de lis, four lozenges, all counterchanged.* Creſt, *a leopard ſejant gardant ar. pellette ſa.* Edmondſon.

DUNKESWELL ſignifies *the hill with the clear well:* and there is a remarkable *well* in the village, called St. Patrick's well. It is *Doduchefwelle* in Domeſday. "*Dunkefwell*, ſays Riſdon, the *Doduchefwell* of the Saxons, was anciently the land of Henry Fitzwilliam, who mortgaged the manor to Amadio, a Jew, for 80 marks, by the name of *Dunkefwill in pleno comitat.* when Ranulph de Glanville the chief juſtice, held the firſt aſſizes at St. Nicholas in Exon. It was afterwards redeemed by William, Lord Brewer." Sir W. Pole informs us, that the abbey of Dunkeſwell (founded by William, Lord Brewer, the elder) continued in the crown from the time of the diſſolution to the reign of King James, who added it to the revenue of the dutchy of Cornwall.* This whole pariſh formerly belonged to the abbey of Dunkeſwell, as did alſo Grange in Broadhembury, Godford in Awliſcombe, and ſeveral other eſtates in the neighbourhood. King John granted Wolford-church in this pariſh, to the abbots of Dunkeſwell. This eſtate was lately the property of Peter Geneſt, eſq. patron of the church; near whoſe houſe was anciently a chapel or church, of which the walls partly remain—as a monumental ruin. The name of Wolford-church, at preſent Col. Simcoe's, is ſunk in that of Wolford-lodge, an elegant ſeat, containing ſeveral ſpacious rooms. Sheltered by hills ſemicircularly ranged, on all quarters but the ſouth; Wolford-lodge commands a fine view of paſture and cornland, interſperſed with trees. On approaching the houſe over Blackdown, as we ſuddenly deſcend from the dreary moor, we are ſtruck with the pleaſantneſs of the ſituation. Around the houſe are thriving plantations of oak, aſh, and other foreſt trees. The hills riſe boldly—having been formerly cliffs, out of which hath been dug a great variety of ſhells† never before found in this country. The farm is upwards of 100 acres. From one of the walks we have a delightful view of the vale of Honiton: the proſpect from the others is very extenſive and variegated. *Bowerhays*, the eſtate where a Mr. Vicary lived in Riſdon's time, was in 1773, the property of the heireſs of the late Sir John Elwill, bart.

The pariſh church is ſuppoſed to be dedicated to St. Patrick, as the well in the village is called St. Patrick's well, and as the revel is kept on his day. A handſome monument, deſigned by Miſs Burgeſs and executed by Bacon, has been lately erected in memory of Admiral Graves.—Certified value of Dunkeſwell 16l. patr. Peter Geneſt, eſq. vicar, Wm. Jenkins.‡ James the 2d granted to Anthony Crewe and Wm. Stucky, the rectory and church of Old Dunkeſwell with the appurtenances, being parcel of the late monaſtery of Dunkeſwell.

SHELDON (in Domeſday *Sildene)* Riſdon calls *Sildon:* in an old roll he found it written *Cheledon.*§ Of Sheldon, Nicholas Avenell was ſometime ſeized. And theſe lands once belonged to the abbey of Dunkeſwell; and upon the ſuppreſſion were purchaſed by the anceſtors of the Earl of Bath, now lord thereof,

* The manor, at the diſſolution, was purchaſed by a ſociety of merchants in London, who ſold it to the owners of the reſpective eſtates: and the manor-court is now held yearly by perſons in truſt for the benefit of the ſeveral proprietors, who claim many particular privileges. *Chapple's MSS.* † Of which a very particular account is given in the natural hiſtory. ‡ Theſ. Eccleſ.—"Dunkeſwell. Impr. Pri. Dunkſwell propr. Peter Geneſt, 1754, 1776, 1777. 16l. certified value. The abbey of Dunkeſwell was returned at 294l. 18s. 6d. For the particulars of the poſſeſſions, ſee Orig. Surv.—*Wolver-church*, pri. *Dunkſwell*, propr." *Bacon.* § *Sheldon* or *Seldon*, ſignifies in the Saxon tongue, the *great down* or the *great hill.*—*Seldona*, from *Sel*, *great*, and *Dun*, *hill*. And it very well anſwers to its name.

ſays Sir W. Pole. The following record proves the connexion between this pariſh and Dunkeſwell abb. *Will. Abbas de Dunkeſwell Conc. Domino Johanni de Godeſlegh, L. XX. acras terræ et paſtur. in Schildon quæ jacet inter ter. præfat. Johannis in Eſter Godeſlegh. Teſte Richardo de Chederlegh. Joh. Walrond. Johan. Hamlin. Dat. XVII. Ed. fil. Ed.* Of late years, this manor has been diſmembered. In 1773, John Duke, eſq. poſſeſſed the remains of the manor, which were brought to him in marriage by Suſanna his wife, daughter of Wm. Gill, who purchaſed this property of Baker.

The church of Sheldon is dedicated to St. James. Of Sheldon the certified value is 8l.—patron, Francis Roſe Drewe, eſq.—curate, Mr. Herman Drewe.*

HEMYOCK (in Domeſday *Hamihoch)* is an extenſive pariſh; computed to be ſeven miles from north to ſouth, and five from eaſt to weſt. There are two rivers, nearly of the ſame width, that run through this pariſh; one, the river Columb, the other commonly called *Madford* river.† The villages in this pariſh are Hemyock-town, Mountſtain, Borough-hill, Madford, Shuttletons, Tedborough, Millhayes, Comb-Hill, and Columb-David. There are two or three good farms, called *Weſt Town.*‡ "Hemioke giveth name to the hundred. Here the family of Dinham had an ancient caſtle; which deſcended to them from Hidon, and continued in the name of Dinham till Henry the 8th; when John, Lord Dinham, left it to the iſſue of his four ſiſters, co-heireſſes; who all, except the Earl of Bath, have ſold their parts, ſays Sir W. Pole; the reſidue moſtly belonging to Sir Francis Popham." "Hemiock, according to Riſdon, was the habitation of the Hidons, from the conqueſt to the 1ſt of Edward; when Margaret, the only daughter of Richard Hidon, was married to Sir John Dynham.§ This remained the Dynham's inheritance unto King Henry VIIth's time, when it was parted between the four ſiſters of John, Lord Dynham, treaſurer of England." Sir John Popham, in Queen Elizabeth's time, purchaſed a conſiderable ſhare of this manor, part of which he diſpoſed of again. By the inquiſition that was taken immediately after his death, I find he died poſſeſt of the whole hundred of Hemyock, and the manor of Madford; beſide two other eſtates in another part of the pariſh. The manor of Hemyock was diſmembered, ſoon after the partition of it, among the four co-heireſſes already mentioned. The family of Leigh,‖ in the Iſle of Wight, is, however, poſſeſt of one fourth part of the manor, by the marriage of a co-heireſs of Every, who bought it of Sir John Arundel. That ancient caſtle, which was for many gene-

* "Sheldon. Impro. Pri. Dunkeſwell Propr. Sir William Pole. Francis Roſe Drewe, eſq. 1773. 8l. certified value." *Bacon.*

† About a quarter of a mile above the junction of Madford river with the Columb, there is a wooden bridge over it, which is called Columb-bridge; and a meadow adjoining to the bridge, is called Columb-bridge mead; and a little manor, a good part of which ſtands on its banks, is called Columb-bridge manor—all which would induce me to think, that this ſtream ſhould be the Columb. Yet as it is now called by that name, and the other river is always thus denominated, and the place of its ſource in *Whit-Columb* moor, evidently points out the derivation of its name; we muſt not arbitrarily give one ſtream a name which belongs to the other. The river of which I have been here ſpeaking, riſes in the pariſh of Dunkeſwell, and flows by the ruins of the abbey there, runs to Madford, and thence is commonly called *Madford* river. There is no remarkable bridge in this pariſh. ‡ One of which belonged in 1772, to Mr. Waldron of Wellington, another to Mr. Lewis. § In the time of King Edward the 3d, Eleanor, the lady of Sir Ralph Willington, granted all her lands in Hemyock, of the endowment of the ſaid Sir Ralph, to John de Hinton; as appears by the following evidence: *Saches que jeo Alienor que fui fem. Mr. Ralph de Willington a graunt a Joh. de Hinton le querz les terres que jeo aves in Burghet et Hemeoch in le Comit. Devonſheire del dowment lavandit Mounſ. Ralph jadis Mon. Baron Seals interchang. ſunt appens. Teſte Geoffry Gilbert de Devonſheire, Hen. Willington. Dat. 22 Edw. III.* ‖ In 1773.

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rations the ſeat of the Hidons, was doubtleſs built by one of the Hidon-family. It is now in ruins; ſo that the form of it cannot be determined. By the remains of the round towers, with which, at proper diſtances it was fortified, it does not ſeem to have been very large. Two of theſe towers, at the entrance, a few years ago were pretty entire; when the tenant took down all the upper part of them. This caſtle had a portcullis, and a moat that ſurrounded it; which was filled by a rivulet that runs cloſe by it. It is ſituated a little way to the weſt of the church. According to a tradition of the pariſh, it was demoliſht ſoon after the reſtoration, as was Glouceſter and other places, for ſtanding out againſt King Charles the 1ſt. The houſe that is at preſent inhabited, which is all within the circuit of the caſtle, is ſaid to be a very ſmall, if any part of the old building, and is no better than an ordinary farm-houſe. *Columb-David* was the land of Sir Wm. Widworthy, who gave the ſame to Sir David Widworthy, his younger ſon; when it took the adjunct of David. It was, in after ages, poſſeſt by Wogan, Corbett, and Bowerman.* Bowerman poſſeſſed Columb-David for 400 years; when one of this family, in the beginning of the preſent century, alienated the eſtates of the manor; and then the manor itſelf, to the Kerſlakes; the laſt of whom left it to Mr. Marſh of Wellington. *Whitehall* is the manor-houſe, once the reſidence of the Bowermans. It is no better than a good farm-houſe. The manor of *Madford*, lying in this pariſh, was ſold by the grandfather of Mr. Popham to Waldron of Hemyock, who, borrowing the money to pay for it, was obliged to ſell immediately the fee of the eſtates to thoſe who had leaſes of lives on them; reſerving to himſelf only the empty name of a manor, and a little eſtate on which he lived.

The church† is ſituated in the midſt of the village of Hemyock. It is of a middling ſize. It was, a few years ago, handſomely ſeated and painted at the expence of the proprietors of lands in the pariſh. In 1773, the chriſtenings had been, on a medium, nineteen, and the burials, fifteen, for the ten preceding years. Firſt-fruits 32l. 7½d.—yearly tenths 3l. 4s. 0¾d.—patr. A. Popham, eſq. rect. John Land.‡ The chapel of Columb-David ſtands in the tything of Columb-David, in the north-part of Hemyock pariſh. Bacon calls it "Culme-Davy, chapel to Hemyoke."

CHURCH-TAUNTON, in Domeſday *Tantone* and *Stantone*, ſignifies *the church at the ſtony town*. It was once called *Stanton-Tudenham*, from its poſſeſſors the *Tudenhams*. This pariſh, ſituated on Blackdown, conſiſts of more than four thouſand acres, about two thouſand of which are not encloſed. The river Columb riſes here, in a place called *Old-Columb-Moor*, commonly *Whit-Culm-Moor*. "Let us ſeek (ſays Riſdon) for the fountain of the *Culme*, (ſo called quaſi *Calme)* which deſcendeth from divers heads under the Blackdown-hills,

* "*Culm-Davy* was the land of the family of Widworthy, with which Sir David de Widworthy (a younger ſon of Will. de Widworthy of Widworthy) was inveſted in the time of Henry 3d. This man had his dwelling in Wales. After him, in Edw. 1ſt, Sir John Wogan held Culm-Davy, and after him Roger Corbet, 19th Edw. 3d. It became, in theſe latter ages, the dwelling-place of John Bowerman, in which name it hath continued ſeven deſcents." *Sir W. Pole.* † Said to be dedicated to *St. George*. Bacon ſays, *St. Mary*. The revel is on the Sunday after Holyrood-day. ‡ Theſ. Eccleſ. The patrons of the church of Hemyoche, contemporary with Sir W. Pole, were the Earl of Bath, and Sir Francis Popham. "Hemyock—William Lyde, 1689. Edward Popham, eſq. 1742. James Stuart Fulk, eſq. 1775, p. h. v." *Bacon.* § "Divine ſervice is there performed every three weeks, in the afternoon." *Chapple's MSS.* 1773.

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by the confines of this county, near Churchſtaunton." But Churchſtaunton is watered by very few ſprings. For trees, it boaſts of no great number or variety: and, for proſpect, it has no views worth our obſervation. The turnpike-road from Honiton to Taunton, runs through the pariſh. A ſmall village, called Churchenford, conſiſting of cottages and a few farm-houſes, badly built with ſtone, and covered with thatch, is ſituated in the ſouth-eaſt part of Churchſtaunton. Tracing the ſpring of the Otter near Otterford and Hackpendowne by Churchſtaunton, Weſtcote tells us, that "in an open field called *Churchenford*, wher ſtands not above a houſe or two, is kept a great yearly fayer, on the feaſt-day of St. Paule." *Red-Lane*, in the great road from Hembury-ford to Taunton, is a poor inn, or rather an alehouſe. Farm-houſes are ſcattered through the pariſh. The inhabitants are principally farmers at rack-rents, and poor labourers—tolerably healthy: but the pariſh is much burthened with paupers. "In the 27 Henry 3d. John de Tudenham was owner of Churchſtaunton, lineally ſucceeded by Sir Oliver, Sir John, who had iſſue Sir Oliver, and Thomas. Sir Oliver de Tudenham died without iſſue. Sir Robert de Tudenham of Greſwell in Norfolk, ſon of Thomas, ſold this manor to Sir Wm. Damarell of Woodbury; and Sir John de Tudenham releaſed all his right in the ſaid manor to Sir Wm. Bonville, who had married Margaret, one of the daughters and heireſſes of Sir Wm. Damarell. From Bonville Churchſtaunton deſcended to Henry Gray, Duke of Suffolk, by whoſe attainder it came to the crown. It was afterwards purchaſed by Wm. Clifton of London, whom his ſon Sir John Clifton, knt. ſucceeded: and Gervaiſe, Lord Clifton, ſon of Sir John, ſold this manor to Sir John Popham and others. And now Sir Francis Popham hath procured the greateſt part of it:" ſays Sir W. Pole. Mr. Popham of Littlecott, in whoſe family I believe the manor had been for 200 years, alienated it to Mr. Southwood, who left it to a nephew of the ſame name. And Mr. Southwood, in whom the manor is veſted, lives at Bonworthy, in this pariſh.*

The church, dedicated to St. Paul, is an ancient building of ſtone, covered with ſhingles, with a ſquare tower, containing five bells, at the weſt end of it. It has nothing remarkable either in its internal or external appearance. A church-yard of an acre and half, ſurrounds the church. Firſt-fruits 26l. 5s. 5d. —yearly tenths 2l. 12s. 6d. Of this rectory, the Rev. J. Clarke of Tiverton is the patron; and the Rev. Buckland Bluett, the rector; who ſucceeded Mr. Popham, who ſucceeded Mr. Popplewell. The patron of Churchſtaunton, contemporary with Sir W. Pole, was Sir Francis Popham, knt. And the advowſon of the living (appendant to the manor) continued in the family of Popham, till Mr. Popham ſold it to Mr. Clarke, in whoſe family it ſtill continues.† The parſonage-houſe, adjoining the church-yard, is an old ruinous building, and is about to be rebuilt by the preſent incumbent. There is one meeting-houſe in the pariſh, attended by about thirty Diſſenters.

* "Hereabout Sir Nicholas Mules held lands, that came by an heir of James de Newmarch, who had the honour of Caerleon in Wales." *Riſdon.* † "Church-ſtaunton—Edward Seymour, 1685. Fra. Popham, eſq. 1723. Edward Popham, eſq. 1745. John Clarke, clerk, 1784." *Bacon.*

CLAYHYDON,

CLAYHYDON,* or *the high-clayey-down*, is remarkable for its *clay*. It is a very large pariſh, ſituated on the higheſt part of Blackdown, and watered by the river Columb. *Clayhydon* muſt have received its adjunct from the knightly family of Hidon; who were lords of this as well as the adjoining manor of Hemyock from the conqueſt to the reign of King John; or later, as Dugdale ſays. It then, by the marriage of one of the heirs of Hidon, came into the noble family of the Dinhams, of Caer-Dinham; in which it continued to the latter end of the reign of Henry the 7th, or the beginning of that of his ſucceſſor; when the laſt Lord Dinham dying without iſſue, his great eſtate was divided between his four ſiſters—of whom, Margaret (the eldeſt) according to Dugdale, was married to Sir John Carew; Elizabeth, to Sir Fulk Fitzwarine (anceſtor to the Earls of Bath) Catharine to Sir Thomas Arundel, and Joan to John, Lord Zouch of Heringworthe. The ſecond daughter was firſt married, probably, to Sir Wm. Brandon: for I find by the biſhop's regiſter of the acts of inſtitution, that, in the firſt preſentation to Hemyock, which paſſed after the death of the laſt Lord Dinham, Sir Wm. Brandon, with his wife Elizabeth, joined the other coheirs: and Sir Fulk Fitzwarine is not mentioned, though he afterwards married Elizabeth. Sir John Popham, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, if I miſtake not, bought this manor; to which the advowſon of the living was appendant, and in whoſe family it continued, till Mr. Popham ſeparated the manor and advowſon, and alienated the former to Mr. Sanxey, and the latter to Mr. Clarke.† The manor of ‡*Columb-Pyne*, though ſituated almoſt in the middle of Hemyock, is all in this pariſh—as commodious an eſtate as any in the hill-country. It was formerly in the family of Baker of Somerſet; one of whom, about the beginning of this century, conveyed it to Mr. Charles Baker of Ottery; who left it (after the death of a lady who had a jointure upon it) to one of the ſame name of Exeter. He ſold the reverſion of it to Mr. Gill of Honiton, who, after a few years, ſold it to Mr. Edgell of Wiltſhire, who again diſpoſed of it to Mr. William Quick, a rich farmer of Hemyock: and he ſoon after left it to a nephew. §

The church is ſaid to be dedicated to St. Andrew. In the ſouth-wall, under an arch, lies the ſtatue of a knight in armour, probably one of the Hidons, founder of the church. But there is no inſcription or coat of arms to determine, either the name of the perſon or the time when the monument was erected. Firſt-fruits of Clayhydon 38l. 5s. 10d.—yearly tenths 3l. 16s. 6d.‖ rect. Edw. Clarke. The Pophams were long patrons of this church.

* *Clehedon* or *Cleybayton*. † Chapple's MSS. ‡ "Culmpine, where the river Culm or Columb hath its firſt ſpring, was very anciently the inheritance of Pine, of which family divers deſcents continued there. Afterwards, it came to Courtenay, from whom iſſued Sir Piers Courtenay, younger ſon of Sir Will. Courtenay of Powderham, whoſe ſon Edward had iſſue Catharine, wife of Joſias Calmady, whoſe ſon Sir Shilſton Calmady, knt. ſold it to Sir John Chaſe." *Sir W. Pole*. § Cleyhaydon was the ancient manor of the name of Hidon. The firſt of this name on record was the ſon of Frewine, "who took the name of Hidon from this place." In the reign of Henry the 2d, Richard Hidon lived at Clayhydon—whom ſucceſſively followed, John, Richard, Sir John. "*Middleton*, in this pariſh, ſometime belonged to the priory of Taunton, and after the diſſolution of that houſe, was purchaſed by Humphry Colles of Barton, eſq. and is now deſcended to the three daughters (Elizabeth, wife of Herbert Dorrington; Margaret; and Ann, wife of Sir William Portman) of John Colles, eſq. his ſon. *Newcourt*, was firſt the inheritance of Rogus, or Fitz-Rogus, of Holcomb: and in E. 1. John Terry held it. It came afterwards to Margaret, daughter of Henry Fitz Rogus, wife of Richard Chiſeldon, and deſcended to the family of Wadham, and fell amongſt the ſiſters of the laſt Nicholas Wadham: and Thomas Southcote hath bought a twelfth part of the portion which fell unto White's wife of Fitleford." *Sir W. Pole*. ‖ "Firſt-fruits 38l. 5s. Cleyheydon—Alexander Popham, eſq. 1718, 1730. Thomas Edward Clarke, L. L. B. 1777, upon his own petition." *Bacon*.

ARCHDEACONRY OF EXETER.

DEANRY of TIVERTON.

IN the Archdeaconry of Exeter, one deanry ſtill remains to be inveſtigated—the deanry of Tiverton; which includes the following pariſhes—Tiverton, Bickleigh, Willand, Uffculm, Halberton, Columbſtoke, Sampford-Peverell, Uplowman, Burleſcombe, Holcombe-Rogus, Hockworthy, Clayhanger, Morebath, Bampton, Huntſham, Loxbeare, Waſhfield, Calverleigh, Templeton.

TIVERTON is a very large pariſh, watered chiefly by the Exe, and the Lowman which diſcharges itſelf into the Exe. "It is bounded * on the north by the pariſhes of Bampton and Huntſham; on the ſouth by parts of Bickleigh and Halberton; on the eaſt by Huntſham, Uplowman, and Halberton; and on the weſt by parts of the pariſhes of Stoodleigh, Waſhfield, Loxbear, Calverleigh, Templeton, Cruwys-Morchard, Cheriton-fitz-payne, Cadeleigh, and Bickleigh. Its greateſt length, from Bampton-down-gate, on the north, to Bickleigh-bridge, on the ſouth, paſſing through the town, is nearly nine miles and half; and its greateſt breadth, from Uplowman-mill, on the eaſt, paſſing through the town, to its utmoſt boundary in Gibbet-moor, on the weſt, is ſomewhat more than eight miles. The lands of this pariſh are generally within ſmall encloſures; the hedges of which are planted with oak, aſh, elm, and other timber trees. They are greatly diverſified into arable of various kinds, woodlands, orchard grounds, and ſome rich paſtures (particularly in the marſhes along the banks of the rivers) all as well cultivated, and ſhewing as much knowledge of good huſbandry, as perhaps can be ſeen in any other part of the kingdom, and made as productive by the inhabitants as the different nature of the lands will permit. In the neighbourhood of Tiverton we have many intereſting views, particularly between Crediton and this town. "I rode nine miles (ſays a correſpondent of Dean Milles) to the river Exe at Bickleigh-bridge, over hills which command a fine view, more eſpecially to the north-weſt. And from theſe heights I ſaw

* Of the ſituation and boundaries of Tiverton a tolerable idea, perhaps, may be conveyed in the ſtrains of a native bard: ¶ a truce, then, to groveling proſe:—

Within this county's bowels lies a moor
Of old call'd Ell-down.
- - - - - - -
Weſt and beneath this diſmal foreſt lies
A fruitful vale, in form triangle-wiſe,
Wherein ſtands Tiverton.
Her ſuburbs or precincts two miles do ſtretch
Upon the eaſt and weſtward four do reach:
Three miles upon the ſouth ſhe brancheth forth,
And claims ſix miles directly on the north.
- - - - - - - -
Her air without is wholeſome, and within
Her hidden bowels lie rich mines of tin;
And will in little time with coals ſupply
Her own inhabitants and neighbours by.

The poets of ancient days were prophets alſo: that the diſcovery of a good coal-mine may place our bard on a footing with his predeceſſors in verſe, is doubtleſs the wiſh of "his neighbours by," though a prophet hath no honor in his own country!

¶ A MS. entitled, "An Encomium on the Situation of Tiverton."

the

the hills that run to the ſea beyond the Exe about Minehead. From Crediton to Tiverton I obſerved a ſlate-ſtone among the red loam, which is probably a ſtratum in the hills between the Creedy and the Exe. From this bridge I proceeded, on the weſt-ſide of the river three miles to Tiverton—the hills on each ſide of the Exe, on which there is an agreeable mixture of wood and fields, affording a very pleaſant proſpect." Between the town of Tiverton and that of Southmolton the road is unpleaſant from its hilline ſs, which retards us often amidſt barren and dreary proſpects. For ſome miles the eye vainly wanders in ſearch of a human habitation. Through the whole of the road, we meet with few hamlets or ſingle houſes. And if for a little way we are pleaſed with hedges tolerably well wooded, and with a few fertile encloſures, we are afterwards fatigued by the ſucceſſion of black moors, of clay and of rock. "*Tiverton*, between two fords, therefore anciently called *Twiford-town*," is ſituated * about 14 miles north from Exeter, and 176 miles weſt from London, 24 miles ſouth from the neareſt port in the Briſtol channel, and nearly the ſame diſtance north from the Britiſh. The chief part of the town is built on a little hill or ſlope of land, triangularly formed by the courſes of the Exe on the weſt, and the Lowman on the eaſt; and the ſtreams of theſe rivers uniting, make the ſouthern and loweſt point. The ſummit of this eminence extends to about a furlong north of the higher buildings of the town, where ſtands the little cottage of Villa Franca; which, though ſmall, may be ſeen from different parts of the many ſurrounding higher hills at ſeveral miles diſtance. The greateſt length of the town, from the higheſt part of Elmore-ſtreet on the north-eaſt, through the ſtreets, to the end of Weſtex on the ſouth-weſt, is nearly one mile. The greateſt breadth, from Waldron's alms-houſe on the weſt, through the ſtreets, to near the turnpike-gate towards Columbton on the eaſt, is exactly three quarters of a mile. Over both the Exe and the Loman, ſtone bridges have been long ſince built. That over the Exe is a very good bridge. The four principal ſtreets are commodious, and form a quadrangle, encloſing an area of gardens; in the centre of which is a bowling-green, perhaps the beſt and moſt frequented of any in the weſt of England. The other ſtreets are not generally ſo wide; but none are ſo narrow as to incommode two or three people walking abreaſt on each ſide the ſtream of water running in the middle. The two rivers afford plenty of fiſh in the proper ſeaſons, and greatly aſſiſt towards the well conducting of the ſeveral branches of the woollen trade, as well as in driving a great number of mills for grinding corn. The Lowman runs behind the gardens of the houſes on the ſouth-ſide of Gold-ſtreet and Fore-ſtreet; the Exe behind thoſe of the weſt-ſide of Peter-ſtreet and Andrew's-ſtreet, to the great convenience of the inhabitants. Many wells and ſprings of pure water are found in every ſtreet, in a

* "Tuverton-town is on the eſt ripe of Ex ryver. Here Exeter is crowned with a *fayre bridge* of *ſtone*, and at the townesend receiveth a contyneuall ſubſedye of the ryveret *Lumon* or *Loman*, called of Leland the *Suninge brooke*, who fetcheth his originall in Sommerſetſhire nere Clehanger, paſſing by Hunſham, the ſeat of Beare." The word *Loman* or *Lumman*, is comparatively modern. *Suning* is ſaid to have been its ancient name. But theſe words have nearly the ſame ſignification—Lumman being probably derived from *Llymn* and *Avon* or *Awn*, a ſlow or ſluggiſh river; and *Suning* perhaps a compound of *Syn*, dull, *uy* water, and *ing* or *yng* narrow. Theſe etymologies are agreeable to the ſlowneſs of its current.

ſtratum

ſtratum of red gravel, a ſoil perhaps naturally more conducive to health than any other.* The ſituation of the caſtle ſeems to have been well choſen for the command of the little hill between the rivers on which the town is built, and for the beſt natural means of defence. Tiverton, in Domeſday, deſcribed under the title of *Terra Regis*, belonged, we may preſume, to the crown, before Henry the firſt conferred it upon Rich. Redvers, Earl of Devonſhire—the laſt of which family Baldwin Redvers, dying in the year 1262, 46th Henry 3d,† left the manor of Tiverton, amongſt other things, in dower to Amicia his wife; on whoſe death, 12th Edw. 1ſt, it came to Iſabella de Fortibus, Counteſs of Albemarle, her daughter and ſole heireſs. This Amicia, 10th Edw. 1ſt, being ſummoned to ſet forth her title to her poſſeſſions at this place, certified her claim to view of frank pledge, aſſize of bread and beer, a gallows, pillory, &c. and a Monday market, and three yearly fairs—viz. on the feaſt of the tranſlation of St. Thomas, and the day, eve and morrow of St. Giles and St. Andrew (July 7th, Sept. 1ſt, and Nov. 30th) in her manor of Tiverton; which the jury returned to be worth ſixty marks *per ann.* and that ſhe held it in dower, and that, after her death, theſe liberties would deſcend to Iſabell her daughter, Counteſs of Albemarle.‡ On King Henry the ſeventh's acceſſion to the crown, the Courtenays had reſtitution of Tiverton, and continued to enjoy it till the attainder of the Marquis of Exeter, 30th Henry 8th; upon which it came to the crown, and was, 1ſt year of Edward 6th, beſtowed by that prince on his uncle Edward Seymour, Duke of Somerſet; and about three years after his fall, by letters patent, dat. June 12th, it was given to Sir Henry Gate, in the laſt year of that king's reign. But he ſcarcely poſſeſſed it. For Queen Mary granted it, 28th of Sept. following, to Edward Courtenay, ſon and heir of the aforeſaid Marquis, on whom ſhe confirmed all his father's honors with a great part of his inheritance, among which was this manor, honor, and hundred, with the advowſon of the three portions of the church of Tiverton. "Theſe demeſnes have been ſince ſo diſparcelled among his coheirs, the Trelawneys, Mohuns, and Arundels, and the deſcendants of the Tretherfs (the Vyvyans and Courtenays) and by them in ſuch a manner divided and ſubdivided, and in part ſold at different times, that I have not been able to learn (ſays B. Willis) how this manor hath paſt for the laſt hundred years. All I can find is, that it is ſubdivided into about forty parts; one ſhare whereof belongs to William Colman, eſq. though the moſt entire is the Mohun's purparty purchaſed by the father of Peter Weſt, eſq. the preſent proprietor of that moiety, containing a fourth part of the manor of the borough."§ According to Cleaveland, Richard de Ripariis, to whom Henry the 1ſt gave Tiverton among many other things, and made him Earl of Devon, had iſſue by Adelicia his wife, Baldwin and Richard, and died about the latter end of the firſt Henry's reign. Baldwin his ſon, had by Adeliza his wife, Richard, William, and Henry. He died at Quarrer, in the Iſle of Wight, in 1155, and was there buried with Adeliza his wife and his third ſon Henry. Richard de

* This is undoubtedly an advantage to the place; though ſome of the diſcontented inhabitants complain of catarrhs and other diſorders from ſo much water impregnating the atmoſphere. † Dugd. Bar. vol. 1, p. 257. ‡ Placita Coron. apud Exon anno 9. incip. 10. E. I. Ro. 49. D. § B. Willis's Not. Parliam. vol. 2, p. 380.

Redvers

Redvers ſucceeded his father Baldwin in the earldom of Devon. He died in the city of Monbourg in France, 1162, leaving iſſue by his wife (Dionyſia as Dugdale ſays, but Hawis according to Pole) the daughter of Reginald, Earl of Cornwall, two ſons, Baldwin and Richard. His wife (ſays Sir W. Pole) died 16th Henry 2d, and was buried at Chriſtchurch; where, alſo, it is ſaid, Richard was interred. Baldwin, ſon of Richard, was employed by Henry 2d, in his Britiſh wars; where he acquitted himſelf ſo much to his credit, that the king gave him, as a reward, the daughter and heireſs of Ralph de Dole in Berry, with the manor of Chateareaux. He died without iſſue, leaving his brother to ſucceed him. His relict was afterwards married to Andrew de Chaveni. Richard ſucceeded his brother in the earldom. He married Margaret, daughter and heireſs of John, Lord Biſſet. The Plymton ledger-book ſays, that his wife was Emma, the daughter of Roger de Pentarches. Following the example of his predeceſſors and the faſhion of the times, he gave lands to the abbey of Bramere in Hampſhire, to pray for the ſouls of his father and Margaret his wife, and died without iſſue at Maine, and was interred at Monbourg, 1166.* Wm. de Rivers (ſurnamed de Vernon from a town in Normandy, where he had been educated) the 6th Earl of Devon, after the death of his brother and his two nephews, who died iſſueleſs, married Mabel, the daughter of Robert, Earl of Mellent, by whom he had iſſue Baldwin; Joan, firſt married to William, ſon of William de Brewere, and afterwards to Hubert de Burgh, lord chamberlain to King John, and by Henry the 3d, created Earl of Kent; and Mary, married to Robert de Courtenay, Baron of Okehampton, and afterwards to Peter de Prouſe, or *de Pratellis*. Joan, wife of William de Brewere, died without iſſue. Wm. de Rivers, Earl of Devon, died 1ſt of Henry 3d, ſays Dugdale, 18th of King John, ſays Pole, and was buried in a chapel adjoining to the church of Tiverton and built by one of the family. Baldwin, the ſon of Wm. de Vernon, married Margaret the daughter and heireſs of Robert Fitzgerald, and had iſſue by her Baldwin. He died in 1216. Margaret, ſoon after his death, was, againſt her conſent, given in marriage by King John to his favourite Fulk de Breant, who held as her dowry, among other things, the caſtle of Plymton and the manor of Honiton.† Baldwin, the firſt huſband of Margaret, dying before his father William, Earl of Devon, never acceded to the earldom. Young Baldwin, therefore, her ſon, ſucceeded his grandfather, the 7th Earl of Devonſhire, of the Rivers-family. He died in 1245, in the flower of his youth, and was buried at Bremere, leaving, by his wife Amicia, daughter of Gilbert Clare, Earl of Glouceſter, three children, Baldwin; Iſabel, married to William, Earl of Albemarle; and Margaret, made a nun at Lacock. Baldwin, his ſon, was the 8th Earl of Devon. Being a minor, he was committed to the tuition of Peter of

* He bore, *or, a lion rampant azure, langued and armed gules*; and was the firſt (ſays Cleaveland) that bore this coat. The arms of his predeceſſors were *gules, a griffin ſeizing a little beaſt, or.* † She was afterwards divorced from him at her own requeſt—Fulk was obliged to abandon the kingdom, having provoked the king by various miſdemeanours; and Margaret de Ripariis, making a compoſition with the king, had livery of thoſe lands of which ſhe had been endowed at the church-door by her former huſband. Fulk, on his baniſhment being ſigned with the ſign of the croſs, was permitted to go to Rome, and died, we are told, on his journey, by poiſon taken in a fiſh at St. Ciriac. Lying down after ſupper, he was found dead, black and noiſome before the morning. Margaret de Ripariis died May 24th, 20 Edw. 1.

Savoy, uncle to Queen Eleanor, the wife of Henry the 3d, to the end that he ſhould marry a kinſwoman of the queen. This kinſwoman, named Avice, by the queen's direction, he took to wife, 41 of Hen. 3; and the ſame day that he was married, he had livery of his lands. He died of poiſon in 1262, together with Richard, Earl of Glouceſter, and others, at the table of Peter de Savoy. He died young, and was buried at Bremere. He had by his lady a ſon named John, who died in his infancy in France—on which the family of Rivers, or de Ripariis, was extinct in the male line. Iſabell, or Iſabella, the daughter of Baldwin, the 7th Earl of Devonſhire, and Amicia his wife, on the death of this infant, became Counteſs of Devon. She was the ſecond wife of William de Fortibus, Earl of Albemarle and Holderneſſe, a great baron in the north, and third of that name and title. To him ſhe brought the earldom of Devon and the lordſhip of the Iſle of Wight. Of the earldom he enjoyed the profits, but was never ſtiled Earl of Devon. He died in 1260. He had iſſue by her three ſons, John, Thomas, and William, who all died in their infancy; and two daughters, Anne, who died unmarried; and Aveline, firſt married to Ingram de Percie, and ſecondly to Edmund, Earl of Lancaſter, ſecond ſon to Henry 3d. They were married June 10th, 1269: and the king and queen and the greater number of the nobility were preſent at their nuptials. Aveline died iſſueleſs, and gave a large part of her inheritance to her laſt huſband, at the perſuaſion of her mother, Iſabella de Fortibus. And Iſabella, having no iſſue of her own to ſucceed her in her honors and eſtates, ſold the manor of Chriſtchurch, the Iſle of Wight, Lambeth near London, and the manor of Honiton, to Edw. 1ſt, for 6000 marks, paid by Sir Gilbert de Knovil, William de Stanes, and Geoffry Heckam, the king's receivers. And the king afterwards gave Honiton to Sir Gilbert Knovil. This is Sir W. Pole's information; with which the regiſter of Ford-abbey does not exactly agree. Iſabella de Fortibus, Counteſs of Devon and Albemarle, died in 1292, 20th Edw. 1ſt, and was buried at Bramere in Hampſhire. Hugh Courtenay, Baron of Okehampton, ſon to Hugh the firſt, who was the ſon of John, who was the ſon of Robert, and Mary, daughter and heireſs of Wm. de Ripariis, ſurnamed de Vernon, Earl of Devonſhire, was the next heir to Iſabella de Fortibus; and was, therefore, entitled to the earldom of Devonſhire, and to the lordſhip of the Iſle of Wight, and all the lands belonging to them. Yet he and his poſterity were for ever deprived of the Iſle of Wight. Hugh married Agnes, the ſiſter of John, Lord St. John of Baſing. His ſon Hugh ſucceeded him in the earldom. Hugh Courtenay, 3d Baron of Okehampton, and 2d Earl of Devon of that name, married in 1325, Margaret, daughter of Humphry Bohun, Earl of Hereford and Eſſex, and lord high conſtable of England. Her mother was Elizabeth, daughter of Edward 1ſt. His father ſettled upon him in marriage his ſeat and manor of Colecombe; with Waddeſden, Coker, and other manors. After his father's death, doing homage he had livery of his lands.* Having lived to a good

* "King Edward III. granted to this earl a licence to entail all his poſſeſſions in Devon, and many manours that were in other counties, which he did accordingly; and thereupon levied a fine, which entail of his lands was to Sir Philip Courtenay his ſon, the preſent Sir Wm. Courtenay's

good old age, he died at Tiverton in 1377, and was buried in the cathedral church of Exeter. He had by his counteſs ſix ſons and five daughters, ſays Sir Wm. Dugdale: but, according to Sir Peter Balle, Sir Wm. Pole, and Mr. Weſtcote, he had eight ſons and nine daughters. The 1ſt ſon was Hugh; the 2d, Thomas, who died before his father, and was buried in the Auguſtine Friars church, in London; the 3d, Edward, ſurnamed of Godlington, who married Emmeline, the daughter and heireſs of Sir John Dawney, and with her had ſixteen manors. He died before his father the earl, and by his lady had two ſons; Edward, who came to be earl after his grandfather; and Sir Hugh Courtenay of Haccombe, whoſe grandſon Edward was reſtored to the earldom of Devon, upon the failure of his elder brother's iſſue. The 4th ſon, was William; the 5th, was John, who ſignalized himſelf at a famous tournament in France; 6th, Philip; 7th, Peter; 8th, Humphry. The daughters were, Margaret, the wife of John, Lord Cobham; Elizabeth, firſt married to Sir John Vere, knt. (ſecond ſon to Aubrey de Vere, tenth Earl of Oxford) afterwards to Lutterel; Catharine firſt married to the Lord Harrington, afterwards to Sir Thomas Engain; Joan, who was married to Sir John Chiverſton, and buried in the church of the Auguſtine Friars, London; Anne, who died unmarried; Eleanor, Guinora, Iſabella, Philippa: one of the laſt four was married to Draytone.* Sir Hugh Courtenay, the eldeſt ſon of Hugh Courtenay, ſecond Earl of Devonſhire of that name, married Elizabeth, daughter of Guy Brian, Lord of Torr-Brian: ſhe had the manor of Honiton in dower or jointure. By this lady he had a ſon named Hugh, who married Matilda, daughter of Thomas Holland, Earl of Kent, and Joan his wife, daughter of Edmund of Woodſtock, ſon to Edw. 1ſt, who, for her beauty, was called "the *fair maid* of Kent." This lady was, afterwards, being a widow, married to the Prince of Wales,

Courtenay's anceſtor, whereby Sir William enjoys divers great manours to this day: wherein is to be obſerved the earl's prudent proviſion for the future preſervation of his family, and his great wiſdom in the ſettling of it in ſuch manner, that all the ſeveral changes of ſucceeding times, which were many and dangerous, could not overturn or ſhake that foundation which he laid, whereby the honour of his family is in part ſuſtained unto this day; a thing very rare in families of that greatneſs that this then was, and ſtill is in. In 46 Edward III. he made an entail of four manours to himſelf and his wife Margaret; and in 47 Edward III. he made another of Moreton and four manours more, with remainder to Sir Philip his ſon, Sir William Courtenay's anceſtor." *Cleaveland*, p. 152.

* "The earl's lady continued a widow 'till her death, which was about fifteen years after her huſband's death; and by her teſtament, bearing date, 28 January, 14 Richard II. bequeathed her body to be buried in the cathedral-church of Exeter, near to her lord and huſband; ordering, that there ſhould be no other hearſe for her than plain bars to keep off the preſs of the people, and only two tapers of five pounds a-piece, one at the head and the other at the feet, without any torches, or any other lights: ſhe likewiſe ordered, that upon the day of her funeral, twenty pounds ſhould be given to poor people, viz. to every one a groat; and that for the ſoul of her huſband and her own ſoul, two hundred pounds ſhould be diſtributed amongſt the daughters of knights and gentlemen towards their marriage portions, and to poor ſcholars at ſchool: to Margaret, the daughter of her ſon Philip, ſhe bequeathed one hundred marks in augmentation of her portion; to William, Archbiſhop of Canterbury, her ſon, a gilt chalice and miſſal; to her daughter Cobham forty pounds; to her daughter Luterel ten pounds; to her daughter Engain forty pounds, with two primers, and a book called Arthur of Britain; to her grandſon the Earl of Devon, ſhe gave all her ſwans at Topſham; to her ſon Philip, all the furniture of her chapel, books, veſtments, candleſticks, &c.; to her daughter Anne Courtenay, a ring with a diamond; to her ſon Peter, her bed of red and green *per pale*. This laſt will of Margaret, Counteſs of Devonſhire, I found, ſaith Sir Peter Ball, regiſtered in the prerogative-office of the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, in the moſt antient book of that office, entitled, *Regiſtrum de tempore* Willielmi de Courtenay, *Archiepiſcopi* Cantuarienſis, Angliæ *Primatis*, *& Apoſtolicæ ſedis Legati de anno* 1384, *& Annis ſequentibus*: and in folio 15, *Ultima Voluntas* Margaretæ de Courtenay, *Comitiſſæ* Devonienſis. It is dated 28 January, 1390, as was ſaid before, and compoſed according to the cuſtom of that time in French. She died upon Wedneſday, 16 December, 15 Rich. II. 1391, being near eighty years old, and was buried near her huſband in the cathedral-church of St. Peter in Exon. This Margaret, Counteſs of Devonſhire, was at the time of her death ſeiſed of the third part of the manour of Waddeſden in county of Bucks; of the manours of Ebrighton, Hille juxta Iwerne-Minſter, in the county of Dorſet; the moiety of the manour of Crewkern; the manour of Eaſt-Coker in the county of Somerſet; of the manours of Samford, Tiverton, Colecumb; half the manour of Coliton; the borough of Colyford; the manour and borough of Exminſter; the manour of Kenn; the advowſon of the abbeys of Ford and St. James near Exeter; the manours of Newham, Topſham, and Whitford; the moiety of the hundred of Coliton; the manour and borough of Chymleigh; the manour of Caverly; the manours of Whitwill, Huntſbear, Norton juxta Stoke-Fleming, Farway, Honiton, Milton-Damarel, Affington, Boltberrie, Northpole, Cadleigh, and Southleigh." *Cleaveland*, p. 153, 154.

commonly

commonly termed the *black prince*; and by him was mother of Richard the 2d, King of England. Hugh Courtenay, ſon of Sir Hugh Courtenay, died young, in the laſt year of Edw. 3d, before his grandfather the earl, who died the ſame year. And, after his death, Lady Matilda Courtenay his widow (the faireſt lady in England, ſays Froiſſard) was married to the Lord Valeran, Earl of St. Paul, who having been taken priſoner in the marches of Calais, was kept in the Engliſh court, and by his winning behaviour much engaged the affections of the ladies. Lady Matilda, when ſhe married Hugh Courtenay, had for her dower the manor of Sutton-Courtenay in Berkſhire, and Waddeſden in the county of Bucks, which were ſettled by the earl his grandfather upon her, and the heirs of her body begotten by him: and on the inquiſition after his death, the jurors reported, that he died without iſſue begotten of her.* Edward Courtenay, the eldeſt ſon to Edward, Earl of Devonſhire, married Eleanor, daughter of Roger Mortimer, Earl of March, and left no iſſue by her. He died before his father, in 1416. Edward Courtenay, ſon of Edward Courtenay and Emmeline, daughter of Sir John Dawney, and grandſon of Hugh, Earl of Devonſhire, was about twenty years old when his grandfather died, and was the 3d Earl of Devonſhire of that family. He married Matilda, as Sir W. Pole calls her, daughter of Thomas, Lord Camois, and by her had three ſons—Edward, Hugh, and James.† Edward (the blind earl) by his will, bearing date at Tiverton, June 29th, 1419, 7th Henry 5th, bequeathed his body to be buried in the abbey-church of Ford; and died on the 5th of November, in the ſame year. Hugh Courtenay, 4th Baron of Okehampton, and 3d Earl of Devonſhire of that name, the ſecond ſon of Edward, Earl of Devon, was thirty years old when his father died. He married Anne, daughter of Richard, Lord Talbot. He died a ſhort time after his father, leaving behind him Thomas his ſon and heir, about eight years old, and another ſon named John.‡ Thomas Courtenay, firſt of that name, Earl of Devon, ſucceeded his father in the earldom in 1422. He married Margaret Beaufort, ſecond daughter of John, Earl of Somerſet. By her he had iſſue Thomas, ſecond of that name, Earl of Devon —Henry, firſt of that name, Earl of Devon after his brother, and John, firſt of

* The arms of Sir Hugh Courtenay, eldeſt ſon of the earl, are in Tiverton church, impaled with thoſe of Brian; *or, three piles in point azure.*

† "This Edward Courtenay, Earl of Devonſhire, ſirnamed the Blind, was ſeized at his death of the manours of Waddeſden and Hilleſdon, and Waninton in the county of Bucks; of Iwerne-Courtenay, Ebrighton, Corſton, and the advowſon of the priory of Lodres, in the county of Dorſet; of the manour and hundred of Crewkerne, the manour and hundred of Weſt-coker, the manours of Hannington, Hinton, and Modeford, in the county of Somerſet; the manour and hundred of Exminſter, the manour of Topſham and Twilebear, the hundreds of Woneford and Harridge, the manour, caſtle, and hundred of Plympton, the borough, manour, and hundred of Tiverton, the honour, caſtle, and manour of Okehampton with its members, the manours of Sampford-Courtenay, Chirbear and Duelton, the manour and borough of Chimleigh, the manour and borough of Caverly, the manour of Newnham juxta Chitlehamſole, the manours of Ex-Iſland and Kenn, the borough of Kenford, the manours of Whimple and Aileſbear, the hamlet of Newton-Poppleford, the manours of Huntſbear, Whitwell, and Cullſcomb, the hundred of Culliton, the borough of Culliford, the manours of Whitford, Muſberry, and Farway, the hundred of Weſt-Budley, the manours of Godmington, Stancomb, South-Allington, and Shapton, all in the county of Devon; the manours of Radford, Sheviock, Antony, Tregantel, Trelewin, Perthloo, Treluggan, Landilip, Leigh-durant, Landren, Northill, Treverbin, Tregamur, borough de Porthpigham, Croſtholdborough, and Landile, in the county of Cornwall; with the borough of Limington, and manour of Bremer, in the county of Southampton. The arms of Camois are, *or, on a chief gules, three plates.*" Cleaveland, p. 207.

‡ "He left his wife a fair dowry; viz. the manours of Tiverton, Exminſter, and Topſham, Chirbear, Caverley, Newnham, and Muſberry, the moiety of the fairs of Crulleditch, with their profits, one meſſuage and one carrucat of land in Brokelouterel and Smallcomb, the hundreds of Tiverton, Exminſter, and Harridge, the free fiſhing in the river Exe, the perquiſites for the court of the borough of Tiverton and Caverley, 18l. 6s. 8d. rent yearly, payable by the Sheriff of Devon, 20l. 8s. 5d. *ob.* out of the demeſn lands of Holboghton, 40s. rent of aſſize iſſuing out of divers burgages in Kenford, all in the county of Devon; as alſo the manour of Hilleſdon in the county of Bucks: which Anne, widow of Hugh Courtenay, Earl of Devon, obtained leave of the king to marry John Botreaux, eſq. and ſhe died January 16, 1440, 19 Henry VI. The arms of Talbot are, *gules, a lyon rampant, with a border engrailed, or.*" Cleaveland, p. 210.

that

that name, Earl of Devon—all three ſlain in the war between the houſes of York and Lancaſter—Joan Courtenay, married to Sir Roger Clifford, knt. who was beheaded upon Tower-hill, in 1485; Elizabeth, married to Sir Hugh Conway, knt. and three other daughters, Anne, Matilda, and Eleanor, all dying without iſſue.* Thomas, Earl of Devonſhire, died in 1458, during his attendance on the queen. He fell ſick at Abingdon and expired in the abbey. Thomas Courtenay, ſecond of that name, Earl of Devon, was twenty-ſix years old when his father died. He poſſeſſed his earldom but three years, amidſt the diſtraction of civil wars, in which (as we have ſeen) he adhered to the houſe of Lancaſter, and on the prevalence of York, was beheaded in 1462. He died unmarried, not full thirty years old. Henry Courtenay, firſt Earl of Devonſhire, of that name, was ſecond ſon of Thomas, Earl of Devonſhire, and Margaret his wife. In 1466, he was attainted of treaſon before the king's juſtices at Sarum, and the ſame day was beheaded. John Courtenay, firſt of that name, Earl of Devon, was brother to the laſt two earls. King Edward immediately after the attainder of his elder brother Thomas, gave him the manors of Exminſter, Kenne, and Kenneford. And, at another time, the king gave him the manor of Columb-John, and other manors: but he continued firm to the houſe of Lancaſter. He was ſlain in the battle of Tewkſbury, May 4th, 1471, and, according to Sir Wm. Dugdale, was buried at Tewkſbury. *Here ended the firſt branch of the Courtenays of England.*——The greater part of the eſtate belonging to the earldom, had been conferred upon Humphry Stafford of Southwick in Hampſhire, with the title of Earl of Devonſhire. Several of the manors King Edward beſtowed on John Lambert, after the death of Henry Courtenay. Stafford enjoyed his earldom but a ſhort time. On his deceaſe, King Edward granted to Lord Dinham the ſtewardſhip of all the honors, caſtles, manors, and boroughs of Plymton, Okehampton: and the king gave Lord Dinham the eſtates of John Courtenay, the laſt earl—and to Walter, Lord Mountjoy, ſome other eſtates belonging to this earldom, and the money paid by the ſheriff as the 3d penny of the county, 18l. 6s. 8d. In the 14th of Edw. 4th, a grant was made to George, Duke of Clarence, of the manor of Sampford-Courtenay, and other lands in Devonſhire, and of the manor of Iwerne-Courtenay, and other lands in Dorſet. It is remarkable that the failure of thoſe eſtates in the blood of the patentees, made way for the plenary reſtitution of them which enſued. The act of reſumption, 1ſt of Henry 7th, expreſsly makes void thoſe grants of Edw. 4th, that relate to the Earl of Devonſhire. Edw. Courtenay, ſecond of that name, Earl of Devonſhire, was the ſon of Sir Hugh Courtenay of Boconock. He was reſtored to the earldom of Devonſhire, and to the eſtates thereunto belonging, ſoon after the battle of Boſworth field.† William Courtenay, firſt Earl

* The arms of Beaufort were, quarterly, *France and England, a border gobony, argent and azure.*

† "In the creation of Edw. Courtenay, after the clauſes of creation and inveſtiture, very many caſtles, manours, and hundreds are named that were given him; ſo ſays Mr. Selden: and Sir William Dugdale tells us what they were: he ſays, that King Henry VII. did not only advance Sir Edward Courtenay unto the title of Earl of Devon, as by his letters patents, bearing date the 26th of October, 1485, appeareth; but upon the ſame day, by other

Earl of Devonſhire of that name, was ſon of Edw. Courtenay, Earl of Devon, and Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Philip Courtenay of Molland. He married Catharine, the 7th and youngeſt daughter of Edw. 4th. This ſplendid connexion proved very unfortunate to himſelf and family: he was impriſoned ſeveral years by Henry the 7th—his ſon was beheaded by Henry the 8th, and his grandſon kept in priſon almoſt the whole of his life.* Henry Courtenay, 2d of that name, Earl of Devon, was the ſon of William Courtenay, Earl of Devon, and Catharine, daughter to Edw. 4th.† Henry, Earl of Devon, and Marquis of Exeter, of whoſe attainder in the reign of Henry the 8th, I have given a full account, had two wives. The firſt was Elizabeth Grey, daughter and heir of John, Viſcount Liſle, by whom he had no iſſue; and the ſecond was Gertrude, daughter of Wm. Blunt, Lord Montjoy, and Elizabeth, daughter

other letters patents, gave him the honours, boroughs, and manours of Plympton, Okehampton, the caſtle and manour of Tiverton, the manours of Sampford-Courtenay, Chaverleigh, Cornwood, Norton-Damarel, Topſham, Ex-Iſland, Kenn, Exminſter, Coliton, Whitford, Whimple, Aileſbear, Raylesford, Muſbury, and Chymleigh; as alſo the hundreds of Plympton, Tiverton, Coliton, Weſt-Budleigh, Eaſt-Budleigh, Exminſter, Harridge, and Woneford; with the advowſons of the churches of Affington, Kenn, Throughley, Milton-Damarel, and All-Saints in the city of Exeter; with the advowſons of the prebends of Cliſt-hays, Cutton, and Kerſwill, in the chapel of our Lady in the caſtle of the city of Exon; alſo of the chauntry of Sticklepath, with free-fiſhing in the river of Ex, and three mills in Ex-Iſland, all in the county of Devon; likewiſe the manour of Wabington in Bedfordſhire; the manours of Shebroke, Weſt-tauton, Landulp, North-hill, Porth-loe, Porth-pigham, Leigh-durant, Land-reſan, Trelowyn, Trevervyn-Courtenay, Tregamore, and Tregulan; as alſo the borough of Croft-hole and Porth-pigham, with the advowſons of the churches of Cheviock, Landulp, and North-hill, and free chapel of Lamana in Cornwall; all which were part of the poſſeſſions of Thomas Courtenay, Earl of Devon, ſon of Thomas Courtenay, Earl of Devon. This Edward, Earl of Devonſhire, married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Philip Courtenay of Molland (Sir Philip Ball ſaith, ſhe was daughter of Sir Philip Courtenay of Powderham) and had by her William Courtenay, his ſon and heir, who ſucceeded him in his honour and eſtate. This earl made his will, May 27, 1 Henry VIII. 1509: 'and I found it proved and regiſtered (ſaith Sir Peter Ball) in the prerogative-'office of the Archbiſhop of Canterbury; and he deſired thereby to be buried in the chapel of Tiverton, near his lady: and he ordered that 'all thoſe perſons that ſtand ſeiſed to his uſe of any of his lands (except thoſe parcels of the earldom of Devon) ſhall be ſeiſed of it to the uſe of 'his executors, for years, for 200 marks *per annum*; 100 marks thereof ſhall be for the exhibition of Sir William Courtenay, knight, my 'ſon, ſaith he, 'till his age of one and twenty years; and the other twenty marks in maintaining Margaret Courtenay, ſiſter to the ſaid 'Henry; and after that they ſhall ſtand ſeiſed to the uſe of my ſaid ſon Sir William Courtenay, under condition, that he obtain the king's 'grace and pardon, and be at his liberty; and after that, as long as he doth obſerve and keep the due allegiance to the king our ſovereign 'lord, and to his heirs, Kings of England, for his life; and after to Henry his ſon in tail; and after to Margaret in tail; and after to the 'heirs of the bodies of my ſiſters, Elizabeth, Maud, Iſabel, and Florence; and after to their right heirs. He gave 4l. *per annum* land for 'the founding of a chauntry in the chapel where he was buried.' The arms of this earl were as the former, viz. 3 *torteaux in a field or, with a label of* 3 *points azure in chief.*" Cleaveland, p. 243, 244.

* "In the year 1511, 3 Henry VIII. William, Earl of Devon, was ſeized with a pleuriſy fever, which diſtemper, as Polydore Virgil ſays, was rare in England at that time, and therefore unknown to the phyſicians; and through their unſkilfulneſs, he ſays, the earl died: He ſays of him, that he was a man of great nobility, in great eſteem, and of great virtue. He died at Greenwich, June 9, 1511. And although he had the king's letters patents of the earldom of Devonſhire paſſed ſome weeks and odd days before his death, yet ſo neceſſary was a creation at that time accounted, ſays Sandford, that he could not be buried in the quality of an earl for want thereof, 'till the king, for ſuch favour that he bore him, which are the words of the memorandum, would have him be buried as an earl, and by the advice of his council commanded that he ſhould be called by that title: his body was embalmed in the king's court at Greenwich, and lay in ſtate in his chamber 'till Thurſday the 12th day of the ſame month, when in the afternoon, being accompanied with a great many perſons of diſtinction, it was conveyed by barge to Paul's wharf, where attended ſeveral gentlemen, and the four orders of fryers, who carried thoſe trophies that were due to his degree, the Marquiſs of Dorſet being principal mourner. The offertory and maſs being finiſhed, he was buried by a biſhop in Paul's church, on the ſouth-ſide of the high altar, leaving his lady one of his ſeven executors, who out-living him about ſixteen years, departed this life at her manour of Tiverton in Devonſhire, November 15, 1527, 19 Henry VIII. at three in the afternoon. The ſeal of this lady, Catharine, Counteſs of Devonſhire, is delineated in Sandford's Genealogical Hiſtory, upon which are the arms of her huſband, William Courtenay, Earl of Devonſhire, viz. *quarterly, or,* 3 *torteaux gules*; and *or, a lyon rampant azure,* by the name of *de Ripariis* or *Redvers*; the third as the ſecond; the fourth as the firſt, *impaling quarterly of* 4 *pieces*; the firſt, France and England; ſecondly, *or, a croſs gules,* for Ulſter; the third as the ſecond; the fourth, *Mortimer:* the arms ſupported on the right ſide with a *dolphin,* and on the left with the *lyon of March:* upon the top of the eſcutcheon appears a *demy-roſe within the rays of the ſun:* the ſeal is circumſcribed with theſe words, *Catharina Comitiſſa Devon, Filia, Soror, & Amita Regum*; Catharine, Counteſs of Devon, daughter, ſiſter, and aunt of kings. The indenture to which this ſeal is annexed, is dated upon 24 October, in the 6th of Henry VIII. The ſaid quarterings of this Counteſs Catharine are impaled in a glaſs-window in Tiverton church, in the county of Devon, with thoſe of her huſband, being *or,* 3 *torteaux, a file of as many points azure.* This Lady Catharine, daughter of Edward IV. had by her huſband, William Courtenay, Earl of Devonſhire, one ſon named Henry, who was after his father Earl of Devonſhire, and afterward Marquiſs of Exeter, and one daughter named Margaret, who was choaked with a bone of fiſh, and died at Colecomb very young. Amongſt ſome ancient evidences belonging to this family, there remains extant a deed under the hand and ſeal of this Catharine, Counteſs of Devon, dated 3 Henry VIII. and ſigned Cath. Devonſhire: it is directed to our truſty and well-beloved Councellours, Lewis Pollard, the king's ſerjeant at law, John Rowe, ſerjeant at law, Sir John Arundel, knight, ſteward of our lands; and in it ſhe enables and directs them to enquire and aſcertain what was due for *aid purfile marier*; expreſſing, that Margaret her daughter was then above thirteen years old, and that by the grace of god ſhe intended to purvey for her a convenient marriage. In the year 1527, there was an inquiſition taken at Exon before the mayor there, after the death of his Lady Catharine, Counteſs of Devon, whereby it was found that ſhe had lands there in ſoccage tenure, and due for a relief two ſhillings on her death." *Cleaveland,* p. 246, 247.

† "In 14 Henry VIII. 1522, he obtained a grant of the lordſhip of Caliland in Cornwall, which came to the crown by the attainder of Edward, Duke of Buckingham, and ſoon after a grant of a fair manſion ſituate in the pariſh of St. Lawrence, Poultney, within the city of London, which alſo came to the crown by the attainder of the aboveſaid duke." *Cleaveland,* p. 248.

and

and coheireſs of Sir William Say, knight: and by his laſt wife he had two ſons, 1. Henry, who died young; 2. Edward, who was by Queen Mary reſtored to the honors and eſtates of his father. The marquis bore, quarterly, 1ſt. France and England, *within a border of the ſame*; 2d and 3d, *or*, 3 *torteaux*; 4th. *or, a lyon rampant azure.* Theſe arms within the garter are carved and painted in the roof of the chapel of St. George at Windſor; ſince he was knight of the moſt noble order of the garter. There are likewiſe this marquis's arms in a window of the council-chamber in the guildhall of Exeter. The arms of Elizabeth Grey, his firſt wife, were, *barry of ſix, argent and azure,* 3 *torteaux in chief, and a label of* 3 *points ermine*; and thoſe his ſecond wife, Gertrude Blunt, *barry, nebule of ſix, or and ſable.** Edward Courtenay, third of that name, Earl of Devonſhire and Marquis of Exeter, was born about the year 1526. He was twelve years old on the execution of his father, when he was immediately committed to the tower, leſt he ſhould raiſe commotions in attempting to revenge his father's death. There he continued as long as Henry lived, and during the reign of Edw. 6th. Queen Mary, on her acceſſion to the throne, releaſed him from his confinement, and created him Earl of Devon and Marquis of Exeter. Thoſe, however, were honors not worth poſſeſſing, amidſt continual diſtruſts and jealouſies. He was again impriſoned—and when releaſed, immediately croſſed the ſeas to preſerve a liberty that he thought precarious. "At Padua, however, he ſickened, and within fourteen days after his ſickneſs firſt took him, he died, October 4, 1556; ſome ſay, not without ſuſpicion of poiſon, which is commonly ſaid of kings and great men: but if, as Biſhop Godwin and Thuanus do ſay, he was ſuſpected to be inclinable to the Lutheran religion, he being ſo near related to the crown, being the grandſon of Catharine the daughter of Edward IV. the Papiſts might make him away (as Cleaveland obſerves) to prevent him from making any alteration in religion. The honourable remains of this laſt earl, after his deplorable death, were repoſited in St. Anthony's church in Padua, where a noble monument was erected to his memory, having this inſcription:

Anglia quem genuit, fueratque habitura patronum,
  Corteneum celſa hæc continet Arca Ducem.
Credita cauſa necis Regni affectata cupido,
  Reginæ optatum tunc quoque connubium.
Cui Regni proceres non conſenſere, Philippo
  Reginam Regi jungere poſſe rati.
Europam unde fuit Juveni peragrare neceſſe,
  Ex quo Mors miſero contigit ante diem.

* "The marchioneſs (his laſt wife) made her will September 25, 1558, 4 and 5 of Philip and Mary, in which ſhe bequeathed her body to be buried in the chauncel or pariſh-church where ſhe ſhould depart this life, appointing a dirige and a trental of maſſes to be ſaid or ſung for her: to her ſiſter Catharine Berkeley ſhe gave a gown of black velvet flowered with jennets: to her brother, Mr. John Blunt, twenty pounds; and to her couſin James Blunt a ſtanding gilt bowl with a cover. She was buried in Wynburn-Minſter in Dorſetſhire, where, on the north-ſide of the choir, is a fair, but plain marble monument erected to her memory; all round the upper part of which was formerly inlaid a plate of braſs, whereon was an inſcription, but the greateſt part of it is now wanting, and all that remains is this:—*Conjux quondam* Henrici Courtenay, *Marchionis* Exon, *Matér* Edwardi Courtenay, *nuper Co* . . . . But the whole epitaph is regiſtered in the pariſh-book in Engliſh, and is:—'In this lyes entombed Gertrude Blunt, Marchioneſs of Exeter, daughter of William Blunt, Lord Montjoy, and wife of Henry 'Courtenay, Earl of Devonſhire and Marquiſs of Exeter, beheaded by King Henry 8th; which Henry Courtenay was ſon of William 'Courtenay, Earl of Devonſhire, by Catharine the daughter of King Edward the 4th." *Cleaveland*, p. 252, 253.

Anglia

Anglia ſi plorat defuncto principe tanto
Nil mirum; Domino deficit illa pio.
Sed jam Corteneus Cœlo, fruiturque Beatis:
Cum doleant Angli, cum ſine fine gemant.
Cortenei probitas, igitur, præſtantia, Nomen
Dum ſtabit hoc Templum, vivida ſemper erunt.
Anglia hinc etiam ſtabit, ſtabuntque Britanni,
Conjugii optati Fama perennis erit.
Improba naturæ leges Libitina reſcindens
Ex æquo Juvenes præcipitatque Senes.

'Under this ſtately monument doth lye
'The Earl of Devonſhire, Edward Courteny.
'He was born in England; and, had he liv'd longer,
'Would have been to England patron and defender.
''Tis thought that the cauſe of the loſs of his life
'Was his deſire of having the queen for a wife:
'For of three that were named, the peers did agree,
'That Philip of Spain the queen's huſband ſhould be,
'Which made the noble youth to go beyond ſea,
'Where before his time death took him away:
'If England laments the death of this prince,
'No wonder: for her good lord is gone hence.
'But now the great Courteny is in heav'n with the ſaints,
'Whilſt the Engliſh for their loſs pour out their complaints.
'The name of Courteny, and his excelling worth,
'As long as this church ſtands ſhall be ſet forth;
'And as long as Old England and Britains ſhall be,
'The ſtory of the marriage remember will we.
'Moſt cruel death, breaking through nature's laws,
'On young, as well as old, doth lay his paws.'

This epitaph is not *very* elegant, *conſidering the age and place in which it was made; neither is it all true; for it ſays, that his not having the queen for a wife was, the cauſe of his travelling, and conſequently of his death: but our hiſtorians *do ſay*, that he never deſired to marry Queen Mary, but the Princeſs Elizabeth. This earl, as it appeared, was born to be a priſoner; for from twelve years of age to almoſt thirty, at which age he died, he had ſcarce two years liberty, and obtained that quiet at his death which in his life he could never have. He was the twelfth and laſt Earl of Devonſhire of that noble family, ſecond Marquis of Exeter, and fifteenth Baron of Okehampton; which laſt title the family poſſeſſed ever ſince it came into England to that time: and although Sir William Courtenay of Powderham-caſtle that then was, was the next heir male, as being deſcended from Sir Philip Courtenay of Powderham, who was ſon of Hugh Courtenay, ſecond of that name, Earl of Devonſhire, and Margaret Bohun his wife, grand-daughter of King Edward I. and was next brother to Sir Edward Courtenay, from whom theſe laſt earls were deſcended; yet, however, it came to paſs, that great eſtate was divided amongſt the four

* Mr. Cleaveland "*does ſay!*"

ſiſters

ſiſters of Edward Courtenay, ſecond of that name, Earl of Devonſhire, and aunts to this laſt earl, and the titles afterwards by King James I. conferred on other families. Edward, Earl of Devonſhire, before his unfortunate journey into Italy, conveyed the manour of Aileſbear, and the manour of Whimple, which was formerly called Whimple-Courtenay, unto Sir Francis Inglefield, then maſter of the rolls, and Sir William Cordal, after him in the ſame office, upon truſt, as it was ſuppoſed; but they retained the ſame to their own uſe; and ſome of the eſtates belonging to the earldom were ſold or given away by King Henry VIII. upon the attainder of Henry, Marquis of Exeter. But what remained in the crown, Queen Mary, as was ſaid, reſtored unto Edward the laſt Earl of Devonſhire, and he dying without iſſue, the bulk of that great eſtate was divided amongſt the heirs of the four ſiſters of Edward, that was made Earl of Devonſhire by King Henry VII. viz. Elizabeth, wife of John Tretherf; Maud, wife of John Arundel of Talvern; Iſabel, wife of William Mohun; and Florence, wife of John Trelawny: thus are they ranked in the laſt will of Earl Edward their brother. John Tretherf had by his wife Elizabeth a ſon named Thomas, who by the daughter of .... Treviſa had iſſue Elizabeth, the wife of John Vivian, and Margaret, wife of Edward Courtenay of Larrock: ſo that the eſtate which the laſt Earl of Devonſhire had, which was very conſiderable, notwithſtanding there were ſo many branches lopped off from it, was divided into four parts, and one of the four parts ſubdivided into two: and I have ſeen, ſays Mr. Carew, in his Survey of Cornwall, at Hall, a ſeat of Sir Reginald Mohun, a faggot whoſe age and painting do prove the tradition to be true, viz. that it was preſerved by the Earls of Devonſhire, whoſe ſeat it was; but whether from any foreſight of what did happen afterwards I cannot tell, ſays he: this faggot being all one piece of wood, was, as it grew, wrapped about the middle part with a band, and parted at the end into four ſticks, one of which was again ſubdivided into two; and ſo, as was ſaid, the eſtate was divided between the heirs of the four daughters, and one part of them again ſubdivided into two: and thus as the titles of this noble family were given to others, ſo this ancient and great eſtate, part of which did belong to the Barons of Okehampton from the time of the conqueſt, and part to the Earls of Devonſhire from a little time after, and were both united in the family of Courtenay, and continued in that family for many generations, was, upon the death of this earl, all torn to pieces and parcelled out to ſtrangers." The Earls of Devon reſided at Okehampton in the ſummer, and at the caſtle of Tiverton in the winter. Edward Courtenay (the laſt Earl of Devon of that name) dying without iſſue, the manor and caſtle of Tiverton, as we have ſeen, deſcended to his four ſiſters. * The caſtle of Tiverton was afterwards purchaſed by Roger Giffard, eſq. "a gentleman of elegant form and comely preſence of perſon, but of much better accompliſhments and endowments of mind." Roger Giffard of Tiverton-caſtle, eſq. was the 5th ſon of Sir Roger Giffard of Brightley. The caſtle of

* "Memoirs (in MS.) of the town and pariſh of Tiverton by a native thereof."

Tiverton, ſometime the manſion-houſe of the Courtenays, Earls of Devon, was from the reſidence of this gentleman there, called Giffard's-court. He married no leſs than three wives, ſucceſſively—all rich widows. His firſt wife was Audria, daughter of Sir Lewis Stukeley of Afton, and relict of Yoe of Branton, who died, leaving him no iſſue. His ſecond, was Agnes, daughter of John Grindal of London, the relict of John Duke of Otterton, by whom he had no iſſue. His third wife was Richard or Richarda, daughter of John Prouz of Tiverton, and widow of Mr. Walrond of the ſame place—by whom he had iſſue George, who had iſſue Roger, whoſe daughter by her marriage brought Tiverton-caſtle to her huſband Robert Burgoyne, eſq. who had two ſons, Robert and William. Theſe gentlemen ſold their right in the caſtle to Peter Weſt, eſq. who was high-ſheriff of Devon in 1707. This caſtle belongs, at preſent, to Sir Thomas Carew, who is lord of the manor. *Aſhley-park* belonged to the Earls of Devon, containing about 1600 acres of land, within Prior's quarter, in the pariſh of Tiverton, bounded on the weſt by the highway that leads from the town to Bickleigh-bridge, and on the eaſt by the river Exe. "*Pole*, in the pariſh of Tiverton (ſays Sir W. Pole) the antient poſſeſſion of that name from the conqueror, had William de Pola, Nicholas de Pola a baron, Richard, Sir Maurice, Sir Walter, *Anthony* de la Pole—which gave the addition of *Anthony* to this place, to diſtinguiſh it from other places called Pole in this ſhire. He had iſſue Gilbert and Chriſtian. In the 8th year of E. 1. Walter de la Pole my anceſtor held queſtion for this land, with William le Grant. Thomas de la Pole, ſon of Walter, who married one of the heirs general of Robert de Ivedon, held land in Pole, and likewiſe John *at Pole*, his ſon. Thomas Reade of Tiverton, ſon of Walter Reade, 19 E. 3, held land in Pole Anthony; and Nicholas Reade, ſon of Thomas, had the manor of Pole Anthony; and Joan, daughter and heir of Nicholas Reade, brought this land to Stephen Popham, knt. her huſband, whoſe daughter Elizabeth (being one of his four heirs) brought this manor to Sir John Wadham her huſband; in which name and family it continued unto Nicholas Wadham, eſq. who left it to his ſiſter's children. *Eaſt-Chevethorn* William de Chevethorn held in E. 1, William de Chevethorn, 8 E. 2, and Walter de Chevethorn, 19 E. 3. And in the latter end of E. 3, Wm. Heale was lord thereof; and ſo from Heale it deſcended to Francis of Comb-Flory; and it is now the dwelling of John Francis, eſq. youngeſt ſon of John Francis, late of Comb-Flory, eſq. *Weſt-Chevethorn* was the land of Edmond of Woodſtock, Earl of Kent; and 27 H. 3, Alis de Roos held it. *Chetteſcomb* was firſt the Courtenays. In E. 1, Sir Thomas de Pine purchaſed it from Sir Hugh Courtenay and ſold it to E. 1. Alis de Roos held the ſame 27 H. 3. In the eighth of E. 2, Walter Skidmore held Chetteſcomb, and Weſt-Chevethorn of the king. It became, afterwards, the land of Edmond of Woodſtock, and deſcended to the Earls of Kent. William Clifton of London purchaſed it; whoſe ſon Gervais, Lord Clifton, ſold the manor of Chetteſcomb to Sir Edmond Prideaux, bart. from whom it deſcended to his ſon Sir Peter. *Peadhill* was, 27 H. 3, the land of

of William de Peadhill, whom Thomas de Peadhill ſucceeded; and 1 E. 2, Oreſia de Peadhill; and 19 E. 3, Thomas de Peadhill; after whom it belonged to the family of Chiderleigh, and by the daughter of Chiderleigh it came to Champernoun. *Eaſt-Bradlegh*, 27 H. 3, was the land of Stephen de Bradlegh; in the 24th E. 1, of Richard de Bradlegh; in the 8th E. 2, of Richard de Bradleigh; and in 19th E. 3, of John de Bradlegh. *Bolham* continued in the name and family of Raleigh from Sir Wimond de Raleigh in H. 3, unto Sir Carew Raleigh, who ſold it.* *Nongecott*, 27 H. 3, belonged to Robert Manduit, whom followed John, 24 E. 1, and him Robert Manduit, 8 E. 2, and 19 E. 3. *Cove-la-Mere* and *Eaſt-Mere*, was anciently the land of Fitzpayne, and given by Sir Robert Fitzpayne to Roger Fitzpayne, his younger ſon. Sir Roger Fitzpayne, knt. held this land, E. 1, from whom it lineally deſcended to Sir John, Thomas, Sir John, Elias, Thomas, whoſe daughter Margaret brought it unto John Anſtill, whoſe daughter Joan was wife of John Kelly of Southwike, who had iſſue Thomas and William. Tho. Kelly was lord of this land, and left it to Edith his daughter, wife of Thomas Kawoodlegh. She died without iſſue, 14 H. 8; unto whom were heirs Alis, wife of Richard Coriton, and Margery, wife of John Carew, being daughters of William, ſon of William, the brother of Thomas Kelly aforeſaid. John Carew and Margery had iſſue George, who had iſſue Thomas, who had iſſue Sir John Carew, knt. *La Mere* or *Weſt-Mere*, Robert de Morcelle held, 27 H. 3, and after him Matthew de Newland, John de Newland, and Walter de Newland; and 19 E. 3, Richard de Dodington and Robert Brook held it. In King John's reign, Thomas de Leigh held *Leigh* in the pariſh of Tiverton: and his lineal ſucceſſors were, Robert, Thomas, Adam, Thomas, and Richard de Leigh, 19 E. 3. Thomas Hach of Woolley, married Mabill, daughter of Thomas de Leigh: thus this land continued in the name of Hach to H. 8. Afterwards, it came to Baldwyn Mallet by the marriage of Hach's heir, and was then the inheritance of the Lady Vincent, the daughter and heir of Robert Mallet of Wolley. *Farlegh*, in the pariſh of Tiverton, Walter Aſh held in H. 4, and after, it came to the family of Worth." Of the principal people reſident in the town of Tiverton, the Blundels were once the moſt conſpicuous. The famous Peter Blundel, who was born at Tiverton in 1520, and who died in London 81 years of age, was never married; and, as he had no iſſue of his body, made lord chief juſtice Popham his ſole executor, bequeathing to this eminent perſon all that remained over and above his legacies and benefactions. He left behind him a ſiſter called Eleanor, who was married to John Chilcot of Verby in this pariſh. His brother James (who died † thirty years before him) by Margaret Howper his wife, had iſſue John; who by Joan Reed his wife left iſſue Peter; who by Priſcilla Collamore his wife, left iſſue John Blundel, eſq. who by Mary Croſſing of Exeter, his wife, left iſſue Richard; who by Mary, daughter of Philip Gadd of Taunton, mercer, had iſſue Richard, John, and

* Mr. Dickenſon of Tiverton is the preſent proprietor of Bolham. † Prince tells us, that he left his brother James his heir: but according to the Tiverton MS. which I judge to be authentic, James had been long dead.

Philip.

Philip. The firſt two died without iſſue, and the third was, in Prince's time, Philip Blundel, eſq. of Brimridge, near Southmolton. The aforeſaid James had likewiſe iſſue three daughters—Edith, married to John Weſt of Tiverton, merchant; Mary, married to Richard Payne of Tiverton; and Elizabeth.

The pariſh-church, dedicated to St. Peter,* is ſituated upon an eminence at the north-weſt end of the town, nearly in the centre of a yard that meaſures an acre and 30 poles, bounded by a wall, about four feet high, which ſeparates it on the north from the moat of the caſtle, on the weſt from the like ſteep declivity,† and on the eaſt from the ſheep-market and outworks. The wool-chapel, charity-ſchools, church-houſe, and buildings of Newport-ſtreet and Bell-lane, are the boundaries of the yard on the eaſt and ſouth-eaſt. One large gate-way on the ſouth leads into Peter-ſtreet, another on the eaſt into Newport-ſtreet, and a ſmall door-way at the north-eaſt corner into the caſtle-yard. The ſtriking pictoreſque view from this church-yard attracts the attention of moſt ſtrangers. From the weſt wall, hanging gardens are ſeen on the declivity, the Exe in a ſerpentine courſe half a mile, the hams—a fertile plain of paſture on its banks, the buildings of Weſtex, and beyond all, the riſing hills. The ruins of the caſtle, ſurrounded by a groupe of venerable trees, appear on the right; and the proſpect is bounded on the left by Exe-bridge. The church, a more reſpectable Gothic pile than any in Devonſhire, except St. Peter's at Exeter, is 136 feet long, and 82 feet wide; and, though the work of different and diſtant ages, more regular than might have been reaſonably expected. The tower, contiguous to the church, within a ſhort diſtance of the weſt wall of the church-yard, 27 feet ſquare at the baſe, is a ſtrong plain ſtone building, exactly 100 feet high to the top of the battlements, and 16 feet higher to the top of the pinnacles, above the vanes: between the four pinnacles are little ſpires, very common Gothic ornaments. The beautifully diverſified proſpect from the top of this pile, might well reward the labor of aſcending it. There is a ſmall library adjoining the church. The altarpiece hath been praiſed as a fine painting. The ſubject is, *St. Peter delivered out of priſon by the angel.* There is ſaid to be a richneſs in the colouring: but it is rather a glare, ſuch as attracts vulgar admiration. And the piece is crouded. We do not ſee the particular perſonages in the picture with ſufficient diſtinctneſs. The inſcription over the pulpit—"*Cry aloud—ſpare not—lift up thy voice like a trumpet,*" may ſometimes ſuggeſt, perhaps, a laughable comment on the preacher's lungs. In this church was a chapel built by the Earls of Devon, and appropriated for their burials. Here was the tomb of Edward Courtenay and his counteſs, and his effigies in alabaſter, richly gilt. On the tomb was the following inſcription: ‡

Ho! ho! who lies here?
'Tis I, the good Earl of Devonſhire,
With Kate my wife, to me full dear.
We lived together 55 year.

* The church of Tiverton, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul. *Brown Willis.*

† On the edge of which the wall of the caſtle is built, the foot of it waſhed by the river Exe.

‡ Riſdon.

That

That we ſpent, we had;
That we left, we loſt;
That we gave, we have.

The chapel of the Earls of Devon ſtood on the eaſt-ſide of the north-door of St. Peter's church.* John Greenway built a chapel on the ſouth-ſide of St. Peter's church, and open to it—a piece of great art and curioſity, exceeded in beauty by no chapel in England of its ſize—the ſtone being admirably well cut, and the whole hiſtory of our Saviour's life being handſomely carved on the outſide in many figures that are both inſtructive and ornamental. "This is a beautiful chapel (ſays Riſdon) richly gilded, in which is this written:

To the honor of St. Xtopher, St. Blaſe, and St. Anne,
This chapel by John Greenway was began." †

John Greenway gave alſo a beautiful porch to St. Peter's church, enlarged one of its aiſles, and ſet up a noble ſcreen between the body of the church and the chancel. ‡ The old church not being large enough for the numerous inhabitants,

* "In the church of Tiverton (ſays Weſtcote) the chief reſidence of the Earls of Devon, I find divers of the Courtenays' arms with their matches impaled. Among others, there is a coat of the Lord Camois impaled with Courtenay's. And, next in place, I found the arms of March and Ulſter impaled alſo with Courtenay's. And here (in Weſtcote's time) were the arms of Hugh de Courtenay, the firſt Earl of Devon, of that name, impaled with thoſe of his lady, Agnes, the ſiſter of John, Lord St. John, of Baſing—*or, three torteaux with a label of three points azure, impaling argent on a chief gules, two mullets or*—as alſo the arms of Courtenay of Powderham, impaled with thoſe of Champernowne." † Over the windows of this chapel theſe words were written in large characters: "John Greenway made this chapel A. D. MDXVII. with the iſle, porch, and ends of the ſame: and an alms-houſe for ſix poor men in the eaſt-end of the town; and ended the ſame XII years before his death. He, with his wife, lieth here buried." ‡ The memorials of the dead in this church, as enumerated by Mr. Dunsford, are as follows: *A curious monument in the chancel:*—"Sacrum memoriæ generoſiſſimi viri Rogeri Giffard, armigeri—of Roger Giffard, eſq. who lived in the caſtle, and died 8th October, 1603; aged 70. Of Edmund Gibbon, gent. and family. Dates 1682, 1683, 1707. In the middle of the chancel, on a plain ſtone, is this inſcription—Hic jacet Richardus Newte, hujus eccleſiæ rector, qui obiit Aug. 10, 1678, ætat. ſuæ 66; filius fuit Henrici de hoc oppido generoſi—and againſt the ſouth-wall a very coſtly monument to his memory, with a long Latin inſcription. He was rector of Tidcombe and Clare portions. In memory of the Rev. John Newte, A. M. ſon of the right worthy and learned Richard Newte, B. D. a diligent and faithful paſtor, a ſtrenuous aſſerter of the rights and dues of the church, and tender father and defender of the poor and oppreſſed; 37 years rector of Tidcombe and 36 of Pitt portions, &c. chearfully reſigned his ſoul to God, March 7, 1715, aged 60 years. *Other eminent perſons, buried in the chancel:* Suppoſed one of the noble family of Rivers, viz. William Rivers de Vernon, Earl of Devon, and Baron of Tiverton. William London, William Lee, M. D. William Hancock, M. D. Robert London, the Rev. Matthew Maſcoll, James Langford, eſq. Rev. Mr. Rayner, Rev. William Somaſter, Rev. Edward Twogood, Rev. Nicholas Mercer, Rev. Samuel Newte, Rev. Samuel Newte his ſon, Rev. Samuel Newte his grandſon, 1770, William Ham, merchant, 1629, Marmaduke Johnſon, 1681, Rev. Philip Atherton. *Inſcriptions upon the floor of the middle aiſle:*

1553. All you good people that paſs by this way,
Pray for the ſouls of John Coleman and Jone his wife.

Thomas Prowſe, ſen. of Warnicombe, gent. John Chamberlaine, jun. gent. Thomas Prowſe, jun. gent. John Quick of Ditches, John Richards, gent. 1734; Sebaſtian Land, mercer, 1725.—1716. Henry Blagdon. Here, expecting a joyfull reſurrection, be the remains of Mr. Henry Blagdon, late of this corporation, merchant; that worthy benefactor to all works of piety and charity, whoſe virtues, too exemplary to be buried in the grave, may be known by the adjoining pillar.

Nathaniel Cleaveland, merchant.

Mary Shepherd, a tender bloſſome,
Only eyght year old,
Whom death pluct quickly off,
Lyeth covered here in moulde.
May 5, 1622.

Margaret Garner—God gave me life,
But leaſt I ſinne ſhould bee,
He tookt away again
That gave yt unto mee.
April 26, 1621.

Robert Thomas.—Under here is one lyeth
Was always loving to his wife.
Richard, ſon of ſaid Robert Thomas.
Little mortal, did from earth ariſe
Like a bubble, for ſo ſoon he dies.

Quæ jacet hic fuit uxor amans, bona, pulchra, benigna,
Pauperibus verax, provida, munda, parens.
Here ſleepeth Joan, from the Amories deſcended,
Who Caia dear to Samuel Butler lived,
Her Caius—when her godly life was ended—
To th' heavens, due by Chriſt, ſhe is received.

Inſcriptions upon the pavement of the alley before the deſk: Nicholas Tremlet, mercer, 1633; Humphry Coggan, mercer, 1632; Humphry Barton, gent. 1661.—*In the croſs alley, between the ſouth and north doors, the following:* Robert Hoare, apothecary, 1687; Gregory Sharland, yeoman, 1675.—*In the croſs alley, under the gallery, at the weſt-end of the church:* Thomas Hawkins, merchant, 1689; Peter Bere, merchant, 1709; Wm. Heathfield, merchant; John Parſons, merchant; Clement Govett, ſergemaker, 1735. *Againſt the wall, north of the north-aiſle.* In memory of the virtuous Mary, wife of Samuel Foot, eſq. who died in 1677. In memory of Robert Chatty, merchant, twice mayor of the town, who died anno 1679. In memory of the virtuous and ingenious Mr. John Lane, merchant, and wife Elizabeth: ſhe died three days after him; and both of them were in one day interred under this monument, 1680.

The turtle-dove can't long ſurvive the fate,
Or ſad divorcement of her deareſt mate:
So he firſt died: ſhe ſtaid awhile, and try'd
To live without him—lik'd it not, and died.

In memory of Thomas Thomas, and family, of this town. Anno 1717.—On a very fine black marble is the following: Here under lyeth buried the bodye of George Slee, of Tyverton, merchant, who departed this life the firſt of September, 1613. On it are alſo engraven a liſt of his donations to the poor of various places and deſcriptions.—*Records of burial, and inſcriptions of other eminent perſons, on marble againſt the walls and on the pavement of the north-aiſle:* Richard Powell, of Chettiſcombe, gent. John Thruſtone, gent. William, a young ſon of Richard Clark, of Bridwell, gent. Richard Spurway, 1618; Spurway Patey, dyer, 1747; Daniel Deyman, ſerge-maker; Edw. Gatchell, merchant, 1722; Benjamin Gilberd, grocer, of Exon, 1790; John Carrol, miniſter, 1683; William Wood, merchant, 1713; John Upcott, clothier, 1670; Thomas How, fuller, 1725; Walter Broad, merchant, 1757; William Smale, merchant.—*South-aiſle.* On an old tomb: Here lieth the body of John Weſt, gent. who died 27th June, 1630. An old tomb, the inſcription nearly obliterated: To the memory of Mr. John Walron, merchant, July 18, 1579.—*Other eminent perſons buried in the ſouth-aiſle—ſome of the inſcriptions on the ſtones of the floor legible, others nearly obliterated:* Peter Blundel, clothier; John Blundel of Colliprieſt, eſq. William Ham, gent. Peter Weſt, eſq. William Sellake, merchant, 1534; John Skinner, gent. George Hartnoll, ſen. gent. John Prowſe of Hayne, merchant; John Deyman, gent. John Coggan, mercer, 1636; Richard Prowſe, gent. Robert Chattey, mercer, 1678; Thomas Leigh, gent. 1715; John Waldron, Spaniſh merchant; Francis Nott, gent. 1687; Thomas Hodge, 1735; Valentine Hartnoll, merchant, 1644; Richard Spurway, clothier, 1623; Peter Cole, merchant, 1712; William Wood, clothier, 1684; John Lane, ſerge-maker, 1730; George Davey, merchant, 1690; Geo. Cockeram, B. phyſic, 1716; William Gorton, 1773; George Davey, attorney. *Againſt the ſouth-wall*—To the memory of Richard Spurway, alias Hill, firſt and fourth mayor of Tiverton, and his family.—In memoriam Henrici Newte, generoſi qui ſumma induſtria et equitate perbiannium hujus oppidi præturam egregie geſſit et obiit anno ætat. ſuæ 62, annoque domini 1670. In memory of Jane, the wife of William Coleman of Gornhay, eſq. himſelf, and ſeveral of the ſame family. Anno 1682, &c. In memory of Samuel Foot, eſq. of this town, ſeveral times repreſentative in parliament for the ſame, who departed this life 26th March, 1691, aged 66 years, and lies buried in this church. Margaret, wife of Robert Burridge, and daughter of Samuel Foot, eſq. Anno 1700.—In memory of Nathaniel Thorne of this towne, merchant, who died 23d November, 1734, in 63d year of his age, and his family. This monument was erected by Elizabeth his daughter, wife of John Newton, merchant, anno 1737. Near this ſtone lie the remains of the Rev. Philip Atherton, A. M. maſter of Blundell's ſchool eighteen years, and one of the miniſters of this church, who died 19th March, 1777, in 59th year of his age. Sacrum memoriæ Johannis Moore, cujus exuviæ mortales ſub hoc marmore requieſcunt, integritate animi, probitate vitæ, ſuavitate morum, nulli ſecundus, &c. in domino placide obdormivit 1739, ætat. 72. To the memory of Mrs. Agnes Down, by her children—a very elegant monument. Anno 1775.—To the memory of the Burridge family, 1715, &c. one of whom, Robert Burridge, eſq. a conſiderable merchant, was member of parliament for this town at the time of the union of England and Scotland. On an elegant monument, lately erected by Thomas and John Newte—Near this ſtone are depoſited the remains of Samuel Newte, A. M. rector of Tidcombe, in this pariſh, who died February 18, 1781, aged 63.—Among other lines are the following:

Far hence be flattery; but impartial truth
Her honeſt judgment ſhall to time conſign.
Let emulation read, without a ſigh—
Ne'er ſpake religion from a voice like thine.

Inſcriptions on tombs and monuments in the church-yard: On an old tomb, belonging now to the Beſly-family—Here lyeth the body of Mr. John Goddard, ſome time mayor of this corporation, who departed this life the 27th of Auguſt, 1663. The remaining inſcriptions on it are not legible. On a marble againſt the chancel.—As the lightning cometh out of the eaſt and ſhineth even to the weſt, ſo ſhall alſo the coming of the ſon of man be.—Peter Newte, an unworthy ſon of the right worthy Richard Newte, dyed June 15, 1720. Joan Carrington, dyed, under the bleſſing of the covenant, a very humble ſoul, the 26th of February, 1656. On the north-ſide of a pyramidical marble pillar—Martin Dunsford of Tiverton, ſerge-maker; a truly wiſe and ſincerely good man; died October 30, 1763, aged 52. Reader, his mouldering remains beneath bid thee remember thy own diſſolution; apply therefore thy heart to wiſdom, and learn the important, the eternal truth, which he often inculcated—that wiſdom and virtue lead to peace and permanent happineſs; vice and folly, to preſent and future miſery. M. D. 1783. On the eaſt-ſide of it, under a Latin inſcription, to the memory of other relations—

Floret amabiliter juſtorum fama perennis,
Turpiter at vitii nomen inane perit—

—thus tranſlated by one of the boys of Blundel's ſchool:

On Fame's eternal pinions borne,
Virtue's effulgent ray
Shines uneclips'd; and, as it flies,
With light illumes the day.

But Vice, obſcur'd by ſable night,
In dark oblivion lies;
And from its utmoſt baſis torn,
It withers, droops, and dies.

A coſtly tomb, to the memory of George Thorne, an eminent merchant of this towne, and family. Annis 1659 and 1722.—On another: Hic jacet Gulielmus Daddo, A. M. in agro Cornubienſi natus, collegii Baliolenſis in Oxonia quondam Socius, Scholæ Blundellinæ Tivertonienſis, hiperdidaſculus, cui per 17 annos, prefuit dignitate ſumma, &c. Obiit 5 Aug. 1765; ætatis ſuæ 58. On another coſtly tomb: Here lyeth the body of Thomas Enchmarch, of this town, merchant, who departed this life the 20th of July, 1735, ætatis 64. On a plain tomb, a Latin inſcription to the memory of John Vyvyan, A. M. Anno 1734.—On another plain tomb: Here lyeth the body of Speccott Long Sweet, ſecond ſon of Mr. Sweet, attorney-at-law, of this town; a youth of irreproachable manners, a dutiful child, and an affectionate brother; who died Sept. 1775, aged 19, of a ſeemingly ſlight wound in the foot, cauſed by the prick of a nail.—Learn, reader, hence, whoever thou art, by how uncertain and precarious a tenure thou holdeſt a life, at the cloſe of which, whether well or ill ſpent, thy future ſtate of endleſs happineſs or miſery commences. On an upright ſtone: Beneath lye the remains of Manly Dunſcombe, of Tiverton, ſerge-maker, who died 16th December, 1784, aged 76. His chief aim was, to approve himſelf the true ſervant of God, and faithful diſciple of Jeſus Chriſt. In memory of a character ſo worthy of imitation, this ſtone was raiſed, 1786. On a plain tomb: Mary Elizabeth Cowley, died on Saturday, November 18, 1789, aged near 17. On a marble, near the little door of the church: Mary Elizabeth Cowley. To perpetuate thy memory a little longer, this fragile ſtone is raiſed to thee by thy mother, whoſe thoughts are ever on thee, whoſe ſpirit reſts upon thy grave. On the ſame marble ſhe records the lines which thy lips uſed ſo gracefully to pour out; ſhe records them becauſe they were prophetic of thy reſting place, and becauſe poetry, ſo dear to thee, may be breathed over thy duſt, by the voices which ſoothed thee when that duſt was life. She died in Tiverton ſuddenly, ſoon after her return from France, and as ſhe was preparing for a voyage to her father in the Eaſt-Indies, 1789." *Dunsford's Memoirs of Tiverton*, pp. 309—321.——The Latin inſcription to the memory of John Vyvyan, is as follows: Hic ſitus eſt Johannes Vyvyan, A. M. Nobili in agro Cornubienſi genere natus, collegii Exonienſis, in academia Oxonienſi, olim ſocius, hujuſce parochiæ per 18 annos rector, ſedulus (quantum per valetudinem licuit) concionator, qui non ſolum prædicando, ſed etiam præeundo ad pietatem aliis monſtravit viam: quæ docuit vixit; * *via* pia eſt optima concio. Integritate, et conſtantiâ morum, ſanitate doctrinæ, et pietate vitæ veritas raro inveniet parem, nuſquam ſuperiorem. Arthritidi, diu ſuetatus, tandem ſuccubuit, 23° die Septembris, anno dom. 1734, et ætatis ſuæ 49° ſuis et omnibus bonis, multum deflendus. Hæc mærens poſuit uxor ſuperſtes. Hic ſita eſt etiam filiola ejus Margaretta, quæ nondum biennium nata, obit Sept. 18, 1731.

* Perhaps *vita*.

tants, St. George's chapel was built and conſecrated in 1733.* It is a regular ſtone ſtructure, of the Doric order, caſed on the outſide with yellow Purbeck ſtone. Situated in the centre of a yard about 90 feet wide, it extends 107 yards in length, from the noble iron gate at the entrance on the ſouth-weſt ſide of Fore-ſtreet, to nearly the middle of St. Andrew's-ſtreet: it is encloſed with a good brick wall. The middle aiſle, from eaſt to weſt, is 85 feet long, and 33 feet high, to the centre of the roof. The north and ſouth aiſles are each 75 feet long, and 27 feet high: over each of theſe is a wide gallery, ſo badly contrived, that the people behind the firſt row of ſeats can ſcarcely ſee or hear the preacher. The breadth of the whole chapel, within, is 58 feet. The pulpit and deſk are placed at almoſt the weſt end of the middle aiſle, and curiouſly carved; as alſo the altarpiece, and elegant encloſure within the communion-rails. The floor of this encloſure is paved with ſquares of black and white marble; the reſt of the chapel with broad ſtone. The ſeating of the church, of good Flemiſh oak, is very neat and regular. An elegant ſimplicity, indeed, is the characteriſtic of the whole. The building is ornamented, without, by an arched Purbeck ſtone turret on the weſt end of the roof, in which is a large clock and bell. There are two coſtly marble monuments againſt the wall within the communion-rails.†

This pariſh is ‡ divided into quarters, or four eccleſiaſtical portions, three rectories and an impropriation. *Tidcombe* and *Pitt* on the eaſt and north-eaſt, are ſeparated by the river Exe (that forms a ſerpentine courſe in an almoſt due

* "I am informed (ſays B. Willis) that they are now making preparations for building a new church, though the preſent is a large fabric, and has had the good fortune (notwithſtanding the dreadful fires in Tiverton) to eſcape—though at one conflagration no leſs than ſix hundred houſes were conſumed."

† "Sacred to the memory of Mr. Henry Blagdon of this town, merchant: a great example of piety, temperance, juſtice, and induſtry, both in his private and public affairs, &c. Towards the building of this church he gave, in his lifetime, 500l. and by his will 1000l. more. After a ſhort but well-ſpent life, he died, with hopes full of immortality, April 21, 1716, in the 36th year of his age. Mrs. Mary Peard, out of pious regard to the memory of her excellent uncle, erected this marble.—In memory of Mrs. Mary Peard, a worthy lady of this town, whoſe piety towards God, her charity to the church by a gift of 1000l. &c. her bountiful diſtributions to her acquaintance, friends, and relations, and univerſal benevolence, pronounce her amiable character. Having completed 82 years in the practice of Chriſtian duties, ſhe was ſummoned to receive her reward December 31, 1780. As a moſt grateful teſtimony of reſpect, this monument was erected by her couſin, Benjamin Dickinſon, eſq.—*In the chapel-yard are the following:* On the north-ſide—a tomb, ſurrounded with iron rails; underneath which are buried the above Mrs. Mary Peard, and ſeveral others of the ſame family. A neat tomb, in memory of Oliver Peard, merchant, of this town, 1767; and of Honor Peard, his wife, 1761. Another coſtly tomb, to the memory of James Dickinſon, and ſeveral children of Benjamin Dickinſon, eſq. Oldeſt dated 1769.—A tomb, to the memory of Leonard Blagdon, twice mayor of this town, who died May 7, 1763; aged 77 years—two ſons of John Blagdon of Puddington, &c. Another tomb to the memory of Joſeph Kelland of this pariſh, yeoman, who died the 29th of April, 1748; aged 68 years. A plain ſtone againſt the north-wall, with a long and juſt inſcription, to the memory of Triſtram Whitter, LL.B. rector of Pitt portion, in this pariſh, who died Nov. 7, 1776; aged 64 years. Againſt the eaſt end of the chapel-wall—In memory of the Rev. Samuel Dally, A. M. who was ſeveral years uſher of Blundell's ſchool. He died the 27th of December, 1645, in the 45th year of his age. A ſtone, with a long inſcription, to the memory of the Rev. Samuel Weſtley, A. M. who was maſter of Blundell's ſchool 7 years. Died anno 1739.—On the ſouth-ſide of the chapel—Near this place lyeth the body of Ann Clark, of this town, midwife, who departed this life the 12th day of January, 1733, aged 77 years.

On harmleſs babes I did attend,
Whilſt I on earth my life did ſpend;
To help the helpleſs in their need,
I ready was with care and ſpeed.

Many from pain my hands did free,
But none from death could reſcue me:
My glaſs is run—my hour is paſt—
And yours is coming all ſo faſt.

John Brailey was the firſt child ſhe received into the world, 1698; and ſince him above 5000. On a tomb, at the ſouth-end of the yard—Here lyeth the body of Elizabeth Shapland, daughter of Mr. Joſeph Shapland, of Briſtol, who departed this life the 19th day of October, 1778, aged 17 years. A tomb of the Heathfield-family. Another of the Marder-family." *Dunſford's Tiverton*, p. 361, 362.

‡ With reſpect to the *three* portions, Riſdon tells us, that when this living belonged to the Earls of Devon, "the parſon thereof happened to complain that the benefice was ſmall of value; which the earl underſtanding, at the next avoydance divided it into three parts, viz. Tidcombe, Clare, and Pitt: and every of them counted an hundred marks; and ſo the benefice, before too little for one greedy parſon, was now made ſufficient for three." On this B. Willis remarks: "Riſdon tells us of the Courtenays dividing this rich rectory into three portions, *Tidcombe*, *Clare*, and *Pitt*, becauſe, when ſingle, it did not content the avarice of the incumbent; but I ſuppoſe the diviſion was rather on account of the great extent of the pariſh, and that there might be different chapels belonging to each of theſe three diviſions for the reſpective rectors to officiate in. The preſentation of theſe three portions (ſays B. Willis) is in the Rev. Samuel Newte for two parts, or half feudal *in deal*, the quarter part in Peter Weſt, eſq. and eighth in Mr. John Spurway and Sir Richard Vyvyan, bart.—who probably has ſome ſmall part of his anceſtors right remaining on the borough."

direction

direction of north and ſouth) from the portions of *Clare* and *Prior's*, on the weſt and ſouth-weſt; beſides which are certain eſtates and fields near the town, belonging equally to each of the four portions, but undivided: the aggregate tythes of theſe are equally diſtributed to the ſeveral incumbents. *Prior's* quarter, ſituated ſouth and ſouth-weſt from the town, is bounded on the north and north-weſt by *Clare*, from which it is ſeparated by the road leading to Cruwys-Morchard; on the weſt and ſouth-weſt by Dart rivulet that divides it from the pariſhes of Cruwys-Morchard, Cheriton-fitz-payne, Cadeleigh, and Bickleigh; on the ſouth by Bickleigh; and on the eaſt by the river Exe that divides it from Tidcombe quarter, and the pariſh of Halberton. The preſent compoſitions for the tythes of the lands of this quarter, and its dependencies elſewhere in the pariſh, amount to about the yearly ſum of 212l. The preſent compoſitions for the fourth part of the tythes of the undivided lands amount to about the ſum of 6l. 6s. per annum. *Clare* quarter, ſituated weſt and north-weſt of the town, is bounded by the pariſhes of Waſhfield, Loxbear, and Calverleigh, which latter is almoſt ſurrounded by it, on the north; by Templeton and Cruwys-Morchard on the weſt; by the turnpike road from the town to Cruwys-Morchard on the ſouth and ſouth-eaſt. The preſent compoſitions for the tythes of the lands of this quarter, and its dependencies elſewhere in the pariſh, amount to about the annual ſum of 265l. The preſent compoſitions for the fourth part of the tythes of the undivided lands amount to about the ſum of 6l. 6s. per annum. *Pitt* quarter, ſituated north of the town, is bounded on the north by the pariſhes of Bampton and Huntſham; on the eaſt by Huntſham and Up-Lowman; on the ſouth by Tidcombe quarter; and on the weſt by the river Exe, from north to ſouth, which ſeparates it from the pariſhes of Stoodleigh and Waſhfield. The compoſitions at preſent for the tythes of the lands of this quarter, and its dependencies, amount to about the ſum of 330l. per annum. The preſent compoſitions for the fourth part of the undivided lands amount to about the ſum of 6l. 6s. per ann. The rents of the glebe lands belonging to the rector of this portion amount to about the ſum of 80l. per annum. *Tidcombe* quarter, ſituated eaſt of the town, is bounded on the north by Pitt quarter and the pariſh of Up-Lowman; on the eaſt by the pariſhes of Up-Lowman and Halberton; on the ſouth by Halberton; and on the weſt by the quarters of Pitt and Prior's, ſeparated from the latter by the river Exe. The compoſitions at preſent for the tythes of the lands of this quarter, and its dependencies, amount to about the ſum of 320l. per annum. The preſent compoſitions for the fourth part of the tythes of the undivided lands amount to about the ſum of 6l. 6s. per annum. The rents of the glebe lands belonging to the rector of this portion amount to about the ſum of 80l. per annum. Of the four portions in this church, Clare, Pitt, Prior's, and Tidcombe, *Clare pays for firſt-fruits 27l. for yearly tenths 2l. 14s.—patron,

" * Clare portion in Tiverton St. Peter's church—Richard Newte, gent. 1678. Samuel Burridge, eſq. p. h. v. 1721. Geo. Furſdon, eſq. p. h. v. 1760. Pitt portion in Tiverton St. Peter's church. Sir Richard Vivian, bart. 1716. Sir Thomas Carew, and others, 1742. Sir Thomas Carew, and Mr. Newte, 1777. Tidcombe portion in Tiverton St. Peter's church. Peter Newte, gent. this turn, 1716. Sir Thomas Carew, 1742. John Newte, 1782." *Bacon.*

repreſentatives

repreſentatives of Samuel Newte, clerk—rector, Henry Land. Pitt portion pays 36l. for firſt-fruits, and for yearly tenths 3l. 12s. patrons, Rev. Sir Carew Vyvyan, bart. and repreſentatives of Sam. Newte, clerk, alternately—rector, Gillman Wall. Prior's portion is diſcharged—the certified value, 10l. impropriators, provoſt and fellows of King's college, in Cambridge, who appoint a ſtipendiary curate. Tidcombe portion is alſo among the diſcharged livings—firſt-fruits 27l. yearly tenths 2l. 14s.—patron, repreſentatives of Sam. Newte, clerk—rector, John Newte.* New-Church in Tiverton is ſerved by the portioniſts in turn. In 1554, the following chapels of eaſe were in the town and pariſh of Tiverton. In the town, St. Andrews, now the bridewell; St. Thomas the Apoſtle's, now the coffee-houſe and the guildhall and priſon; St. Peter's upon the weſt-ſide of the ſteps leading to Exe-bridge near the Engliſh ſchool—in the pariſh, Cove, in the portion of Pitt, dedicated to St. John the Baptiſt; St. Lawrence, at Eaſt-more, in the portion of Tidcombe; St. James, near Seven Croſſes, in the portion of Prior; St. Matthews, at Palmer's, in the portion of Clare; St. John's at Chetteſcombe; St. ..... at Weſt-Manby; St. Bartholomew's, at Bolham.† "In the probates of wills, beſides the church of St. Peter and St. Paul at Tiverton, I have met (ſays B. Willis) with a chapel of St. Andrew in that borough, which I hear is now converted into a bridewell; and of Mary at Chettiſcombe in this pariſh, and St. James at Claviſhoven—both which are ſtill in being: and the latter, with ſome impropriated tythes, heretofore beſtowed by the Courtenays, on St. James's monaſtery at Exeter, is now veſted in King's college, Cambridge. Here are, alſo, ſeveral other chapels, or lately were, viz. one of St. John Baptiſt, at Cove; another of St. Bartholomew at Bolham; a third of St. John, at Church-Combe—all in the rectory of Pitt. In Clare portion, at Palmer's, I find a chapel of St. Matthew, and in Tidcombe, of St. Lawrence, in a village called Eaſt-mear; beſides which, there were chapels at Weſt-Manby and Verby, now quite down, and another at Tidcombe parſonage-houſe, and moreover a chapel of St. Thomas in in the borough of Tiverton, now converted into a gaol, over which is the guildhall." §

BICKLEIGH, *Bichelie* in Domeſday, may come from *Búch*, a *cow*, and *Leigh*, a *place—Búch-leigh*, the *place of cows*. Bickleigh is in length about four miles and half from north to ſouth, and about two miles and half in the wideſt part from

* Richard Newte, rector of Tiverton, was born at Tiverton in Octob. 1612—the 3d ſon of Henry Newte, eſq. He was brought up at Blundel's ſchool in this town; and after having paſſed upwards of 13 years in Exeter college, Oxford, where he diſplayed his ſkill as a tutor and lecturer in the learned languages, returned to his native place; and was promoted to two of the three rectories in the church of Tiverton, Clare and Tidcombe. In the firſt volume of this work, may be ſeen the particulars of Mr. Newte's ejection from his living, and ſubſequent perſecution; as well as his reſtoration to his former preferment; when he was made chaplain in ordinary to Charles the 2d. He lived for the remainder of his days at Tidcombe, his country parſonage-houſe, about a mile diſtant, to the eaſt, from the town. He found it nearly in ruins, and in a great meaſure rebuilt it: and his town-houſe, in which he had reſided before the war, was abſolutely demoliſhed. He died of the gout 10th of Auguſt, 1678, in the 66th year of his age, The memoirs of this gentleman (ſays Prince) I received from his ſon Mr. Joſeph Newte, the preſent rector of Tiverton. The Newtes bear *gules a chevron argent between three hearts tranſfixed with ſo many ſwords*. Hardicanute, the Dane, gave this, it ſeems, or a coat ſomewhat like it, to perpetuate his ſingular ſtrength and valor in ſtriking his javelin at the ſame inſtant through the hearts of three Norman ſoldiers! Hence the Newtes pretend to derive their origin from Hardicanute: but, as a more convincing proof of their illuſtrious deſcent from *Hardicanute*, ſtrike off *Hardi*, let *a* in *Canute* be quieſcent; and utter *Cnute*—how ſimilar is this to *Newte*, in ſound at leaſt! Etymology, indeed, only canvaſſes for ears: ſhe diſdains the ſupport of eyes.

† The MS. whence this is taken, is near 90 years old.

§ "Cove chapel in Tiverton (St. John Baptiſt) not certified. Hitherland's chapel. Not certified." *Bacon.*

eaſt to weſt. It is compoſed of marſhes and ſome pretty high grounds. There are in the pariſh two bridges and half—one acroſs a ſmall river called the Dart, another acroſs a mill-ſtream, of one arch each; and half of a bridge acroſs a rivulet by the name of Little Exe, the other half belonging to Tiverton—all built of ſtone, and repaired by the commiſſioners of the Tiverton turnpike. The pariſh is encloſed with common Devonſhire hedges; the roads pretty good. There are two manors and two villages in Bickleigh—the manor and village of *Bickleigh*, ſituated in the northern part of the pariſh; and the manor and village of *Chederleigh* in the ſouthern. The farm-houſes are, Bickleigh Court, Higher Brithays, Lower Brithays, Bournhays, Shotſaſh, Two Wells, Henbeer, Exeland, Little Bourn, Millhays, Wells, and Well Place, in the manor of Bickleigh; and Bourn, Arnold's, Bullard's, and Stony Park, in the manor of Chederleigh. There are in the pariſh 285 inhabitants, and in January 1789, there were ten inhabitants, whoſe ages added together, amounted to 840.* "Oppoſite to Cadleigh is *Bickleigh*, whether of the *beeches* I define not (ſays Riſdon) which was the lands of Robert de Bickleigh, ſon of Ralph de Gurne, in King Henry III's time, and continued in the name of Bickleigh, unto the age of K. Edward I, when William de Bickleigh died ſans iſſue. Then this land came to William de Balvago, ſon of Nicholas, by the aunt of the ſaid William: after that, it was John de Pointington's, from whom it came to the Courtenays; and it was commonly allotted for a portion to a younger brother of Powderham-houſe; of which Humphry Courtenay of Bickleigh, left it unto Elizabeth his daughter and heir, whom Thomas Carew, ſon to Baron Carew, that was ſlain with a ſhot at Turwin as he ſate in counſel, married. *Chuderlegh* was the inheritance of Walter Cruke, in the time of King Henry II, which he gave unto Walter his ſon, called Yargar, whoſe ſon Richard took to name Chuderlegh, unto whom and Margaret his wife, William Bickleigh gave Brodridge, whoſe ſon Richard ſucceeded unto Wm. Balvago, and confirmed the grant of Wm. Bickleigh, his uncle, for that land; the laſt of which family had iſſue one only daughter, married unto William Champernowne of Modberry. The thirteenth year of Edward II, John de Mohun, Lord of Dunſter, gave to Rich. Chuderlegh all his lands in Chuderlegh, which were the Knights Templars, and came to him by forfeiture." "Bickleigh (as Prince informs us) was the inheritance of the Courtenays of Powderham-caſtle, and was uſually the portion of a younger ſon. At length, it came to be ſettled on Humphry the youngeſt ſon of Sir Philip Courtenay; who dying before his father, left his only daughter and heireſs to the care of Sir Philip. Sir Philip entruſted her to Sir William Carew, who had married his eldeſt ſon's daughter, couſin german to this lady. Tho. Carew, living with his brother, won the affections of the young heireſs, and privately married her. The diſpleaſure of Sir Philip Courtenay and his brother Sir William, on this occaſion, induced him to enter into the army. After ſome important ſervices in Scotland, he returned to his manor of Bickleigh. He

* The poor-rates for the laſt ſeven years (including county-rates, law-ſuits, expences of collecting, &c.) have amounted, on an average, to 118l. 15s. 8½d. annually.

outlived

outlived the heireſs of Courtenay, who ſettled her whole eſtate on him and his heirs for ever. By her he had iſſue a ſon and a daughter. John, their ſon, married Gilbert St. Clere's daughter, but died without iſſue. After the deceaſe of his firſt lady, Mr. Carew married the daughter of a Mr. Smart, by whom he had iſſue Humphry Carew, eſq. to whom John (the ſon by the firſt wife) before his death conveyed his eſtate. He had iſſue Peter; who by the daughter of George Cary of Clovelly, eſq. had iſſue Sir Henry Carew of Bickleigh, knt. the laſt heir male of this line; who marrying one of the daughters of Sir Reginald Mohun of Cornwall, knt. had iſſue two daughters and heireſſes, the eldeſt of whom was married to Sir Thomas Carew of Haccombe, bart. who left iſſue Sir Henry Carew, of Haccombe and Bickleigh, bart. who married firſt Elizabeth, one of the daughters of Thomas, Lord Clifford, Baron of Chudleigh, without iſſue; ſecondly, Catharine, one of the daughters of John Fownes of Whitleigh, eſq. without iſſue; thirdly, Gratiana, one of the daughters of Tho. Darrel, eſq. of Cornwall, by whom he left iſſue Sir Henry Darrel Carew of Haccombe and Bickleigh, bart. Thomas and Charles, and one daughter, Frances. In Prince's time, Bickleigh-Court "was an ancient pile; built with turrets, and moated round with water: which, whether it may conduce moſt to the health of the inhabitants, it becomes them moſt, that muſt live there, to enquire"—obſerves the author of the Worthies. Bickleigh-Court is now a romantic ruin.*

The church (dedicated to St. Mary) is ſituated near the centre of the pariſh—it is built of ſtone, covered with ſlate. It is 56 feet by 25. The tower is about 60 feet high, and contains five bells.† Bampfylde Moore Carew was baptized here on the 23d of September, 1690, and was buried on the 28th day of June, 1758.‡ The firſt-fruits of Bickleigh are, 18l. 4s. 9½d.—yearly tenths 1l. 16s. 5¾d. The Carews of Bickleigh-Court were patrons of this living, prior to 1661; ſince which time, it has belonged to the Carews of Haccombe. In 1576, Geo. Carew was rector of Bickleigh, and continued till 1610, when he was ſucceeded by Bartholomew Aſhwood,§ who was ſucceeded in ſame year between 1643 and 1653, by William Dicks, who was ſucceeded in 1670 by John

* Sir W. Pole's account of Bickleigh, is as follows: "Bicklegh, in Kinge Henry 2 tyme, belonged unto Sr Robert de Bicklegh; after hym Herward de Bicklegh; & the laſt of yt name dwelling their was Sr Williem de Bicklegh; unto whom ſucceeded William, the ſonne of Nicas de Belfago; after this it was ſome diſcents in the name of Puntington, & then unto Courtenay, of Powderham, & was uſually a porcion for the younger ſonnes of yt howſe. Humfrey Courtenay, a younger ſonne of Sr Philip, dwelled at Bicklegh, & left it unto Eliſabeth his daughter, whom Thomas Carew, 2 ſonne of Sr Edmond Carew (wth ye great diſlike of his owne, & the ſaid Eliſabeth), did marrye. This Thomas ſpent his tymes in the warres, & overlived his wief, wch had beſtowed on him all her eſtate, & had by her iſſue John (wch maried Gilbert St Clere's daughter, & died wthout iſſue), & Kateryn, maried unto Thomas Stewry, of Salop. The ſame Thomas tooke unto his ſecond wief a woman of meane degree, named Eliſabeth, daughter of on Smart, by whom hee had iſſue Humfry, unto whom his brother conveyed his land. Hee maried the widowe of Chriſtofer Bodley, daughter of John Hurſt, eldeſt ſonne of Wm Hurſt, of Exceter, & had iſſue Peter Carew, of Bicklegh, wch by ye daughter of George Cary, of Clavelly, eſqr hath iſſue Sr Henry, unto whom he hath convey'd Bickley, at his mariage wth Sr Reginald Mohun's daughter. Chuderlegh in this pariſh, wch in Kinge Henry 2 tyme was the land of Walter Crok, wch he gave unto Walter (called Yargar) his ſonne. His ſonne Richard called himſelf De Chuderlegh; unto whom, & Margaret his wief, Sr Willm Bicklegh gave Broderige. Richard de Chuderlegh maried Thoma, daughter & heire of Elias de Godelegh. His mother Margaret was heire of Henry de Burn. The ſaid Richard and Thoma had iſſue John, wch maried Suſan, daughter & coheire of Willm de Compton, & had iſſue Thomas, wch maried Eliſabeth, daughter of Adam Copleſton, & had iſſue John, wch maried Marg'ret, daughter of Edmond Boſum, & had iſſue John, wch maried Aſis, daughter .... Moore, of Moorehays, in Colampton, & widow of Sir John Juyn, & left iſſue Eliſabeth, wief of Willm Champernon, of Modbiry, in whoſe name & famyly this land contynewed unto Sr Richard Champernon, wch ſold it unto Sr Simon Leach." *Sir W. Pole*, p. 192. † For the monument of John Carew, eſq. in this church, ſee Prince's Worthies, p. 178. ‡ In the biographical part of the hiſtory may be found ſome curious anecdotes of Bampfylde Moore Carew.

§ "Aſhwood Barth. A. M. Bickleigh R. That the rector of this living was ſequeſtered, I am expreſsly informed; but my account of that pariſh doth not furniſh me with his name. The laſt regular incumbent, which appears on the biſhop's regiſter, before the rebellion, was this Mr. Aſhwood; whence I conjecture he was the perſon who thus ſuffered, and that he died under the uſurpation." *Walker.*

Deueniſh,

Deueniſh, who was ſucceeded in 1678, by Matthew Carew, who was ſucceeded in 1684, by Theodore Carew, who was ſucceeded in 1722, by Gilbert Yarde, who was ſucceeded in 1740, by Wm. Penfound, who was ſucceeded in 1755, by Charles Clapp, who was in 1782, ſucceeded by John Weſt Carew. The parſonage, very near the church, is a modern building.

WILLAND (*Welland, Willelande* in Domeſday) ſignifies *the land of the well.* "It ſtands on the wandering ſtream" of the Columb. "Here Vitalis ſometime held one rod of land by the name of *Williland.*" And Sir W. Pole informs us, that "*Willond* (anciently Wildeland) belonging to the priory of Taunton, was purchaſed, on the diſſolution, by Moore, and ſold by Sir John Moore to the tenants." The manor belongs, at preſent, to H. Walrond, eſq. who is, alſo, proprietor of the lands.

The church of Willand is dedicated to St. Mary. Willand is in the King's books 7l. 10s. 2½d.*—certified value 42l. Patr. and rect. Henry Walrond.†

UFFCULM is in Domeſday *Offecome.* "*Uffcombe* or *Ufcolme*, as Riſdon tells us, was anciently a hundred, but hath long ſince loſt that liberty. The place is watered with Culme's courſe,‡ and was by the conqueror beſtowed on Walter Doway."§§ The Earl of Bath was lord of Uffculm, contemporary with Sir W. Pole. In 1644, when the manor belonged to Henry, Earl of Bath, the farm of the fiſhing and hunting was held by Henry Aſhford, eſq. at the will of the lord. Mr. Hurley, is the preſent lord of the manor. *Sowell*, within the manor of Uffculm, was poſſeſt by Ailwardus in Henry the 2d's time, to whom Fulke Pagnell gave the ſame, and added de la Brooke unto Adam, the ſon of the ſaid Ailward, whence that name iſſued. The land continued 'till Henry the 6th's time in that lineage. Sowell belongs, at preſent, to .... Ware, eſq.§ *Gaddon*, that belonged to the Knights, Hurſts, and Martyns, is now the property of Mr. Hurley.‖ *Bradfield*, anciently *Bradfelle*, lying on the weſt-ſide of the pariſh of Uffculm, was firſt poſſeſt by the *Bradfelles*, afterwards the Walronds, whoſe poſterity have ever ſince enjoyed it: and Mr. Walrond at preſent reſides in the venerable ſeat of his anceſtors. Bradfield is a fine old¶

* "7l. 10s. 5d." † "Willand R. John Carwithen, 1720. William Walrond, eſq. 1738" *Bacon.*

‡ Uffculm-bridge, on the Columb, is a ſtone bridge of four arches, four miles from Columbton, repaired by the county.

§§ "Uffculm, though in ſome records a hundred, yet was always reputed parcel of the hundred of Baunton. The lords of Baunton have continually enjoyed the ſame."

§ "Adam, the ſon of Ailward, the poſſeſſor of Sowell, was ſucceeded by William, Walter, William, Robert, John. John de Sowell took unto wife Joan, daughter of John Colyn of Culmſtoke, and had iſſue Alis, wife of Thomas Facy, who had iſſue Richard, who had iſſue John Facy, who, with Joan his wife, granted by fine, 22 H. 8, unto Sir Thomas Dennys, knt. Sowell. Sir Robert Dennys held it after his father's death, and Sir Thomas Dennys, knt. left it to deſcend to Ann and Margaret, his daughters."

‖ "Gilbert Knight, E. 1, dwelled there, at Gaddon, and after him William Knight, his ſon, 11 E. 2, and William Knight, 20 E. 3. This land was purchaſed by William Hurſt of Exon, whom ſucceeded in this land John, his younger ſon, William Hurſt, ſon of John, and Nicholas, who dying without iſſue, left it to Sir Nicholas Martyn, knt. ſon of Wm. Martyn of Exon, his kinſman."

¶ "Bradfilde had his firſt inhabiters of that name in E. 2. Richard de Bradfelle, unto whom ſucceeded Robert his ſon, afterwards Richard Walrond, about the beginning of H. 3, had his dwelling in this place, whoſe poſterity have ever ſince remained at Bradfilde. Richard had iſſue William, who dwelled there in the latter end of H. 3, and had iſſue John, who had iſſue John, who married Joan, daughter and heir of John de Stowford, and had iſſue John, who had iſſue William, who by Melior his wife, had iſſue William and others. Wm. Walrond of Bradfilde, by Alis his wife, daughter of Walter Hake of Columpton, had iſſue William, who had iſſue John, who married Alis, daughter and aunt and heir of John Uffiet, and had iſſue John, who by Gennet, daughter of .... Gilbert, had iſſue John and William of Bovy. John married Margaret, daughter of John Moor of Morehays, and had iſſue Humphry, who married Elinor, daughter of Henry Ougan, and had iſſue Henry, who married Agnes, 2d daughter and coheir of John Whitruge of Wood, and had iſſue Humphry, who married Mary, daughter of Thomas Willoughby, knt. chief juſtice of the court of common pleas, and had iſſue William, Humphry, and Humphry. His 2d wife was daughter of Thomas Moore of Taunton, the widow of Edward Courtenay, and had iſſue ..... wife of ..... Giſe of Gloceſterſhire. William Walrond of Bradfilde, eſq. married Mary, daughter of ..... Sanford of Purbeck in Dorſetſhire, and widow of Warr of Chipley, by whom he left iſſue Henry and ..... wife of Edmond Arſcott of Tedcott. Henry Walrond, now of Bradfilde, married ..... daughter of Humphry Sidenham of Dulverton in Somerſetſhire, and hath iſſue William, Thomas, Henry, and others." *Sir W. Pole.*

manſion.

BRILDWELL.

Drawn & Engraved by S. Lemoine.

The Seat of Richard Hall Clarke Esqr. to whom this Plate is inscribed

manſion. The hall, ſimilar to a college-hall, the buttery-hatch, the elaborate wood-work carving, and the rich-painted glaſs, leave impreſſions on the mind delightfully melancholy. *Hurſt*, near adjoining to Bradfield, was anciently belonging to that name, of which I find Angerus de la Hurſt in E. 1. It afterwards came to Walrond, and is now united to the demeſnes of Bradfield. *Stenehall*, 27 H. 3, was the land of Philip Cortyn; and Mariot le Ireis held it in E. 1ſt's time. And 19 E. 3, William Walrond was lord thereof, in which name and family it hath ever ſince continued. *Foxſhull*, or *Fokeſhull*, or *Foxhall*, in the pariſh of Uffculm, was granted by William Panell or Paganell, unto William de Foggeſhull: and 1 H. 3, William de Foggeſhull held it, whom Alfred his ſon ſucceeded, and Simon, 53 H. 3: and 15 E. 2, Philip de Foggeſhull granted Foggeſhull and Ford, in the pariſh of Uffculm, unto John the ſon of William Prodham. From Prodham it came to Whiting. Foxhall belongs to Mr. Weſtern. *Coleford*, in this pariſh, was, many deſcents, in the name of Coleford. *Bridwell*, in this pariſh, on which is a new manſion, is the pleaſant ſeat of Rich. Hall Clarke, eſq. who pulled down an old chapel there,* and with the materials built a part of the preſent houſe; and at a little diſtance from which he has alſo erected a Preſbyterian or Unitarian chapel for himſelf and family.

The church of Uffculm is dedicated to St. Mary. The rectory is impropriate, exempt, and in the juriſdiction of the church of Saliſbury—its firſt-fruits 36l. 5d.—yearly tenths 3l. 12s. 0½d. Impropriator, the prebendary of Uffculm in the church of Saliſbury. The vicarage pays for firſt-fruits 18l. 2½d.—for yearly tenths 1l. 16s. 0¼d. It is exempt—in the juriſdiction of the church of Saliſbury—vicar, James Winſor.

HALBERTON (*Halſbretone* in Domeſday) runs ſeven miles in length; but it is not above four miles in breadth in the wideſt place.† It is watered by the Exe, the Lowman, and Leonard, or Spratford rivers.‡ The townlets or villages in this pariſh are, Halberton, Higher-Town, and Lower-Town, Chieflowman, Muxbeer, Five-Bridges, Brethembottom, Aſh, and Seuarly. In 1772, the number of the inhabitants of Halberton were computed to be 2200. "Halberton, to the eaſt of Tiverton, gives name to the hundred. It was anciently the property of "William le Boys,§ where that name continued from the time of Hen. 2d, to that of Edw. 2d, in the name of William, excepting the laſt male of the family, John; from whoſe daughter Alice, married to Burton, theſe lands deſcended (ſays Riſdon) to the noble name of Pawlet." The manor of Halberton ſtill belongs to the Pawlet-family. *Morſton*, now *Mowſton*, had the Gambons

* "A chapel at Bridwell, dedicated to St. Bridget, or St. Bride, was probably in the vicinity of ſome conſecrated well, called *St. Bride's-well*. † Bounded by Tiverton, Bickleigh, Butterleigh, Columbton, Willand, Uffculm, Burleſcombe, Sampford-Peverell, and Uplowman. ‡ At Spratford-green are two bridges, built with ſtone: the north-bridge has one arch; the ſouth-bridge, two. The ſouth-arch of the two-arched bridge belongs to Willand. They are pariſh bridges. Five-bridges, over the ſame river, is built with ſtone, and has five arches; one part in Willand, and the other in Halberton. It is repaired by the county. Between the villages of *Higher Town* and *Lower Town* is a pond of about half an acre, which never freezes. The ſprings riſing there make a conſiderable rivulet, which drives two overſhot mills within half a mile diſtance, and runs through the fourth parts of the pariſh. § "*Willielmus de Boſco ſive de Boys Dnus manerii ſive villæ de Halberton 27 Henry 3d*"—ſays the Harleian MS. In the 22d year of Henry fil. Reg. John, there was a trial between Robert Avenell, plaintiff, and William de Boſcoe, defendant, for common paſture in Walberton, before William Eboram and Robert Beauchamp, juſtices itinerant in the county of Devon.

for its lords, from King John's time to the reign of Henry the 6th. The two daughters and heireſſes of the laſt John Gambon were married to Sydenham and Wolbearne. From theſe ancient houſes many reſpectable families are deſcended: and Sir William Sydenham was lately lord of this land," ſays Riſdon. The manor of Moreſton was Lord Thomond's, in 1772. The hamlet of *Mokeſbeare* belonged to Kellaway in the days of Henry the 3d, and was ſold by Wm. Kellaway, knt. to Richard Calmady of Farwood. *Sweton*, of old, *Sweteton*, had its ancient owners Henry de Sweteton, and Adam his ſon. Since, it became the lands of Paſmere: and Paſmere ſold Sweton to Warre. Theobald Engliſhville, knt. was lord of *Wormbernford*, in the time of Henry the 3d; then Sir Peter de Grenham; then Ralph de Kniveton, by Eleanor his wife; then Sir Humphry Beauchamp; then Cheſelden; * from whom this land by lineal deſcent came to the family of Blewet.†

The church is ſituated towards the north. The pariſhioners ſay it is dedicated to St. Bartholomew; though St. Andrew is the patron ſaint according to Bacon. ‡ This is a large edifice, regularly built, and conſiſting of a body, a chancel, and two aiſles. Halberton is, in the King's books, 31l.—its certified value, 46l. Prop. and patrons, Dean and Chapter of Briſtol—vicar, George Greenway. § Here are ſaid to be three chapels in ruins. ‖

COLUMBSTOCK (in Domeſday *Culmeſtoche—Cullomſtoke* in the regiſter-book of 1645, *Colmſtoke*, in an old map of Devon, and commonly ſpelt *Culmſtock*) is ſo named from the river *Columb*, vulgarly *Culm*. *Columb-ſtock* means *the village* or

* "From others came, to others goes our land:
Thus earth's vaſt ball we toſs from hand to hand." *Riſdon.*

† Sir W. Pole thus deſcribes Halberton: "The manor of *Halberton* hath bin longe ye land and dwellinge of the famyly of Boys, or de Boſco. Ralph de Boſco was in Kinge Henry 2 tyme; whom ſucceſſively have followed, Willam, Willam 2, Sr Willam de Boſco, knt. 3, Willam 4, Willam 5, Willam 6, & John Boys, ye laſt of yt famyly, had iſſue Alis, wief of Henry Burton, whoſe daughter Margaret was maried unto Thomas Powlet, of Beere, in Somerſetſhire, & Legh Powlet, in Devonſhire, of whoſe diſcent I will lardgely treate when I come unto the hundred of Bawnton. The Powlets have had their dwellinge howſe heere, but diſcontinewed of late yeeres, & nowe in leaſe unto the wief of Humfry Weare, eſq. late feodary of this county of Devon. The land & mannor contyneweth in Powlet, & John Lord Powlet, of Heanton St George, is the nowe lord thereof. *Halberton Abbott* ſometyme belonged unto thabbey of St Awſtin's, in Briſtoll, & nowe unto the church of Briſtowe. *Boycote* contynewed divers diſcents, from Kinge Henry 3, in the name of Willam de Boycot. *Correham*, in ye beginnynge of Kinge Henry 3, had his dweller Henry de Correham; after him Willam de Avery; unto whome ſucceeded Willam de Wodeton. *Manlegh & Colbey*, in Kinge Henry 3 tyme, Willam de Manlegh held, & contynewed in ye name of Willam unto King Edw. 3. It contyneweth in yt name. *Morſton*, in Halberton pariſh, had, in ye beginnynge of Kinge Henry, Gilbert de Morſton, & Roger de Morſton after hym; then Richard Gambon dwelled their; whom ſucceſſively followed, Walter, Walter, Thomas, Walter, John, John, & John Gambon; the laſt, in Kinge Edw. 4 tyme, left daughters; Eliſabeth was maried unto John Sidenham, of Orchard, wch had iſſue John Sidenham, whoſe daughter Elinor was maried unto Sr John Windham, a younger brother of the Windhams, of Norfolk, & grandfather unto Sr John Windham, ye nowe ſole lord of Morſton. *Swetton*, in Halberton, Henry de Swetton held in King Henry 3 tyme; & Adam de Granges, wch had maried Jone, Henry de Swetton's daughter, whoſe daughter Amiſia was wief unto Willam de Boſco, of Halberton. This land after came unto Paſmer, and Dennys Paſmer ſold it unto Richard Warr, eſq. whoe ſold it unto Edward Warr, of Chipley, & hee unto ..... *Lynor*. Thabbots of Dunkeſwell had inheritants of ye name of Lynor; Richard, in Kinge Henry 3 tyme; Richd, 24 Edw. 1; Nicas de Lynor, 8 Edw. 2; & Nicas, 19 Edw. 3. *Bridenpotpin*. Nicas de Bridenpotpin held in ye latter end of Kinge Henry 3. *Pytt*. Richard de Pitt held it Kinge Edw. 1 tyme, & after Milo. *Aſh*, or *Eſſe*, Thomas Jordan de Eſſe held, & in ye 27 of Kinge Henry 3 Thomas de Eſſe (from whom thaddicion of Thomas was inſerted); then ſucceeded Adam & Roger de Eſſe; whom ſucceeded Julian de Woodbeare; & in ye 19 King E. 3, Willam Dauney. *Soure Apeldore*, the auncient inheritanc of ye famyly of Clavill, in whom it contynewed unto Kinge Rich. 2 tyme. *Mokiſbeare* longe contynewed in the name & famyly of Keloway. Nicolas Keloway held this land in Kinge Henry 2 tyme, whom lineally followed Phillip, Willm, Thomas, John, John, John, Edmond, Thomas, wch maried Jone, daughter & heire of Thomas Bingham, by wch match they came unto Rockborn, in Hamſhire. Sr Willam Keloway, Sr John, Sr Willam Keloway, wch ſold this land unto Richard Calmady, & hee by his will deviſed it unto Joſias Calmady his nephew, whoſe ſonne Sr Shilſton Calmady, knt. is now the lord thereof. *Sealake*, in the pariſh of Halberton, ſometyme the Giffards were lords thereof; in the 27 of Kinge Henry 3, Olma de Seiglak held this land; & in ye 19 of Kinge Edw. 3, Durandus de Seylake. Wobernford, in the 27 of Kinge Henry, Theobaldus de Anglica villa held; & in the ſame King's raigne Sr Peter de Grenham, knt.; & anno 18 of King Edw. 1, Ralph Kniveton by Elinor his wief; in the latter end of Kinge Edw. 1, Sr Humfry Bechamp, of Ryme, had this land; & Sr John his ſonne 8 of Kinge Edw. 2; & in ye 19 of Kinge Edw. 3, John Beachamp held it; from Beachamp it deſcended unto Challons; & it was lately Mr Nicolas Turner's, of Halberton." *Sir W. Pole*, p. 196, 197, 198.

‡ The revel is held on the Monday before St. Matthew's day: but, before the ſtile was altered, it was celebrated on the Monday before St. Bartholomew's day.

§ "Halberton V. *cum Muckbeare cap. deſtruct.* Halberton, in the original ſurvey, is called a rectory." *Bacon.*

‖ In 1772, there was one meeting-houſe for diſſenters in Halberton.

town

town upon the *Columb*. It is about five miles long from north to ſouth, and about three miles broad from eaſt to weſt; and is ſituated in two vales, one ſpreading between Blackdown and Maidendown, and the other between two parts of Blackdown, called Hackpen-hill and Beacon-hill: on the latter of theſe hills ſtands a perfectly round beacon. It is bounded on the north by Little Sandford, or Sandford-Arundel, in Somerſetſhire; on the eaſt by Hemyock and Culm-David; on the ſouth and weſt by Uffculm; and on the north-weſt by the pariſh of Burleſcombe. Columbſtock ſtands on the river Columb, between Columbton and Uffculm. The river Columb (which riſes at Otterford in Somerſet) paſſes through Hemyock, and runs through this pariſh in its way to Uffculm. The ſoil of this pariſh is various, in ſome parts ſand, mixed with loam; in others clay; and on its hills a kind of black earth, with flints. Columbſtock is entirely encloſed except the hill-tops, Maidendown, and the ſmall common of Helemoor. The encloſures extend very high up the ſides of the hills. The turnpike from Tiverton and Columbton to Wellington, goes through a ſmall part of this pariſh, and ſkims along its borders all over Maidendown. The road from Tiverton to Chard, Ilminſter, and the towns in that part of Somerſetſhire over the Blackdown-hills, croſſes the pariſh: and ſo does the road from Ottery-St. Mary to Wellington. The pariſh roads are, in general, in a bad condition—very rough; and the aſcents to the hills merely beds of looſe flints. The town of Columbſtock lies on the north and ſouth-ſide of the river Columb. The north part of the town is called Millmoor, probably from the mill which is there: the ſouth part of the town, which is the larger of the two, lies on a ſlope. Theſe two parts of the town are connected by a ſtone bridge.* The church of Exeter (to which the manor of Columbſtock belongs) pulled down, a few years ſince, the old market-houſe, ſhambles, and croſs, and built a new market-houſe, in the town of Columbſtock.† About a quarter of a mile eaſt of the church, lies Helemoor, on which are two hamlets: and a quarter of a mile ſouth of Helemoor, aſcending to Hackpen-hill (a part of Blackdown) is another hamlet or ſmall village. About a mile weſt of the church, is the village of Preſcot: and a quarter of a mile weſt of that, is the ſmall hamlet of Culliford. Two miles north of the church, is the village of Nicholſhayn: about half of a mile to the north of that, is the village of Upcott; and about a quarter of a mile weſt of Upcott, is the village of North-end: and beſides theſe villages, there is a hamlet at a gateway, through which we enter upon Beacon-hill (part of Blackdown); and three hamlets on Maidendown, and one at Woodgate, which is about a quarter of a mile ſouth of the village of Nicholſhayn. With reſpect to its inhabitants, this pariſh has been remarked for their health and longevity.

* Which formerly conſiſted of three arches: but one of theſe arches having been carried away in 1774 by a flood, the bridge was ſoon afterwards repaired; and two additional arches were built. So that the bridge conſiſts, at preſent, of five arches—four for the main ſtream, two of 20 feet, and two of 16; and a ſeparate arch at ſome diſtance from the others, of 12 feet, for the water of the mill-ſtream.

† In this place there is a houſe called Great-houſe, an inn in 1778. This building, at preſent a mere heap of ſtones, without one tolerable room in it, was marked by the old men of the village as the work of one Baker, who, in the time of Oliver Cromwell's uſurpation, held the manor of Columbſtock. And the tradition ſeems to be confirmed by the date, 1653, which is fixed on the front of it. A croſs, alſo, taken down ſome years ago, is ſaid to have been erected by this Baker. The Oliverians, however, were more given to the pulling down than the erecting of croſſes. Yet the croſs and the houſe were built with the ſame kind of ſtone, and in the ſame ſtyle.

And

And it is very populous. In the largeneſs of its poor-rates, it perhaps exceeds any other pariſh in the county, paying annually near 800 pounds, whilſt its rack-rent amounts to no more than 3000l. a year. Its poverty is chiefly occaſioned by the woollen manufactory, which was once carried on there to ſome extent, though now it is evidently declining. * The inhabitants ſeem now to have forgotten the particular day on which their revel was celebrated. "As to property, the biſhops of this dioceſe held the manor of Culmeſtoche (for ſuch was the Saxon name) before the conqueſt: it is ſtill a part of the poſſeſſions of the dean and chapter of Exeter," ſays Riſdon. Such it remains at this day: and the manor is held by John Culm, eſq. lord ſteward under the dean and chapter of Exeter. The eſtates are let out on lives, excepting about a fifth part of the pariſh, which is freehold, but pays a head-rent to the dean and chapter.† ‡*Preſcott* and §*Wood* or *Woodhays*, are freeholds—ſubject to this head or chief rent.

The church is ſituated in the ſouth part of the town of Columbſtock. The building conſiſts of a nave, a ſouth-aiſle, and a chancel. The church is 52 feet by 30, the chancel 28 feet by 16. The tower, which is built of flint, is 60 feet high; and but for an octagonal ſtaircaſe affixed to the ſouth corner, it would be perfectly ſquare. The aiſle and ſouth-ſide of the nave and tower are covered with lead: the north-ſide of the nave and the chancel are ſlated. In 1776, the ſteeple on the tower of Columbſtock was taken down, and a vane ſoon afterwards erected on each of the four pinnacles. There is a tomblike ſtructure in this church, deſerving our notice. On the inſide it has all the appearance of a tomb. It is quite hollow; and there ſeems to have been a grave, of a ſize juſt ſufficient to contain one body. And, as the arch under which it is placed, is turned in the wall of the church, and appears to have been coeval with the building; this hath been thought to be the tomb of the founder.‖ Of Columbſtock in the king's books 16l. the certified value is 48l. It is a peculiar of the dean and chapter—proprietors and patrons, dean and chapter of Exeter—vicar, John Nott.¶ The vicarage is worth about 120l. per ann. There is a dwelling-houſe in the village of Preſcott, that was formerly a chapel; in the wall of which is a ſmall tomb ſtill remaining: and there is another building of the ſame kind, in the village of North-end.

* Columbſtock revel was formerly held on the firſt Sunday after the 8th of September. There are ſeven other pariſhes in Devonſhire (the fartheſt of which from Columbſtock is about twenty miles) whoſe revels are on this day. The Columbſtock revel was conſtantly obſerved before the alteration of the ſtile; after which, it fell into diſuſe—one part of the pariſh, that kept it, attending to the old ſtile; the other, to the new. What contributed a little to the neglect of the revel-day, was Columbſtock-fair, ſo near it as the firſt of October.

† "The manor of Columbſtock is held of the dean and chapter of Exeter, by a renewable leaſe of 150l. a year rack-rent, all in one pariſh." *Brice.* ‡ "Preſcott was, in H. 2, the land of John de Preſtecott, in which name it continued unto H. 4, at which time the feoffees of Preſtcott granted it to William Almeſcomb of Almeſcomb, eſq. upon condition that he ſhould take the name of Preſtcott. This land came unto John Barnhouſe, a younger ſon of Barnhouſe of Kingſtone; from whom it lineally deſcended unto Grace, firſt wife of Thomas Southcote, eſq. who had by her two daughters—Mary, wife of Thomas Ridgeway, and Elizabeth, wife of Sir Anthony Rouſe. Sir George Cary of Cockington, knt. purchaſed this land of Thomas, Lord Ridgeway, and left it to George Cary, his nephew, by his brother." *Sir W. Pole.*

§ Wood continued many deſcents in the name of Wood. ‖ This church ſaid in the *Valor* (ſee Bacon) to be dedicated to All Saints, had more probably the Virgin Mary for its tutelary ſaint, as the revel was held on the Sunday after the feaſt of her nativity.

¶ Liſt of incumbents from the pariſh-regiſter.—"7th day of September, in 1645, at which tyme I Henry Hill, miniſter of God's worde, came to have the charge of that parriſh, and ſetled ther in by parliament, 4 day of December ſolloing." 1660, Tobias Tredwell appears to have been vicar. 1671, Henry Petitt appears to have been vicar. 1704, Nicholas Harris, vicar. Jan. 17, 1731, John Cary, A. M. vicar. 1740, John Smith appears to have been vicar. 1758, John Nott, vicar, the preſent incumbent.

SAMPFORD-PEVERELL (*Sanford* in Domeſday) ſeems to have derived its name from a *ſandy-ford*, and the family of *Peverell*. "Sampford ſtandeth as pleaſantly on the ſide of a hill, as any houſe in this county, having underneath it a fair pond or pool, ſerving both for pleaſure and profit: it was the ancient inheritance of the Peverells, which began to inhabit in this ſhire in King Henry 1ſt's days. Some of this noble name were ſtiled Lords of Nottingham and Darby (as our grand antiquary hath it."*) In the 8th of Henry 2d, Sampford-Peverell was the dwelling of William Peverell, whom ſucceſſively followed Sir Hugh, Sir Richard, Sir William, Sir Hugh, Sir Hugh. Sir John Peverell of Sampford had iſſue Thomas, Joan wife of Sir John Wrakſhall or Wraxall, Margaret, wife of Sir Elias Cotell or Cottle, and Dioniſia, wife of Sir John de la Rivers, knt. Thomas died without iſſue: and the huſbands of his ſiſters ſucceeded him. After them, Sir Oliver Dinham, knt. held this land; and had iſſue Ralph. In the time of Rich. 2d, Sir William Aſhthorpe, knt. was lord of this land. He died without iſſue: and this manor by conveyance from Aſhthorpe, came to John, Duke of Somerſet, and Margaret his wife, and their heirs. Thus Sampford-Peverell belonged to the houſe of Somerſet, and deſcended to Henry 7th, by hereditary right. Here Margaret, Counteſs of Richmond, mother to Henry 7th, for ſome time, reſided.‡ Henry the 8th ſold this manor to Pawlett, from whom it deſcended to Lord Pawlett of Heanton-St. George, the preſent poſſeſſor of the manor.§ *Leigh-Boty* was the ancient inheritance of Boty. Wm. de Boty held it in the time of Henry the 2d; whom ſucceeded Walter, Ralph, and Walter, whoſe daughter Sarah was married to John de Eſſeford. It continued in the family of Aſhford the one moiety, and the other in the abbey of Cannonleigh unto the diſſolution.

The church of Sampford-Peverell is dedicated to St. John the Baptiſt. Margaret, Counteſs of Richmond, as it is reported, built an aiſle of the church; where, in a window, the arms of England, with the arms of the Earl of Derby, were, not long ſince (ſays Riſdon) to be ſeen. Under the arms, theſe words were inſcribed on the glaſs: *Mater Regis et Thome Comitis Derbie mariti ejuſdem Margaret.* And there was alſo to be ſeen an armed figure of one of the Peverells cut, croſs-legged, in ſtone; who bore *in a field azure* 3 *garbes argent, a chief or*—which were in many of the windows. Firſt-fruits of Sampford-Peverell, 23l. 8s. 11½d. —yearly tenths 1l. 6s. 10¾d.—patr. Earl Pawlett, rect. John Adney.‖

* Riſdon. ‡ The reſidence of the Counteſs of Richmond, here, probably occaſioned the marriage and ſettlement of Robert Harvey, eſq. one of her attendants, in this pariſh. He was the third ſon of William Harvey of Staffordſhire. Settling in this county, he married the daughter and heireſs of Sandford of Sandford, eſq. By her he had iſſue Robert, who became entitled to the lands of his mother, as her heir. His deſcendants ſucceſſively were, Thomas, Richard, Thomas, Richard, Thomas. This Thomas had two ſons, named John and Thomas. John lived at Sampford-Peverell; but the younger brother ſettled at Bradford, in Somerſet. John had two ſons, Anthony and John. Anthony was the laſt of the family that reſided in this pariſh: John ſettled at Columbton. Margaret, the only daughter of Anthony, was married to Sir Amias Pawlett, one of thoſe who attended the execution of Mary, Queen of Scots.

§ "Sampford-Peverell, anciently the Peverells', a ſtirpe of great birth and eſtimation in elder tymes—after, Sir Elias Cottle's, knt. who held it and wrote himſelf thereof, Edward II.—but now one of the feats (ſays Weſtcote) of the hon. John, Lord Pawlett (of Henton) which ſtanding on the ſide of a hill, hath wood and ponds, winter's treaſure and ſommer's pleaſure, and fayre paſtures for hoſpitalitye."—*Weſtcote's MSS.* ‖ "Sampford-Peverell R. John, Earl Pawlet, 1697. Earl Poulett." *Bacon.*—"Sept. 1571. Lewis Swete, clerk, was admitted on the preſentation of Amiſius Pawlett, eſq. true patron.—Feb. 1579. Lawrence Bodley, M. A. admitted—preſented by Sir Amiſius Pawlett, knt.—Aug. 1584. Iſrael Pownall admitted on the preſentation of Amiſius Pawlett, diſtinguiſhed alſo on the record, as governor of the iſland of Jerſey.—In 1585. Another incumbent admitted on the like preſentation." *Chapple's MSS.*

UPLOWMAN is, in Domeſday, *Oppelaume.* "The *Loman* gives name to divers places; as *Uploman*, whereof Sir William *de Lumine* was poſſeſt under Henry the thirde—*Lumin-Clavell*, held by John de Clavell; *Chil-lumin*, by the abbot of St. Auguſtine of Briſtow;" ſays Weſtcote. Uplowman, the firſt place that derives its name from the *Lowman*, hath the adjunct of *Up*; ſince it ſtands higheſt on the ſtream. It was anciently held by Ailemar, an Engliſhman; after him, by Gotſeline. Since the conqueſt, it had owners ſo named, written in old deeds, *de Lumine*; of which family lived in this place three knights ſucceſſively—one of the name of William, and two of the name of Richard. The laſt died in the time of Edw. 1ſt; leaving this and his other inheritance to the Willingtons; by whoſe heirs it deſcended to the Beaumonts of Shirwell. In Riſdon's time, John, Lord Pawlett of Heanton-St. George, was lord of this manor—which deſcended to his lordſhip from Sir Amyas Pawlett his grandfather, by Sir Anthony his father: and the manor belongs to the preſent Lord Pawlett. *Windhays* is the dwelling (ſays Riſdon) of Mr. Slee; an houſe fairly built, and commodiouſly ſituated. Mr. Slee married the daughter of Clothworthy. Near the banks of the river, lieth *Loman's-Clavell*, which Walter de Clavell held in the conqueror's time. Of this ancient family, Sir Roger Clavell died without iſſue. His brother's ſon ſucceeded to the eſtate; whoſe name was William: the grandſon of William, John Clavell, was ſlain in his way from London to this place, on the very day after his marriage. But the wife of John had conceived, and brought forth a ſon, who inherited this and the reſt of his father's eſtates, and left them to William his ſon, in the time of Edw. 3d.* From this family, Beare of Huntſham derived his deſcent by the heir general. It appears upon record, that there was a diſpute between Sir H. Percehey, knt. and Thomas Beare, eſq. reſpecting the inheritance of Wm. Clavell, after his deceaſe. *Chilloman*, another tything to which the Lowman imparts its name, was once the inheritance of Wm. Boys of Halberton, and was given to the abbey of St. Auſtin's in Briſtol, and the priory of Canonſleigh. In Edward the Confeſſor's time, Ulmer held one hide land in *Cheteſcombe:* afterwards Anaſgerius was ſeized thereof in the reign of Edw. the firſt. Cheteſcombe was the land of Sir Thomas Pyne in King Edward 2d's age. Walter Scudamore held the ſame, after whoſe death it came to the Earls of Kent, and ſo to the Earls of Weſtmorland. *Pole* was the ancient inheritance of that name, for divers deſcents. From *Anthony Pole* the laſt, it gained its addition, to diſtinguiſh it from other places of the name of Pole. In the time of King Edward 3d, Thomas, the ſon of Walter Reede, held this land, and left it to Nicholas his ſon, whoſe daughter, by marriage, brought it unto Sir Stephen Popham, knt.

The church of Uplowman is dedicated to St. Peter. Firſt-fruits of Uplowman 21l. 10d.—yearly tenths 2l. 2s. 1d.—patr. Earl Pawlett, rect. John Adney.

* Sir W. Pole is more particular in his deduction of the Claville-family. "Walter de Clavill, in William the Conqueror's time held this land, whom ſucceſſively followed William, Sir Walter, William, Sir Walter, Sir William, Sir Roger, John, brother of Sir Roger, John, ſon of John, and John Clavill the third: William, ſon of John, and William, ſon of William, who died without iſſue—after whoſe death contention grew betwixt Sir Henry Percehay and Thomas Beare of Huntſham, who claimed Clavill's as the next heir, being ſon of John, who was ſon of Agnes, the ſiſter of John Clavill, father of William, father of the laſt William."

BURLESCOMBE,

BURLESCOMBE, anciently *Burdeleſcomb*, extends from eaſt to weſt, about five miles, from ſouth to north about four. It is bounded on the weſt by Sampford-Peverell, on the north by Holcombe-Rogus, on the eaſt by Columbſtoke, and on the ſouth by Uffculm. A rivulet enters this pariſh at the north-eaſt, and runs by Canonleigh, where it paſſes under Horſe-pool-bridge: and thence it meanders through the manor of Weſtleigh till it comes to Chackerel-bridge. Both theſe bridges are of ſtone, ſingle-arched, and repaired at the expence of the pariſh. Here this ſtream is called Chackerel, till it comes to the bottom of Leonard-moor, where it is called Leonard water—over which is a large bridge of ſtone, with one arch, built at the expence of Burleſcombe and Sampford-Peverell. Here the pariſhes are parted. "There are four tythings in Burleſcombe—the *Town-Tything*, *South-Appledore*, *Ayſhford*, and *Weſtleigh*.—*Burleſcombe* is a manor belonging to J. Sanford, eſq. The *town* is a ſmall village—*South-Appledore* is a large village, in the ſame manor. *Ayſhford* (a manor) has one large ſtreet, in which live ſome ſerge-makers, but the trade is, at preſent, not very conſiderable. At the end of this hamlet ſtands the chapel, in a ſpacious yard contiguous to Ayſhford-court—which was one of the beſt houſes in the weſt of England, now converted into a farm. *Weſtleigh*-tything is remarkable for very good lime-rocks, which ſupply the country for many miles round with lime. It is a large village, and a manor belonging to John Browne, eſq.* "Burleſcombe was given to Walter de Clavel, who came over with the conqueror. This land, about the end of the reign of Edw. 3d, Sir Henry Percehay, a judge of the king's bench, procured. In the reign of Rich. 2d, it came by the heirs general, to Warr of Somerſetſhire, and Hele; who married the couſins and heireſſes of the laſt of the Percehays." † Sir W. Pole tells us, that after the extinction of the Clavilles of this place, this manor came by conveyance to the heirs of Sir Henry Percehay the judge, Warr of Heſtercombe, and Alice the wife of Hele. And, ſince the time of Rich. the 2d, it continued in the name and family of Warr, till Richard Warr of Heſtercombe, eſq. ſold it to Henry Aſhford of Aſhford, eſq. "When the brook (ſays Riſdon) that comes from Burleſcombe hath brought his waters into Culme, he paſſeth down by *Moorhayes*, the chief ſeat of the Moores." This family was greatly advanced by the talents and induſtry of John Moore, who was learned in the laws under Henry the 6th; and by its alliance with Clevedon and Bonville.‡ In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, John Moore, knt. lived at Moorhayes in worthy reſpect. This gentleman married the daughter of Coffin. *Aſhford*, though in the hundred of Halberton, lies in the pariſh of Burleſcombe. *Aſhford*, in ancient evidences *Eſſeford*,§ hath given name to a very ancient family, that from Stephen de Eſſeford, not long after the conqueſt, flouriſh unto this day, ſays Riſdon, and are

* Chapple's MSS. † Riſdon. ‡ "In the reign of Edw. 4th, Nicholas and John Moore, brothers, diſputed the right of inheritance to the eſtates of Jane Moore their mother, couſin and heireſs of John Garland. On which Sir John Nowil, prieſt, and John Huntingdon, clerk, of Columpton, at the ſpecial requeſt of Robert Gambon, eſq. examined their mother, who ſaid, that they were both born of her body, twins, and that Nicholas was the eldeſt. This examination they certified under their hands and ſeals; and for that the ſeals were unknown, they prayed John Walrond, Andrew Harlewin, and Peter Merifield, to put their ſeals thereunto alſo." *Riſdon.*

§ Riſdon.

allied

allied to many worthy houſes. I read in an old roll, *Johannes de Aſhford habet villam de Aſhford:* and *villa* implies a court-houſe or chief place in the lord's manor. In the year 1264, Wm. de Eſſeford, the ſon of Herbert, granted to John de Articombe, his kinſman, all his lands in the manor of Articombe, in the preſence of Ralph Munctery, Wm. Fitz-Pagani, and Peter de Submount. Aſhford married the daughter of Blewit; his father the daughter of Mitchel, his ſon the daughter of Viſcount Wilmot." The Sanfords ſucceeded the Aſhfords in this place about 100 years ago.* Near Weſtleigh ſtands *Canonleigh* or *Leigh-Canonicorum*; the abbey, founded by Walter Claville, lord of Burleſcombe in the time of Henry 2d. This religious houſe was increaſed in livelihood by Matilda de Clare, Counteſs of Glouceſter and Hertford. After the diſſolution, it was granted to Sir George St. Leger, and by Sir John St. Leger his ſon, ſold to Hugh Columb, eſq. This family of Culme (or Columb) took their name, it ſhould ſeem, from the river Culme—"for there is not a county, river, or town, from which men have not taken denomination." In the age of King Edw. 1ſt, there lived a Sir Walter Culme in the neighbourhood, from whom this family, who ſeated themſelves in this fertile ſoil, may poſſibly be derived. In 1658, Columb died in poſſeſſion of Canonleigh. This place has ſince been the property of James Smith, eſq. and W. Breton, knt. by purchaſe. And J. Browne, eſq.† its preſent proprietor (by purchaſe alſo) hath converted it into a handſome ſeat. There are ſome remains of the old monaſtery, which make a conſiderable figure in the gardens. The manors of Ayſhford and Weſtleigh claim exemption from tythes, if they can prove themſelves to be a part of the monaſtery. "*Fenacre*, of great antiquity, belonged to the family and name of Lamprey," ſays Sir W. Pole. "In King Henry the 1ſt's time, Nicholas Lamprey had this land; and ſucceſſively after him, William his ſon, Simon, William, Benedict, William." Fenacre is, at preſent, in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Lethbridge.

The church is of a middle ſize, ſituated towards the eaſt-end of the pariſh. Here are ſeveral ancient monuments, in memory of the Ayſhfords of Ayſhford-court. The chancel belongs to the impropriator, where there is a very ancient monument of the Ayſhfords—and at the upper-end of the north-aiſle of the church, a large ſquare diviſion of ſeats or pews belonging to the ſame family. The principal pariſh revel is held annually on the firſt Sunday after the 8th of September: whence 'tis conjectured that the church is dedicated to the Bleſſed Virgin Mary. Weſtleigh revel is held, during the ſame week, at Ayſhford, and another on the firſt Sunday in October. Burleſcombe is charged 11l. 15s. 10d. in

* "*Aſhford*, in Burleſcombe pariſh, anciently Eſſeford, hath been by a long continuance the inheritance of a family of that name; it lieth in the pariſh of Burleſcombe, in the hundred of Baunton, but is of the hundred of Halberton. The firſt of that name that I have found, was Stephen de Eſſeford, whoſe wife was Agnes. He lived in H. 2d, and had divers ſons. His eldeſt was William, who, by Sibill his wife, had iſſue Arthur, who by Agnes his wife, daughter and heir of Humphry le Bett, had iſſue John, who by Sapientia his wife, niece of Thomas Boteler, archdeacon of Totnes, had iſſue John, who by Sarah his wife, daughter and heir of Walter Boty, had iſſue John, who by Alice, daughter of John Walrond, had iſſue John, who had iſſue William, who by Joan his wife had iſſue John, who by Joan, daughter and coheir of Robert Wollamington, had iſſue William, who by Emma or Emmota, ſiſter and coheir of John Ferrers of Churchton, had iſſue Thomas and Richard, who died without iſſue, and John, who by Florence, daughter of Sir William Pawlett, had iſſue William, who by Elizabeth, daughter of Nicholas Francis of Combflory, had iſſue Nicholas, who by Elizabeth, daughter and heir of William Wadham of Knap, had iſſue Nicholas, who by Elizabeth, daughter and heir of John Whiting of Wood, had iſſue Roger, who by Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Michell of Gurnay-ſtreet, in Canyngton, had iſſue Henry Aſhford of Aſhford, that now is, and Thomas. Henry Aſhford hath iſſue by Amy his wife, daughter of Richard Blewet of Holcombe, Arthur and others." *Sir W. Pole.* † Chapple's MS.

the

the King's books—the certified value 41l. 5s. patr. W. A. Sanford, eſq.—vicar, Nicholas Spenſer.* There is a very ancient chapel contiguous to Ayſhford-court, in good repair, ſupported and endowed by the Ayſhford eſtate, now in the poſſeſſion of Sanford, of Nynehead-court, in Somerſet. There is a ſmall yearly ſtipend iſſuing out of the exchequer, and monthly ſervice. In this chapel is a very handſome monument in memory of John and Suſannah Ayſhford, the laſt of that family. A large chapel at Canonleigh, was pulled down a few years ſince; and (as it conſiſted of limeſtone) was burnt to lime at a farm near Columbton.

HOLCOMBE-ROGUS is in Domeſday *Holecumbe*, *Holeſcome*, *Holecome*. *Holcombe* probably comes from *holt*, an old word for a *wood;* as the place was formerly overſhadowed with woods, and is ſtill famous for two large woods called *Holcombe-wood* and *South-wood*—between which, on a conſiderable elevation, the village is ſituated, ſtanding on a rock of blue marble, and ſloping away into the *combe* below. We ſhall ſoon account for the adjunct of *Rogus*. This pariſh, lying to the north of Columbton, on the borders of Somerſet, is about three miles in length, and the ſame in breadth. It is encloſed with hedges: and, of its trees, the beech is the moſt thriving. The pariſh-roads, chiefly a ſtratum of limeſtone, are "tolerable," the natives ſay: a traveller from the eaſtern part of the iſland would ſcarcely aſſent to the propriety of this epithet. There are two manors; one called Holcombe, the other, Holcombe-Buhill—and about twenty-four farm-houſes, in general built of ſtone, and for the moſt part thatched. The farms are of a moderate ſize and well cultivated. The pariſhioners are chiefly rackholders. There are about ſeven freeholders: collectively, the inhabitants are full five hundred. "Suning-brook (ſays Riſdon) with his watery winding, paſſeth not far from †*Holcombe*—the ſeat of Simon *filius Rogonis*, in King Henry the IId's time, whom ſucceeded Rogon *filius Simonis*, from Margaret the heir-general of that family. This land, by Cheſeldon, came to *Blewet*, anciently written *Blort*—which name hath inhabited here many deſcents, and have matched with noble families; and ſome affirm, that one of

* Theſ. Eccleſ. "*Burliſcomb* V. Pri. Canonleigh, propr. Ja. Trever, and William Green, 1701. John Jones, eſq. 1735. Alexander Popham, eſq. 1782.—The abbey of Canonleigh, in the deanry of Tiverton, was returned by the commiſſioners to be worth, in ſpiritualities and temporalities, the clear annual ſum of 197l, 3s. 1d. *Bacon.*—For particulars, ſee Orig. Surv. † The Harleian MSS. ſpeak of the earlier poſſeſſors of Holcombe-Rogus: "*Simon fil. Rogonis tenuit Villam & Manerium de* Holcomb *circa principium Regni H. III. & habuit exitum—Rogonem Dnum ibidem & habuit exitum. Simonem. Jordanus Fitz Rogon Miles tenuit unum feodum Militare in* Holcomb 27 *H.* 3. *& habuit exitum. Simonem fitz Rogon vel Rogus Dnus ibidem qui nupſit Johannam filiam ..... & habuerunt exitum. Henricum Fitz-Rogus E. II. Dnum ibidem. Jordanus Fitz-Rogon ultimus ejus nominis habuit exitum. Margaretam nuptam Ricardo Chiſeldon filio Nicholai Chiſeldon & habuerunt exitum. Johannem Chiſeldon qui nupſit filiam Ricardi Warre & habuerunt exitum. Matildam nuptam Johanni Blewett & Margaretam nuptam Willielmo Wadham militi. Johannes Blewett in jure uxoris fuit Dnus de Holcomb-Rogus.*" Fol. 42.——And thus Sir W. Pole, in concert with the Harleian MS.: "*Holcomb-Rogus* taketh its name of Rogon Fitz-Simon, who dwelled there in H. 1. whom ſucceſſively followed Simon Fil. Rogonis, Will. Fil Simonis Fil Rogonis. Simon Fil Will. Fitz-Rogon, Rogon filius Simonis. Jordan Fitz-Rogon, knt. Simon Fitz-Rogus, knt. Sir Simon Roges, knt. and Henry Roges, who had iſſue Margaret, wife of Richard Chiſelden, and they had iſſue John Chiſelden, who by Joan his wife had iſſue John, who by Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Warr, had iſſue Margaret, wife of William Wadham, and Matild, wife of John Blewett of Grindham, unto whom Holcomb-Rogus came by portion. This John Blewett was ſon of Sir John, and of Agnes, daughter and coheir of Thomas Beaupenny; which Sir John was ſon of Sir Walter and of Ela, daughter of Sir John Mallet of Enmere; which Sir Walter was ſon of Sir Walter Blewett, and of Xtian, daughter and coheir of Simon de Grindham. And the aforeſaid John Blewett and Matild Chiſelden, had iſſue Walter Blewett of Holcomb-Rogus, who by Joan, daughter of John Fitz-James of Redlinch, the elder, had iſſue Richard, and Nicholas of Cothey; Richard of Holcomb-Rogus by Mary, daughter of Thomas Granvill, knt. had iſſue Sir Roger and Francis Blewett of Cornwall. Sir Roger of Holcomb-Rogus, by Jane, daughter of John Rowe, ſerjeant at law, had iſſue John Blewett, who by Dorothy, daughter of Blount, Lord Mountjoy, had iſſue Richard, who by Mary, daughter of Sir John Chicheſter of Raleigh, the elder, knt. had iſſue Arthur and others. Arthur, by Joan, daughter and heir of John Lancaſter of Milverton, hath iſſue John, Francis, and others. John Blewett, now of Holcomb-Rogus, eſq. hath married the daughter of Sir John Portman, knt. and bart. and hath iſſue."

this name was Earl of Saliſbury. Certain it is, there have been ſix knights ſucceſſively of this race. And Robert Blewet, a branch of this ſtock, was Biſhop of Lincoln in William Rufus's reign; which king falling ſick at Glouceſter, and very dangerouſly taken, began ſeriouſly to repent him of his diſſolute life, eſpecially of ſimony and oppreſſion of the church and churchmen. In which good temper he conferred the Archbiſhoprick of Canterbury upon Anſelme, which he had kept void in his own hands four years, and Lincoln upon Robert Blewet his chancellor: but upon his recovery, he much repented him of that repentance, and wiſhing the ſame in his hands again, fell to his old practice as buſily as ever before. This Robert Blewet was a man paſſing wiſe, liberal, and perſonable, who largely endowed his church, and, as ſome ſay, founded the abbey of Eviſham, and conferred the manor of Charleton on the monks of Bermondſey, who, as he rode near Woodſtock, in conference with the king, became ſpeechleſs, and in a manner preſently died, whoſe body was conveyed to Lincoln, and there ſolemnly interred." John Bluet of Greenham, in the pariſh of Aſhbrittle, in Somerſet, became lord of Holcombe-Rogus, by marrying the daughter and co-heireſs of Chiſelden. About eight generations of the Bluets had poſſeſſed this pleaſant ſeat, to the time of Prince—connected with the beſt families, ſuch as Mallet, Fitz-James, Saint Maur, Blount Lord Mountjoy, Chicheſter, Grenville, Portman—'till John Bluet, having no male iſſue, conveyed away with his four daughters a conſiderable part of his large eſtate, into the families of Jones, Wallop, Stonehouſe, and Baſſet.* The moſt diſtinguiſhed of the Bluets, was Col. Francis Bluet (of whoſe military character I have made the moſt honourable mention) born in 1582; the ſecond ſon of Richard Bluet of Holcombe-Rogus, eſq. by Mary his wife, the daughter of Sir John Chicheſter of Raleigh. He fell before Lyme, on the 10th of May, 1644: and his body was buried in Holcombe-church with military honors. Holcombe-Court is now the property of Peter Bluett, eſq. late of Falmouth in Cornwall; a young gentleman, whoſe promiſing abilities will probably juſtify the late Mr. Bluett in appointing him to the inheritance of theſe large eſtates.† With reſpect to the manſion-houſe, Prince tells us, that Sir Roger Bluet, knt. who married the daughter of John Row of Kingſton, ſerjeant at law, built the great hall at Holcombe-Court, where his name is yet to be ſeen. Holcombe-Court is a very antique building of limeſtone, with which this pariſh abounds.

* With reſpect to the four daughters of John Bluet, I have mentioned Wallop as having married one of theſe coheireſſes. And we have the following account of the Wallop and Bluett family in Collins's Peerage. "Henry Wallop, eſq. choſen one of the repreſentatives of Whitechurch, in the firſt parliament called by Charles 2d, after his reſtoration, married Dorothy, youngeſt daughter and one of the four coheireſſes of John Bluet, eſq. by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Sir John Portman, knt. and bart.—which John Bluet (ſays Collins) was poſſeſt of one of the largeſt eſtates in the weſt, and was lineal heir male to Sir William Bluet (or *Bluet*, as it was anciently written) living in the reign of William the Conqueror. The ſaid Dorothy ſurvived many years, and is buried with him at Farley, where, on a black marble in the church, is this inſcription: In memory of the virtuous and exemplary pious Dorothy, daughter and coheir of John Bluet of Holcombe-Regis, in the county of Devon, eſq. relict of Henry Wallop, eſq. late of this pariſh; to both which ancient families, by her extraordinary prudence, moderation, piety, and other eminent graces, ſhe added great luſtre; who (having had a conſiderable ſhare in thoſe troubles and difficulties which attend humanity) after a life of the wiſeſt conduct, with relation both to temporal and ſpiritual matters, died as much like a Chriſtian as ſhe lived; and into the hands of her God, to whom ſhe had long paid a conſtant devotion, ſhe meekly reſigned her pious humble ſoul, Dec. 1ſt, in the year of our Lord, 1704—of her age, 72. That he might pay a grateful acknowledgement to one that had deſerved ſo well of his family, and perpetuate, by thy imitation, ſo rare an example, Bluet Wallop, eſq. her grandſon and heir, ordered this memorial." The arms of the Bluets, *or, a chevron between three eaglets vert.* Creſt, *a ſquirrel ſciant, chained or, holding an acorn vert.* Prince.——Bluet, *or a chevron between three eagles vert, armed gu.* Creſt, *a ſquirrel ſejant or, collared, lined, and cracking a nut.* Edmondſon.

† See Halſe's Parochial Hiſt. p. 57, 58.

There

There is ſomething very ſtriking in the entrance; which is through a porch, under a tower, into a large hall. This is a noble eſtate; full fourteen hundred a year round the manſion-houſe.*

This church is dedicated to All-Saints. It ſtands at the head of the village; a handſome ſtructure, lately new ſeated. Though we have nothing to perpetuate the memory of the famous Col. Francis Bluet; yet ſeveral monuments are here erected in honor of this family.† Holcombe-Rogus is in the King's books 10l. 10s. 2½d.—certified value 47l. The patronage accompanies the great tythes: one moiety belongs to Peter Bluett, eſq. the other to Thomas Wills, eſq.—the preſentation alternate. In Sir W. Pole's time, John Bluett, eſq. was the patron of this living.‡ Triſtram Whitter, the preſent incumbent, was preſented to this church in 1776, by Buckland Nutcombe Bluett. The vicarage-houſe is a modern building, pleaſantly ſituated, immediately under the church.

HOCKWORTHY (in Domeſday, perhaps *Hocoorde*—anciently, ſays Riſdon, *Hachenod)* is called *Hanworthy* in the *Valor* of 1695.§ Hockworthy is bounded at its eaſtern extremity by Holcombe-Rogus, and by the ſame pariſh to the ſouth. It meets Sampford-Peverel in a line towards the weſt, and then towards the ſouth, and turns to the weſt again, and afterwards to the ſouth, where it joins Uplowman: and Hunſham is its boundary, at the weſtern end. A ſmall part of Bampton bounds it to the north, and then Clayhanger. The pariſh of Aſhbrittle, in Somerſet, is its eaſtern and north-eaſtern boundary. The pariſh

* *Kitton* lies in this pariſh. "In the time of Henry the 3d, it was the dwelling of Roger Percehay. After ſeveral generations, it deſcended to William Percehay, who died without iſſue; when it was divided, 22 of Rich. 2d, between Richard Warr and Alice, wife of Nicholas Heale, as couſins and next heirs. This Richard Warr was ſon of Joan, daughter of Gonilda, one of the ſiſters of Sir Henry Percehay; and Alice Heale was daugher of Alice the other ſiſter of the ſaid Sir Henry. *Kitton*, after long continuing in the name of Warr, was ſold by Richard Warr to Sir Thomas Drewe." *Sir W. Pole.*

† "One is raiſed in remembrance of the Colonel's father and mother, on the which lie their effigies, elegantly cut in black marble, finely poliſhed; in a table whereof may be read this epitaph: "To the virtuous memory of Richard Bluet, eſq. late of Hol-Rog. who deceaſed March the 3d, MDCXIIII. Who here lieth inter'd, together with his wife, which was the daughter of Sir John Chicheſter, of Rawlegh, kt. and ſiſter to the right honourable the Lord Chicheſter, lord deputy of the kingdom of Ireland." Another, is in memory of John Bluet, eſq. (the Colonel's elder brother's heir) and his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Portman, of Orchard-Portman, in the county of Somerſet, knight and baronet. This is a very noble monument, where the defunct lie in effigy, curiouſly wrought, in white marble; with eight daughters kneeling by their ſide. The inſcription is thus: "Memoriæ Sacrum Viri verè Nobilis & Generoſi Johannis Bluet armigeri & Clariſſimæ illius Conjugis Elizabethæ Johannis Portman Militis & Baronetti Filiæ. Ille quidem Fato Ceſſit 29 die Novem. anno ætatis ſuæ 31. & Salutis MDCXXXIIII. Hæc verô Septimo Die Julii, anno. ætatis XXXII. ſalutis MDCXXXVIII." *Prince*, p. 106, 107.——A very elegant monument was erected in the year 1783, by the late Buckland Nutcombe Bluett. On this monument are repreſented *Religion* embracing an urn, and *Eternity* treading on a globe. "Sacred to the memory of Robert Bluett, eſq. formerly of Little Colan in Cornwall, afterwards of Holcombe-Court, and of Kerenhappuch his wife, daughter of Robert Wood, LL.D. of Shenville in Eſſex, who had two daughters named Martha, who died young; and three ſons and five daughters, who ſurvived their father, viz. John, who, for his eminent virtues, learning, and abilities (which particularly diſtinguiſhed him in ſettling the affairs of the South-Sea Company in the years 1720 and 1721) was univerſally eſteemed an ornament to his country: he married Anne, the daughter and heir of Percival Hart, eſq. of Lullingſtone-caſtle in Kent.—Robert, who married Jane, daughter of Sir Thomas Webſter, bart. of Battle-abbey in Suſſex.—Buckland, who by act of parliament, took the ſirname of Nutcombe Bluett, on his marriage with the good and exemplary Hannah Nutcombe of Nutcombe, daughter of Richard Hill, eſq. of Priory, in this county. The five daughters, Elizabeth, Frances, Catharine, Iſabella, and Mary, lived virtuouſly, and in high eſteem, for their good works, and died lamented. Buckland Nutcombe Bluett, the ſurvivor of all his father's children, and heir (after ſix deſcents) of Francis (brother of Sir Roger Bluett of Holcombe-Court) who married Elizabeth, daughter of Triſtram Colan, eſq. of Little Colan in Cornwall, and by her had thirteen ſons and daughters, erected this monument in the year 1783." Here is another elegant monument with the ſculpture of the Good Samaritan, in baſs relief. "In a vault near this place, reſt the remains of the late Rev. Robert Bluett of Holcombe-Court, in this pariſh, who died the 18th day of December, 1749, in the 48th year of his age, much lamented as he lived beloved. He was a man of great learning and piety, who truly practiſed whatever he taught, was wholly reſigned to the ſupreme will, and quitted this world with an elevation of mind, which, nothing but a well-ſpent life, and the joyful hope of everlaſting reſt could inſpire. Alſo of John Edward Robert, only child of the above Robert Bluett, and Jane his wife (third daughter of Sir Thomas Webſter, bart. of Battle-abbey in Suſſex) an amiable and promiſing youth, who died Nov. 21ſt, 1766, aged 17 years. Could the ardent wiſhes of his ſurviving parent, and a large circle of friends, have availed, he had ſtill continued amongſt us; but heaven determined otherwiſe."

‡ "*Holcombe-Rogus* or *Holcombe-Regis*, V. Robert and Peter Kerſlak, 1693. Robert Bluett, 1740. John Baſſett, 1750. Buckland Nutcombe Bluett, eſq." *Bacon.*

§ Hockworthy is ſaid to be derived from *boc*, *dirt*, and *worth*, a *court* or *farm*; and *way*, a *ſtreet* or *field*. The common people call it *Hockry*, or *Hockory*. The roads were very bad formerly: and it might with propriety be called *Hockworth*, or *Hockworthy*, or the *dirty-court* or *way*. This derivation ſeems to have ſome little ſupport from the manor-houſe being called *Court-hall*; which, according to the cuſtom of the county, ſhould be called *Hockworthy-court*.

of

of Hockworthy is between two and three miles from eaſt to weſt, and about one mile and a half from north to ſouth. The ſituation is moſtly hills and vallies. " Suning-brook or bath, which, according to the poet,

> Anciently was known to be inſtil'd *Suning*;
> Howe'er this latter age the name Loman did bring—

runneth down by Hockworthy," ſays Riſdon. Hockworthy is healthy for cattle, as ſheep, bullocks, and horſes, and good for corn. Here are ſome clayland moors, which produce paſture for young cattle in ſummer. Hockworthy is encloſed with hedges, made of banks of earth, and wood planted in them for fence. There are ſome few woods for timber, which abound in oak, beech, and aſh. The roads have been lately mended in ſome places by Charles Webſter, eſq. The village of Hockworthy is near the church, in the manor of Hockworthy: it conſiſts of the manor-houſe, the vicarage-houſe, and the poor-houſe. The whole pariſh contains about thirty ſmall farms—about fifteen farms in the eaſt part of the pariſh, and in the manor of Hockworthy; and about fifteen farms in the weſt part of the pariſh, and in the manor of Hockford. Many of theſe farms are managed by the ſame farmer: and there are not above fourteen farmers in the pariſh.*

† Hockworthy was called *Hachenod*, when the wife of Hervius de Helion held lands here, in exchange for ſome in Cheledon. ‡ William de Chivathron held Hockworthy in the reign of Henry the 2d. He was ſucceeded by Walter de Chivathron. In the 27th of Henry the 3d, Hockworthy was the land of Henry de Berneville, whom ſucceſſively followed Hugh, William, Henry, and Henry. Charles Beare of Hunſham, eſq. purchaſed this manor of Cooke of London: and, after the death of Charles, the manor fell to John Beare his brother. The manor of Hockworthy is ſuppoſed to have once belonged to Bluett of Holcombe-Rogus; as the vicarage of Hockworthy is now in the gift of Mrs. Whalley, wife of the Rev. Mr. Whalley of Langford-court, near Briſtol, and a deſcendant of one of the co-heireſſes of the more ancient Bluetts—the laſt, and the preſent Bluetts having gained the Holcombe eſtate by will, upon account of their names, and for want of male iſſue. The firſt family that can be traced out by the regiſter, as poſſeſſing the manor of Hockworthy, are the Catfords, who built the manor-houſe in 1653. After the Catfords, the Radcliffs of Warleigh near Plymouth, poſſeſſed the manor of Hockworthy. They ſold it to Mrs. Jane Bluett, relict of the Rev. Robert Bluett of Holcombe-Rogus, who gave it to Charles Webſter, eſq. her nephew, the preſent poſſeſſor, one of his majeſty's juſtices of the peace for the county of Devon. Mrs. Jane Bluett was daughter of Sir Thomas Webſter of Battle-abbey in Suſſex. The manor-houſe is a well-built ſtone houſe, covered with ſlate, and greatly improved by Mr. Webber. The manor of Hockford was formerly poſſeſt by the Beres of Huntſham, whoſe deſcendants are the preſent Beres of Morebath. By the Beres it

* There are near thirty day-labourers, and about thirty paupers. † Riſdon. ‡ Sir W. Pole.

was

was ſold to Robert Lucas, eſq. Mr. Lucas ſold it to Wm. Troyte, eſq. the preſent poſſeſſor, who is one of his majeſty's juſtices of the peace for the county of Devon.

The church is ſituated on a riſing ground, about three quarters of a mile from the eaſt part of the pariſh. The height of the church is 22 feet 4 inches—the length 41 feet 9 inches—the breadth 13 feet 5 inches in the clear. The height of the chancel is 21 feet 10 inches—breadth 12 feet 11 inches—length 16 feet in the clear. The whole church and chancel are built of ſtone, and covered with ſlate.§ Hockworthy is in the King's books 7l. 6s. 8d.—certified value 50l.* The preſent patr. of Hockworthy is Mrs. Whalley, as being the deſcendant of one of the co-heireſſes of the laſt of the ancient name of *Bluet* of Holcombe-Rogus, and her forefathers; that is, the deſcendants of one of the co-heireſſes: or elſe, the patronage might be an alternate one between each and every one of the co-heireſſes and their iſſue. The great tythes were, before the reformation, appropriated to Canonſleigh in the pariſh of Burleſcombe. The preſent impropriator is Benjamin Incledon, eſq. of Pilton near Barnſtaple. The great tythes are about 1s. 9d. in the pound—the vicarial, or ſmall tythes, about 9d. in the pound. The preſent vicar is the hon. Francis Knollis.† The vicarage-houſe is built with ſtone, and covered with thatch. The glebe contains near 60 acres.

CLAYHANGER, anciently ſpelt *Clehanger*, *Cleehanger*, and *Cleahanger*, ſeems to be derived from *clay* and *hanger*, that is, *hanging hills of clay*, or *the clayey ſloping hills*.‡ Clayhanger is bounded on the ſouth by Hockworthy pariſh. The river Batham parts it from Bampton on the weſt: Raddington in Somerſet is its northern boundary. North-north-eaſt by eaſt, it is joined by Chipſtable in Somerſet; by Milverton in Somerſet, to the north-eaſt; and to the eaſt, by Aſhbrittle in Somerſet. The pariſh of Clayhanger is between two and three miles from north to ſouth, and ſcarce a mile from eaſt to weſt. The ſituation is moſtly hills and vallies. It is encloſed with hedges, made of banks of earth, and wood planted in them for fence. There are ſome woods for timber, which abound in oak, beech, and aſh. The roads are dreadfully bad, and dangerous for travellers; though here is the main road from Tiverton to Wiveliſcombe in Somerſet. Clayhanger is a very healthy pariſh for cattle, and produces good crops of wheat, barley, and oats. And in its clayland moors there is good paſturage for young cattle in ſummer. The village of Clayhanger, near the church, conſiſts of two or three inconſiderable cottages. The whole pariſh contains, according to the old diviſion, about thirty farms—ſome old farms being but ten or twelve acres. At preſent, two and three, three and four, five and ſix, of theſe ſmall farms, are thrown into one, and carried on by the ſame farmer—

§ The tower is ſquare built, containing three bells. It is in height 39 feet 2 inches—in length, 11 feet 8 inches—in breadth 7 feet 8 inches, clear. The church-yard, from north to ſouth, is 156 feet; from eaſt to weſt, 128.

* "Hockworthy pri. Canonleigh propr. Gra. Sharp, widow, 1709. Tho. Sedgwick Whalley, and Elizabeth his wife, 1779." *Bacon.*

† The Rev. John Norris, vicar of Hockworthy, was buried March 21, 1639: he was vicar 41 years. The Rev. John Sharp, vicar of Hockworthy, was buried Jan. 24th, 1708. The Rev. Thomas Thorne, vicar of Hockworthy, was buried in 1731 or 1732. The Rev. Joſeph Jones, vicar of Hockworthy, was buried in 1749 or 1750. Mr. Jones was ſucceeded by the Rev. Thomas Clarke of Aſhbrittle, in Somerſet. Mr. Clarke was ſucceeded by the Rev. Dr. Muſgrave of Exeter. Dr. Muſgrave was ſucceeded by the preſent vicar, the hon. and Rev. Francis Knollis, vicar of Burford, Oxfordſhire.

‡ The ſoil is ſo ſtiff and clammy, that this proverb may, without exaggeration, be applied to it—"Clayhanger in the clay, Bring in two ſoles, but carry one away." The common people call it *Clanger*.

ſo that there are not above eight or ten farmers, at moſt, in the pariſh. There are between twenty and thirty day-labourers in this pariſh; and about the ſame number of paupers. In 1772, there were thirty-ſeven families in Clayhanger, computed at 125 ſouls. The * manor of Clayhanger formerly belonged to the ancient family of Bluet, of Holcombe-Rogus, and moſt part of the lands in the pariſh. They were ancient demeſne lands: and they pay audit-money to the exchequer to this very day. After the death of the laſt male heir of the ancient Bluets, this manor of Clayhanger, with many others, deſcended to his coheireſſes: and they and their huſbands and deſcendants ſold their ſhares, quarters, &c. of the manor, the demeſne lands, and the rectory, at different times, and to different families and perſons.†

The church is ſituated on a riſing ground about the middle of the pariſh. The whole building is of ſtone covered with ſlate. The height of the church is about 22 feet, the length about 40, the breadth about 14, in the clear. The height of the chancel is about 20 feet, length 16, breadth 10. The tower is ſquare built, of good quarry ſtone, containing three bells. The height of the tower is about 50 feet, the length about 12 feet, the breadth about 7 feet. The church-yard, from north to ſouth, is about 150 feet, from eaſt to weſt 120. The church is dedicated to St. Peter: the wake or revel Sunday is a month after St. Peter's-day—the firſt Sunday in Auguſt: the very next pariſh church Aſhbrittle) being dedicated to St. Peter, the pariſhioners of Aſhbrittle keep their revel on the Sunday following St. Peter's day. The firſt-fruits of Clayhanger are 15l. 7s. 3½d.—the yearly tenths 1l. 10s. 8¾d. The patron of Clayhanger, in Sir W. Pole's time, was John Bluet of Holcombe, eſq. The patronage of the rectory paſſed by ſale from the Bluets to another family. In 1772, Mr. Beadon, the incumbent, poſſeſſed one half of the advowſon, and the Rev. Mr. Eaſtcott of Somerſet, the other half. John Haviland of Langford Budville, in the county of Somerſet, eſq. preſented Mr. Lewis, the preſent incumbent to this rectory.‡ A great part of the parſonage-houſe (which is moſtly of ſtone) was built in the time of the civil wars, but altered by the laſt

* "Clayhanger bordereth upon Somerſet. Here, at the conqueſt, William Mohun was ſeized of three rodes and three farthings of land; the conqueror's gift." *Riſdon.* † "One quarter of the manor is now poſſeſt by Charles Webſter, eſq. of Hockworthy. The ſecond quarter is the property of the Rev. Chancellor Nutcombe. The third and fourth quarters are loſt—it is not known who are the poſſeſſors of them. The manor-houſe is likewiſe loſt—though, I apprehend it to have been formerly the ſtone houſe, and farm called Eaſt Clayhanger, partly in the village, and near the church, poſſeſt by Sir William Yea, bart. Not one foot of the demeſne lands is poſſeſt by the preſent lords of the manor. The manor was in the hands of paupers till lately ſold. The living, which is a rectory or parſonage, was ſold by the quarter to different people and families—not one preſentation in the preſent lords of the manor." *From a correſpondent.*—‡ The Liber-regis ſays: "Clehanger R. Bluet Wallop, eſq. 1695. John Pym, clerk, this turn, 1706. Robert Beadon, gent. 1744" Names of incumbents: 1. Robert Chalacombe, rector of Clayhanger, was buried Sept. 18th, 1602. He was rector 20 years, from the year 1582 to 1602. 2. Emanuel Maxey, rector of Clayhanger, was buried May 23d, 1633. He was rector 31 years. 3. Hugh Pym, rector of Clayhanger, was buried May 24th, 1671. He was rector 38 years; and was never deprived of his living in the civil wars, as far as I could find. 4. Thomas Seager, rector of this pariſh, was buried May 17th, 1706. He was rector 35 years. 5. William Wood, rector of this pariſh, was buried Sept. 4th, 1744. He was rector 38 years. 6. Edward Beadon, rector of Clayhanger, was buried Oct. 5th, 1782. He was rector 38 years. 7. ‖ George Lewis is the preſent rector.

‖ The memoirs of Mr. Lewis's family (according to the Welſh heralds and antiquarians) are as follows: Gruffydh Ap Rhys, prince of South Wales, had two ſons in 1210 (12th John) the eldeſt of whom, Tudor Ap Gruffydh, was ſettled at Dinas-Vawr-caſtle, in Carmarthenſhire. The youngeſt, Rhys Ap Gruffydh, was ſettled at Druſsllwyn-caſtle, in Carmarthenſhire, whoſe deſcendant Llewellyn Ap Dha married Gwenllyan, daughter of Tudor Ap Gronw Ap Tudor, and ſiſter of Meredith Ap Tudor, father of Sir Owen Tudor, who married Queen Catharine, youngeſt daughter to Charles 6th, King of France, and widow of King Henry 5th of England. In the reign of Richard 3d, they were obliged (owing to their adherence to the Tudor-family, and to avoid Richard 3d's vengeance) to leave Druſsllwyn-caſtle for Pen-y-llan, near Carmarthen town, where the family continued to reſide, until Geo. Lewis, eſq. cut off the entail, and ſold it about the year 1705. This Geo. Lewis was great grandfather to the rector Clayhanger. His firſt couſin was Sir John Lewis, knt. and bart. of Ledſtone in Yorkſhire, whoſe daughter married Theophilus, Earl of Huntingdon. Their arms are, *a tower triple, towered between 3 pollaxes, or halberds, ſable.* Creſt, *a white lion rampant.* A ſiſter of the above Geo. Lewis was married to Dr. Budgell of St. Thomas near Exeter, and was mother of Euſtace Budgell, and a daughter who was married to Graves of Thanckes in Cornwall.

incumbent,

incumbent, and much improved by the preſent; ſo that it is a comfortable habitation, covered with thatch. The glebe contains about forty acres. The parſonage-houſe is about half a quarter of a mile from the church.

MOREBATH was anciently ſpelt *Morbade;* in 1558, *Moorebath;* and about the middle of the 17th century, *Morebath.* It ſignifies, *the bath or pool in the moor.* This pariſh (in length from ſouth-eaſt to north-weſt, three miles and half; in breadth, from north-eaſt to ſouth-weſt, two miles and half) is bounded on the weſt by Bruſhford and Dulverton, on the north by Brompton-Regis and Skilgate—all in Somerſet; and on the eaſt and ſouth by Bampton. The greater part of the pariſh lies high, having a ſouth aſpect: but ſmall vallies interſect the elevated ſpots in various directions. To compare its ſituation with the adjoining pariſhes, it may be ſtiled a medium or limit between the hill country on the north, and the lower lands towards the ſouth. There are many warm ſprings in Morebath; ſome of them chalybeates: they are not ſources of any conſiderable ſtreams. A trout ſtream called Batham, bounds the pariſh on the ſouth-eaſt, and joins the Exe about two miles below Bampton: the river Exe is a boundary on the weſt. Over the Batham is a wooden bridge with one arch, repaired by the pariſhes of Morebath and Bampton. Over the Exe, is a ſtone bridge with four arches, hitherto repaired by the pariſhes of Morebath and Bruſhford.* The whole pariſh is encloſed by bank hedges, in ſpots from one to fifteen acres. There is a conſiderable quantity of timber and coppice wood, chiefly the former: oak and aſh trees are the moſt flouriſhing; and the timber is allowed to be good. The roads, in general, are very narrow and bad—the materials, for the moſt part, a ſoft ſlate-rock, and ſtones gathered from the fields; with ſmall quantities of ſandy gravel. In Morebath are not many ſtriking pictoreſque views; though from one or two elevated ſpots, the ſmall towns of Bampton and Dulverton, with the rivers and woods in their vicinity, have a very romantic appearance. There is a little village nearly in the centre of the pariſh, called Morebath-village; and a leſs village or hamlet, at the weſtern extremity, called Exebridge-village, lying on the turnpike-road from Tiverton to Minehead. The principal farm-houſes are *Weſt* and *Eaſt Timewell*, both ſituated in the north-eaſt part of the pariſh—†*Aſhtown*, near Morebath-village, towards the ſouth-weſt—*More*, about a quarter of a mile ſouth of Morebath-village—*Poole*, in the weſt part—*Burſton* and *Warmore*, in the north-weſt. Theſe farms (with twenty-five ſmaller ones) are the whole of the pariſh; and are either part of, or owe ſuit and ſervice to the manor of Morebath, which has courts baron and leet. Three or four houſes are built of ſtone and ſlated; the reſt of cob, and thatched. They are neither compact nor neat. The gardens are bad, only cultivated to produce the neceſſary vegetables. The orchards are, in general, well managed; producing *ſtrong-bodied* cyder. The

* The county of Somerſet has now undertaken the Bruſhford half: and it is expected that the county of Devon will conſent to ſupport the other part; and that the preſent bridge, which is in a ruinous ſtate, will be taken down, and a more convenient one built within a ſhort time.

† *Aſhtown*, formerly the reſidence of John Brooke, afterwards of the Sayer-family, is now annexed to the manor of Morebath, by the marriage of the late Davy Bere, eſq. and one of the co-heireſſes of Nicholas Sayer. *Burſton* was the reſidence of Sir John Thorold in the beginning of this century, who had it by marriage with ..... Chamberline.

farms

farms do not exceed 150l. per ann.; the greater part, between 30l. and 100l. per ann. Some of the beſt and largeſt are in good cultivation as ſheep farms. The inhabitants of Morebath village, which conſiſts of ten or eleven dwellings, are farmers, handicraft-cottagers, and day-labourers. The inhabitants of the hamlet at Exebridge, which conſiſts of ſix dwellings, are cottagers, and one innkeeper. The number of paupers, on the average of the ſeven laſt years, are thirty-ſix. The day-labourers do not amount to thirty: the farmers generally have houſehold ſervants. The ſpinning of wool is the employment of the cottagers and their wives and children. The number of inhabitants, ‡collectively, are upwards of three hundred and ſixty. * In general the inhabitants are healthy and ſtrong; and afford ſome inſtances of longevity: out of eleven that were buried within the year 1790, five were from 75 to 92 years old: and ſeven or eight are now living, ſome above 80, others near it. There is no ſeat of conſequence in this pariſh. *Court*, the manſion belonging to the manor, was built (about the latter end of the laſt or the beginning of this century) of Bampton limeſtone, the roof flated: it is a ſmall houſe, not worthy notice; uninhabited for the laſt thirty years. In Henry the 8th's time, the manor belonged to the priory of Barlyche, about four miles from Morebath, in the pariſh of Brompton-Regis, in Somerſet. After the diſſolution of the abbies by that king, it became the property of the Wallops, who ſold it in 1658, to Thomas Bere, eſq. of Huntſham; whoſe ſecond ſon, Richard Bere, was poſſeſt of it in 1695 or 1696, by ſettlement or otherwiſe: from him it deſcended to his eldeſt ſon Robert Bere, then to Robert's eldeſt ſon Davy Bere, then to the ſaid Davy Bere's two daughters. It is now in the court of chancery, during the minority of Montague Bere Baker Bere, only ſon of the younger of the above two daughters, by Wm. Baker, eſq. of Timberſcombe, Somerſet: the minor took the name of Bere by patent. The Beres were a conſiderable family in the 16th and 17th centuries: it appears, indeed, that they were in poſſeſſion of the manor of Huntſham and other very conſiderable eſtates in the neighbourhood, more than 500 years: and ſome of them repreſented Tiverton in ſeveral parliaments.†

The church is plain and neat, adjoining to Morebath village. It is called St. George's church, but whether dedicated to that ſaint or not, I am not certain. I cannot find when it was erected: it was new ſeated in 1534, and

‡ Rack-holders 21 or 22; leaſe-holders of ſmall eſtates, 3; of cottages, 7 or 8; free-holders, 4 or 5. In Henry the 8th's reign, there were only 28 place-holders and 5 cottagers in this pariſh. Hence ſome conjecture may be formed of the increaſe of population.

* There are about four or five diſſenters in Morebath—Anabaptiſts.

† "I have, at preſent, (ſays Mr. Bere of Morebath) but a very imperfect pedigree of the family, and am not ſufficiently converſant in heraldry to take advantage of an atchievement or eſcutcheon, to which I could have recourſe, to delineate the intermarriages with preciſion. Were the following anecdote authenticated by any record, it might, perhaps, be worth your notice; but I cannot find that it is preſerved in the family by any other than oral tradition: I ſhall add it, however, for your amuſement.—'When one of the *Beres*, on ſome occaſion, waited on the king, he took with him his twelve ſons, with their reſpective attendants: his majeſty was pleaſed with the venerable appearance of the old man, and with the manlineſs and vigor of the youths; and rather from good humour, than from any ſuſpicion of their fidelity, he ſaid, it would be neceſſary, for his own ſecurity, that ſuch a number of *Bears* ſhould be muzzled; and immediately ordered that the *bears' heads*, in their arms, ſhould, in future, wear gold muzzles.' The arms ſtill bear that addition. The humour of the king ſeems very like that of Charles the 2d, on ſimilar occaſions, but I am inclined to think this circumſtance was prior.—The family is, probably, the ſame with the *de la Bere*, mentioned in Hutchins's Hiſtory of Dorſet, (vol. 1ſt, p. 596) who ſold the manor of Upway to John Gould, eſq. in 1623. And (vol. 2d, p. 307) the *de la Beres* were heirs at law to the Plugenets and Walerans or Walronds, in Edw. 1ſt and 2d's reigns. The *Bares* and *Beares*, in other parts of the ſame hiſtory, were probably the ſame family." *Letter to the author.*

very

very neatly, in 1755. The ſouth part of the church is covered with lead; the north part with ſlate. The inſide of the north roof is arched with croſs timber-work on white plaiſter; the inſide of the ſouth roof, arched, with plain white plaiſter. The height of the church is 22½ feet, perpendicular, from the foundation to the top of the roof on the outſide—height of the tower 42 feet—breadth of the tower 16½ feet; its ſhape, a rectangular parallelopipedon: it contains five very muſical bells. The length of the church, in the clear, is 65½ feet; breadth, in the clear, 29 feet. The ſcreen is of the ſame date as the modern ſeats, conſiſting only of three or four plain oak pillars. The font is, probably, as old as the ſeats of 1534; for there is an account of one being made at that time. Here are a few ſmall pieces of painted glaſs; a part, I preſume, of the window from Barlyche abbey, which, on the diſſolution, was given to this church. In the church-book for 1537, is the following entry: "I^{m} we reſſeuyd of y^{e} geſth of John Dyſſe our bayly, a glaſe wyndow of Barlyche w^{t} y^{e} yre gere & ſtone & all: yn value iii, to p$\bar{y}$ for hys Mr. (Hu. Powlyth) & h$\bar{e}$." A monument in the north-eaſt corner, to the memory of Mr. Nicholas Sayer, and others of his family, conſiſts of a black marble ſlab inſcribed with gold letters, ornamented with marble and freeſtone; the arms (which I ſuppoſe to be thoſe of the family) over it. The church-yard is about three quarters of an acre. The rectory, or great tythes, are the property of Sir John Duntze, bart. The vicarage is charged in the king's books, 7l. 8s. 9d.—certified value 50l.* The regiſter begins in 1558; but is deficient from 1646 to 1654, and from 1674 to 1684. The vicarage-houſe is ſituated almoſt at the bottom of a ſlope, which deſcends from the church, about two hundred yards to the weſt.†

BAMPTON, in Domeſday *Baentone*, has been ſpelt *Beaunton*, *Badentone*, *Bathamton*, *Bathrum-ton*, and *Bathermton*.‡ *Batherm* is perhaps a compound of *bath* and *thermæ* (from θερμος *calidus*) *hot baths*. Bampton was a Roman ſtation: and here, probably, the Romans had artificial hot-baths, ſupplied with water from the river Batherm.§ The length of this pariſh is upwards of ſix miles, and the breadth three. It is bounded on the ſouth by the pariſh of Tiverton. The river Batham waſhes the town of Bampton—over which is a ſtrong ſtone bridge. A leſſer river called Shuttern joins the Batham, as it runs through the town.

* *Vicars.* Richard Bowdyn, immediate predeceſſor to Sir Chriſtopher Trichay, who was inſtituted 1520, Aug. 30th, patr. priory of Barlyche, Andrew Lake occurs 1558 to 1602, ditto. William Lake, 1603, ditto. William Whiteway, 1630, died, 1639, ditto. Wm. Scott, inſtituted 1643, March 17th, ditto. James Stile, died, 1663, patron, Thomas Bere. William Scott, died, 1672, ditto. John Sydenham occurs 1695, patron, Richard Bere. Richard Sharp, inſtituted 1705, May 25th, ditto. John Bere, inſtituted 1751, Oct. 24th, patron, Robert Bere. John Norris, inſtituted 1774, April 27th, patrons, truſtees of Davy Bere's will. John Bere, inſtituted 1778, Aug. 27th, patron, Davy Bere, by will. The will of Davy Bere limits the next preſentation to a brother of the preſent incumbent; and then the patronage reverts to the lord of the manor. "Morebath V. pri. Barlinch in Somerſet, prop.—Jo. and Grace Sharpe, 1705. Robert Bere, eſq. 1751. Edward Manly, 1774. Truſtees of Davy Bere, eſq." *Bacon.*——"The patron of the vicarage of Morebath is ....Triſtram." *Sir W. Pole.* † The materials of which it is built (the walls being chiefly mud, and thatched) ſhew that it is not an ancient building: neither is it very modern; for the greater part of the walls are, at preſent, in an unſtable condition. It was altered and improved, as far as mud walls in a decayed ſtate would admit of, about forty years ago, by the then incumbent, John Bere; and the ſmall glebe belonging to it (about three or four acres) laid out in a better manner by the removal of heavy mud walls, which excluded the ſun from the houſe, and by ſmall plantations of ſhrubs, and improvements in the garden.

‡ The *town* on the river *Batham*, *Bathram*, or *Batherm*. § But another place is appropriated to ſubjects of antiquarian reſearch. Amidſt theſe dry topographical and genealogical notices I have ſeldom introduced an obſervation from *antiquities* or *natural hiſtory*—determined to keep the different provinces of the general county-hiſtorian, as diſtinct as poſſible; though not one of my predeceſſors, I own, ſeems to countenance the plan I have adopted.

This pariſh is, in general, encloſed and well wooded: and oak trees are here, particularly, flouriſhing. The roads are bad. The town of Bampton, about five miles north of Tiverton, ſeventeen computed and twenty-one meaſured miles from Exeter, is ſeated on a branch of the Exe, on the borders of Somerſet, in a bottom ſurrounded with hills. It is a ſmall town, irregularly built with ſtone, ſaid to be half a mile in length: it conſiſts of about one hundred houſes. Its antiquity and conſequence in former days, is evinced by its imparting its name to the hundred of Bampton, which, with the pariſh of Bampton, contains ſeven pariſhes. In this pariſh are the villages of Shillingford and of Peyton. Bampton is a place which was never gelded—for it was the king's demeſne at the conqueſt. Afterwards it became the barony of Walter de Doway, by the gift of the Norman conqueror. Walter de Doway had here his caſtle: and his extenſive eſtate by Julian, the daughter and heireſs of Robert his ſon, deſcended to William Paganell or Painell, the brother of Fulk, a noble Norman, who attempted to perſuade King Henry the 3d, that it was eaſy to reduce Normandy to his obedience.* Henry Arthur Fellowes, eſq. was, in 1790, lord of the hundred and manor of Bampton.

The

* "Baunton was the honour of Walter de Doway of the gift of William the Conqueror, whoſe ſon Robert was called de Baunton, and had iſſue Julian, wife of William Paganell, whoſe ſon Fulk, Lord of Baunton, married Ada, eldeſt ſiſter and heir of Gilbert de Albrincis, and had iſſue William, and Xtian, wife of that great ſoldier and undertaker of the Iriſh conqueſt, Sir Milo Cogan. William had iſſue William, who had iſſue Miliſent, Alis, and Agnes, who all three died without iſſue—by means whereof Baunton came to Sir John Cogan, knt. ſon of Sir William, ſon of Sir Milo Cogan and Xtian Pannell. Sir John Cogan, knt. died 9 E. 1. and left iſſue Sir John, who died 30 E. 1. and left iſſue Sir Thomas, who died 8 E. 2. and had iſſue Sir Richard, who married Mary, daughter and heir of Sir Richard Wigbeare of Wigbeare, and had iſſue Sir William, and died 42 E. 3. Sir William Cogan, by Iſabel his wife had iſſue Sir John Cogan, and Elizabeth, wife of Fulk Fitzwarren. Sir John Cogan died without iſſue 12 R. 2. Sir Hugh Courtenay, knt. by marriage of the widow of Sir William Cogan, held it. Sir Richard Hankford, knt. in right of Elizabeth his wife, ſiſter and heir of Fulk, ſon of Fulk and Elizabeth Cogan, held Baunton, and left it unto Thomazin his daughter, wife of William Bourchier, Lord Fitzwarren, and had iſſue Fulk, Lord Fitzwarren, who by Elizabeth, ſiſter and coheir of John, Lord Dinham, had iſſue John Bourchier, Earl of Bathe, who by Cecily, only ſiſter of Henry Daubeny, Earl of Bridgewater, had iſſue John, Earl of Bath, who by Elinor, daughter of George Manners, Lord Roos, had iſſue John, Lord Fitzwarren, Sir George Bourchier and Henry. John Lord Fitzwarren died in his father's lifetime, but left iſſue by the daughter of Thomas Kitſon, William, Earl of Bath, who by Elizabeth, daughter of Francis, Earl of Bedford, hath left iſſue Edward." *Sir W. Pole.*—"That noble Norman, Walter de Doway, had his caſtle in this place. Robert his ſon called himſelf *de Babantune* or *Baunton*; whoſe daughter and heireſs Julian, brought this eſtate to her huſband Will. Paganell or Pagnell, Lord of Bridgewater; whoſe ſon's daughter Xtian, brought it to her huſband Sir Milo Cogan, knt. In the family of Cogan it continued many deſcents; 'till Elizabeth, ſiſter and coheir of Sir John Cogan, the 8th knight of the name in a direct line in this place, brought it to her huſband Sir Fulk Fitzwarren, knt. By an heireſs of Fitzwarren, it came to Sir Richard Hankford of Annery; and by one of the coheirs of Hankford, to the Bourchiers of Tawſtock. Having continued in this family about ſix deſcents, it fell, with many other noble eſtates, among three heireſſes; one married to the Earl of Stamford, another to the Earl of Denbegh; and a third to Sir Chicheſter Wrey of Cornwall, bart. in whoſe poſterity it remained, for the moſt part, in the time of Prince. It was then the ſeat of Lady Wrey, dowager of Sir Bourchier Wrey, bart." *Prince.*——Thus the Harleian MSS. "*Walterus de Doway ſive Dowacenſis ex dono Willielmi conqueſtoris fuit dominus Honoris de* Baunton. *Johanes Cogan fuit ſeiſitus de Honore de Baunton, & ob. 9 E. 1. Willielmus Bourchier Baro Fitzwarren & in jure uxoris anno Hanckford dominus Honoris de Baunton. Ricardus Hanckford dominus Honoris de Baunton in jure uxoris Elizabeth Fitzwarren.*" Sir W. Pole mentions *Denvale, Exbridge, Leigh-Powlet*, as ſituated in Bampton. "*Denvale, a valley of water*, ſtands in the pariſh of Baunton. 27 H. 3. Robert le Dennys held the ſame, and 24 E. 1. John Crewſe dwelled there, in which name it continued unto Queen Elizabeth's time, at which time Thomas Triſtram purchaſed it of the heir general, whoſe poſterity continue their dwelling in the ſame place." Denvale belongs, at preſent, to the Rev. Mr. Newte. "*Exbridge*, 27 H. 3. Walter Comyn held, and in 24 E. 1. David Crook had it, and in 19 E. 3. Walter Crook was lord thereof." "*Leigh-Powlet* hath taken his addition of the owners thereof, the Powlets. This was one of the moſt ancient dwellings of that now flouriſhing family, whence are iſſued ſo many houſes in theſe days. For their manor of Powlet in Somerſetſhire, is in like ſort as this is of the manor of Horſy near Bridgewater. Philip de Horſy was owner of this land in H. 2. Since which time four of the name of William de Powlet have ſucceſſively been lords thereof. John Powlet held this land 19 E. 3. This appeareth by an indenture dated 1321, between the abbot of Glaſtonbury of the one part, and William Powlet of the other part, touching lands in Leigh, which Lucas de Hach and Alis his wife held, and for the marriage of John Powlet within age. John Powlet had iſſue John, who by Elizabeth, daughter and one of the heirs of William Credy of Credy, near Crediton, had iſſue Sir John, who by Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Thomas Reigny of Melcomb, had iſſue Thomas and William Powlet of Melcomb, from whom are iſſued the families of Powlet of Hampſhire. Thomas Powlet of Beer and Leigh, by Margaret, daughter and heir of Henry Burton of Halberton, had iſſue William Powlet, knt. who by Elizabeth, daughter and heir of John Denbanda of St. George Heanton, had iſſue Sir Amyas, who by Lora, daughter of Sir William Kelloway of Rockborne, had iſſue Sir Hugh, who by Philippa, daughter of Sir Lewis Pollard, had iſſue Sir Amyas, who by Margaret, daughter and heir of Anthony Harvey, eſq. had iſſue Anthony and others. Anthony Powlet, knt. by the daughter of Henry, Lord Norris of Ricott, had iſſue John, Lord Powlet and others. John, Lord Powlet, now living, married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Xtopher Ken of Kenne, eſq. and hath iſſue John and others; but Mr. Hugh Powlet ſold this land of Leigh Powlet unto Sanford: and Martyn Sanford is the now lord thereof. The cauſe of my ſtraying from my entertained purpoſe in expreſſing only the owners of land, and ſetting down in this place Sir Amias

The church, dedicated to St. Michael, ſtands in the town of Bampton. It is 67 feet long, and 37 feet broad. The tower is 67 feet high, and has five bells in it. Bampton had formerly a chauntry. Several of the Bourchiers, Earls of Bath, are intombed in this church. On one of the windows in this church, ſays Riſdon, is this inſcription: "*Orate pro animabus Johannis* ——* *Militis, et Elizabethæ Dnæ Fitzwarren uxoris ejus, qui hanc feneſtram fieri fecerunt.* Bampton is charged in the King's books 20l.—certified value 21l. 11s.† The Rev. Francis Wyndham died vicar of this living in the year 1730, and was ſucceeded by the Rev. Thomas Wood, who held it 'till the year 1784. The Rev. Bartholomew Davey was then preſented to it, and is the preſent incumbent. Joſeph Nagle, eſq. the patron. The vicarage-houſe is an old building, adjoining the church-yard. There are two chapels within this pariſh; one at Shillingford, and the other at Peyton. The chapel at *Shillingford* is ſituated near two miles north-eaſt from the mother church: the chapel of *Peyton* or *Petton*, anciently *Petitham*, is near four miles to the north-eaſt of the church. Both chapels have monthly ſervice.‡ There was lately one Anabaptiſt meeting-houſe at Bampton.

HUNSHAM, in Domeſday *Honeſham*, ſignifies the *huntſman's home*. It is ſituated near the ſource of the Loman, on the ſouth-eaſt ſide of Bampton. Stannel's-Thorn, in Hunſham, is ſurrounded by Hockworthy to the eaſt, weſt, and ſouth, and by Clayhanger, to the north. Huntſham, bordering upon Exmoor, was, 27th of Henry the 3d, the land of Thomas de ¶Stanton. In the time of Edw. 1ſt, Nicholas de Stanton was owner of it; and after him, 1ſt of Edward 2d, Peter de Dunſland. About the 3d of Edward 2d, it became the property of Robert Beare, who married Agnes, daughter of John Claville. And, in the time of Sir W. Pole, it ſtill continued in the name of Beare. Firſt-fruits of Huntſham 10l. 12s. 11d.—yearly tenths 1l. 1s. 3½d. patr. Wm. Troyte, eſq. rect. John Pearſe. Contemporary with Sir W. Pole, John Beare, eſq. was the patron of Huntſham.‖‖

LOXBEARE, in Domeſday *Locheſbere—Loſbere*—may ſignify *the town of Loches*; or rather the *farm-encloſures*, from *loch*, in Saxon an *encloſure*, and *beare* a *farm*. *Lokiſbeare* was poſſeſt by Galfride de Avenell in the time of Henry the 3d; and continued in the name of Avenell 'till Henry 6th, when the heirs male were married to Trobrige and Richards; whoſe ſons John Trobrige and James Richards, held this land in the time of Henry the 7th. It was ſold by Trobrige to Daniel Cudmore. Loxbeare was in the patronage of Daniel Cudmore Southcote, in Sir W. Pole's time. Loxbeare is charged in the King's books,

Amias, Sir Anthony, and my Lord Powlet, that now is (which never were poſſeſſed of this land) is for that I take this to be the moſt ancient of any lands this family hath enjoyed in this county, and therefore I have thought fit not to ſilence the antiquity of ſo worthy an houſe poſſeſſed of much land in this county, and deſcended by their marriages from divers houſes of antiquity in this ſhire." * Blank.

† "*Baunton* or *Bampton*. Abb. Buckland propr. The king, 1711. Lord Viſcount Fane. John Wood, gent. p. h. v. 1784." *Bacon.*

‡ "Shillingford, chapel to Baunton. Not certified. Petton, chapel to Baunton. Not certified." *Bacon.*

¶ "*Thomas de Stanton tenuit manerium de* Houſham, *alias* Hunſham *per ſervicium dimidii unius foedi militis. Anno* 24. 27 *Hen. III. Nicholaus de Stanton fuit dominus ibidem* 24 *Edw. I. Petrus de Dunſland tenuit dictum manerium anno* 1 *Edw. II.*" Harleian MS.—— "Robert Beare *tenet* Huntſham, Edw. II.—before him Thomas de Staunton and William de Pedrxhill. Of the name of Beare I find an elder remembrance (ſays Weſtcote) as Sir Gilbertus de Beare, lord of Bear in the tyme of Henry the thirde & his poſteryty long after."

‖‖ "Huntesham R. Thomas Bere, eſq. 1704, 1732. Elizabeth Foort, 1765." *Bacon.*

61. 14s. 9¼d.

6l. 14s. 9¼d.—certified value of the rectory 44l. patron, Mr. Cudmore,* rector, Richard Abraham.

WASHFIELD (in Domeſday *Wasfelte)* is ſo called from its *watered meadows;* the river frequently overflowing and *waſhing* the low lands. "*Waſhfield* (ſays Sir W. Pole) 27 H. 3, was held by William le Abbe or Abbot, whom ſucceeded Henry le Abbe 19 E. 3." It came to be afterwards the inheritance of the family of Worth, and hath continued in the name, and is now the inheritance of Worth of Worth, eſq.‡ "*Woorth* lieth in the pariſh of Waſhfield, ſeated upon a riſing ground weſtward, upon the river Exe, about one mile from Tiverton, and hath long continued in the name of Wortha, alſo written de la Worthe. And at Worthe Richard de la Worthe held it 27 H. 3, whom ſucceſſively followed Alexander, Richard, Alexander, Richard, Alexander de la Worth 40 E. 3. Thomas, Thomas, 3 H. 5. Thomas, 30 H. 6. Thomas, Thomas, who married Matild, daughter of John Scolmaſter, and had iſſue Anthony, who married Catharine, daughter of Simon Digby of Colſhull, and had iſſue Simon, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Forteſcue of Pruteſton, and had iſſue Henry, who married the daughter of ..... and had iſſue Henry, who married the daughter of Nicholas Frye of Yartye, and had iſſue Worth of Worth, now living." This reſpectable family ſtill flouriſh on their old hereditary ſeat.§

The church of Waſhfield is dedicated to St. Mary. Firſt-fruits of Waſhfield 19l. 7s. 6d.—yearly tenths 1l. 18s. 9d.‖ Patrons, Wm. Arundel Harris, eſq. and the repreſentatives of Mr. Worth, alternately—rector, Sam. Harneſs.

CALVERLEIGH, otherwiſe *Calverley*, otherwiſe *Calwodeley*, otherwiſe *Kalwodelegh*, is in Domeſday *Calvelie.* Its diſtance from Exeter is about fifteen miles, and from Tiverton, the neareſt poſt-town, two miles and a quarter. It was formerly the inheritance of *Sir Patrick Calewood*, who, in King John's reign (1200) poſſeſt it. *Legh* or *Ley*, ſignifying *paſture* or *arable land*, ſhews it to be *Calewood's ley*, or *land.* In the beginning of the reign of King Edward the 1ſt, it was held by Sir Milo Calewodeley, and from him deſcended to Ralph de Calewood, in 1295, as appears by the feodary in theſe words: "24 *Edw.* 1. *Radus de Calewood tenet dim. f. m. in Kalwodelegh de comite Glouc. et idem com. de Rege, ½ f. m.*" In the year 1322, John, the ſon and heir of the ſaid Ralph de Calewood or Kalwodelegh, conveyed certain annual rents to Oliver de Eſſe (now Eſſe Ralph or Roſeaſh in that neighbourhood) payable out of the lands of Boleworth (now Bullworthy in the pariſh of Rackenford) in conſideration of 10l. The following is an extract from the original deed: "16 *Edw.* 2. *Conceſſio et relaxatio cujuſd^m annual. reddit. de terra de Boleworth pro Johem fil. et hered Radulphi de Kalwodelegh Olivero de Eſſe.—In conſ.* 10l. *teſt. dno Alexo de Cruwys Johe de Cruwys*

* Theſ. Eccleſ. † "Loxbear R. Ro. Cudmore, gent. 1711. Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, bart. 1750." *Bacon.*

‡ According to the feodary, William Lable held a fourth part of a knight's fee in Waſſefield of the woman of Bolley; and ſhe of John de Courtenay of the honor of Okehampton. Richard de Worth held half a knight's fee in Le Worth of Joel de Valetorta: and the ſame Joel of the Earl of Devon as of the honor of Okehampton 21ſt Edw. I. In the 4th of Edw. II. Worth was held by Alexander de Wortha.

§ Arms of Worth, *ar. an eagle diſplayed with two heads, beaked or; over all a feſſe gu.* Edmondſon. ‖ Theſ. Eccleſ.—"Waſhfield R.—Henry Worth, eſq. 1676. John Worth, eſq. this turn, 1720. John Harris, eſq. 1737." *Bacon.*

Robto

Robto de Wodeham Henrico de Sechville Adamo de Grenedon cum alijs. Dat apud Eſſe Lun. prox. poſt feſtum. Nativitatis Beatæ Virginis Mariæ 16° *anno regni regis Edw.* 2^di^ (1332.") By a brief and inquiſition in the year 1471, it appears that Thomas Calwodeley *armig.* was the king's eſcheat for the county of Devon. Calverleigh was the inheritance of the Calwoods or Calewodeleys, from the reign of King John to King Henry the 8th, when the heir general was married unto Arundell—after which it came into the family of the Southcotes (a younger branch of the Calwoodleys.)* The Southcotes ſold Calverleigh to Lord Viſcount Vane. Some years ſince, an act of parliament was paſſed to enable the truſtees of Lord Vane to diſpoſe of this manor; when it was ſold to Joſeph Nagle, eſq. in whom it now remains. There is a manor-houſe called Calverleigh-court.†

The church of Calverleigh is dedicated to St. Mary. The firſt-fruits of the rectory are 12l.—yearly tenths 1l. 4s.‡ "Contemporary with Sir W. Pole, the patron of Kawoodleigh was Southcote of Kawoodleigh." The preſent patron is Joſeph Nagle, eſq.—the rector, Rev. John Tooker.§

TEMPLETON ſignifies "*the town of the Templars.*" The length of the pariſh, from eaſt to weſt, is about two miles, and the breadth nearly the ſame. The pariſh is a high ſituation, and the inhabitants are healthy, robuſt, and long-lived. There are thirty houſes; and the number of the inhabitants, collectively, are about an hundred and thirty. The pariſh is poorly cultivated.‖ Templeton (as I have intimated from its name) belonged to the knights Templars, afterwards to the knights Hoſpitalers of St. John of Jeruſalem, 'till the diſſolution; when it came to the diſpoſal of Hen. 8th. Henry the 8th ſold Templeton to the Looſemores, from whom it came to the Periams. The Periams had firſt a mortgage on theſe lands, and afterwards bought the fee of the Looſemores of Tiverton. From the Periams, Templeton came into the family of Pole by the marriage of Sir W. Pole the antiquarian, with a daughter of lord chief juſtice Periam. And the manor belongs, at preſent, to Sir J. W. de la Pole.

The church of Templeton is dedicated to St. Margaret, and is built of ſtone—the roof ſquare, and covered with ſlate—and is ſituated at the eaſtern end of the pariſh. In the year 1740, it was beautified by William Maunder of Colſone, church-warden, at the expence of the pariſh. The church has that beauty belonging to it, which is derived from a decent ſimplicity: it conſiſts of a body and a chancel, and has no pillar; the roof being ſupported by the ſide walls. It is forty feet in length, fifteen in breadth, and nearly proportionable in height. It has a neat gallery. The window on the ſouth-ſide of the chancel is adorned with ſome beautiful pieces of old painted glaſs. The tower is ſquare, and

* "Patricius de Kawoodleigh poſſeſt this pariſh in the time of Henry the 2d; and was ſucceeded by Milo, Patrick, Sir Milo, Ralph, Robert, John, Thomas, John, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Humphry. Afterwards, by marriage, it came to Roger Arundel. By the attainder of Arundel in the time of Henry the 6th, it was given to Sir Gawen Carew, knt. and by him ſold to Geo. Southcote, younger ſon of John Southcote of Indio, who lived there, and after him Thomas Southcote his ſon, whoſe ſon (ſays Sir W. Pole) now dwelleth there."

† The Calwodeleys arms: *azure, a pair of wings argent, ſurmounted of a feſs, gules, thereon* 3 *beſants.*

‡ The county-rate of the pariſh, is 1l. 9s. 3d.

§ "*Calwoodley* or *Calverley*, R. Lady Elizabeth Fane, 1711. Charles Lord Fane, 1749. Robert Butcher, eſq. 1759." *Bacon.*

‖ Burials, yearly, about two; marriages not more than one—in two years. Births or Chriſtenings, yearly, about five.

about forty feet in height, with three bells; the eaſtern-ſide of which has an appearance ſingularly pictoreſque, from a buſh of elder and a white thorn growing in the bell-window. The latter was in full bloom in the ſummer of 1790.* Templeton is a peculiar belonging to the ſee of Canterbury.† Firſt-fruits of Templeton 8l. 15s.—yearly tenths 17s. 6d. Repriſals to the crown a penſion of 1l. 6s. 8d. ſaid to be formerly paid to the priory of St. John of Jeruſalem. Patr. Sir John William de la Pole, bart.—rect. Charles Buckland.

* In the floor of the church is a flat ſtone with this inſcription: Here lieth Edmund Cudmore, and Alice Cudmore his wife; he departed this life the 19th day of Auguſt, anno domini 1606, and ſhe departed this life the 20th day of February, anno domini 1611. On the north ſide, by the pulpit, is a flat ſtone on the wall, in memory of Zachary Cudmore, gentleman, who departed this life the 9th of December, 1628, and whoſe benefactions to the pariſh are there recorded. Againſt the ſouth-wall is a marble monument of the Cudmores.

† "Templeton R. Sir William Pole, bart. 1731. Sir John William Pole, 1776." *Bacon.*—A liſt of the rectors of Templeton, taken from the pariſh regiſter for the laſt 212 years. Edward Liteljohn, rector in 1578—Thomas Hartnoll, 1636—Wm. Chaffey, 1663—Daniel Thorn, 1672—Wm. Bartlett, 1725—James Gould—Richard Call—Samuel Mallick—Charles Buckland.

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